



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

LITTAUER LIBRARY



LI 1ZRL .

~~Soc 2490.4~~

LITTAUER LIBRARY, SSP
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY



TRANSFERRED FROM THE
SOCIAL ETHICS
LIBRARY



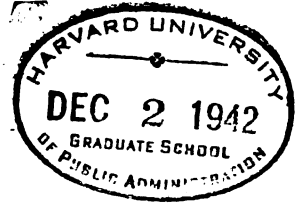
DEPOSITED BY HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

Subscriptions Free
Serial No. 93

JANUARY, 1915

Volume 21
Number 1

Entered as Second-class Matter, November 20, 1912, at the Post Office at
Columbus, Ohio, under the Act of August 24, 1912



DEPOSITED BY HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

The Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correction

**Proceedings of State Conference of Charities
and Correction, Columbus, November 11-13, 1914**

**PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES**

Address all Communications to
**H. H. SHIRER, Editor, 1010 Hartman Building
Columbus, Ohio**

Press Ohio State Reformatory

OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

1010 Hartman Building

Columbus, Ohio

Governor Frank B. Willis, President Ex-Officio..... Ada
Rufus C. Burton, Chairman..... Zanesville
H. H. McFadden..... Steubenville
Douglas Perkins..... Cleveland
J. O. White..... Cincinnati
M. P. Mooney..... Cleveland
Rev. Wm. A. Hale, D. D..... Dayton
Miss Lucy B. Buell..... Painesville
Mrs. Pauline Steinem..... Toledo

H. H. SHIRER, Secretary

J. D. HOLMES, Agent

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT

C. V. WILLIAMS, Director

ESTHER EATON, Assistant

OHIO BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

Hartman Building

Dr. A. F. Shepherd, President..... Dayton
T. E. Davey..... Youngstown
Starr Cadwallader..... Cleveland
J. P. Shaffer..... Antwerp

E. F. BROWN, Fiscal Supervisor

W. E. HASWELL, Secretary

Subscription Free
Serial No. 93

January, 1915

Volume 21
Number 1

Entered as Second-Class Matter, November 20, 1912, at the Post Office at Columbus, Ohio,
Under the Act of August 24, 1912

The Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correction

Proceedings of State Conference of Charities and Correction,
Columbus, November 11-13, 1914

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

Address all Communications to
H. H. SHIRER, EDITOR, 1010 Hartman Building
Columbus, Ohio

PRINTED AT THE OHIO STATE REFORMATORY

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
TRANSFERRED FROM THE
LIBRARY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ETHICS

Oct. 9, 1936

THE NEWER METHODS

In Charity, Community Welfare Work, and the Treatment of Crime

Forty-second Annual Meeting
National Conference of Charities and Correction,
Baltimore, Md., May 12-19, 1915

The great yearly gathering in America of public officials,
volunteer workers and employees of charitable agencies

Mrs. JOHN M. GLENN, Pres., New York
WM. T. CROSS, Gen. Sec'y, Chicago

Write for Program and Information, Free
315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO BULLETIN
.. OF ..
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

VOLUME 21

JANUARY, 1915

NUMBER 1

**PROCEEDINGS OF STATE CONFERENCE OF
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION**

Columbus, November 11-13, 1914

The twenty-fourth annual State Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Columbus, November 11-13, 1914. All of the main sessions were held at Memorial Hall. The opening session was in charge of William G. Benham, Chairman of the Columbus Committee on Arrangements.

The attendance at the Conference was the largest in its history. The interest manifested by the citizens of Columbus was particularly noticeable both in their presence at meetings and by the aid rendered in providing for the comfort and welfare of the delegates from other communities.

The evening sessions were introduced with an organ recital by Miss Jessie M. Crane.

OPENING ADDRESS

WILLIAM G. BENHAM, COLUMBUS

As chairman of the local committee having in charge the preparation for this Conference, it becomes my duty to welcome you to Columbus. The average citizen of Columbus is at his best when engaged in the pleasant occupation of entertaining a convention, and tonight Columbus is proud to be entertaining the State Conference of Charities and Correction.

Columbus is like many cities of our country. For many years it was not much concerned about the problems which we have come to know as welfare problems. But in common with other cities, Columbus has awakened, and today is very much concerned about these problems which have brought you here. We have shown our interest in these problems to some extent by adopting the charter which will go into operation at the next city election. This charter carries with it a municipal welfare department, which will take care of all the things which we are interested in discussing tonight in this conference. Columbus has been fortunate, owing to the fact that her organized charities and philanthropies have learned to know and respect each other, and have learned to coöperate with each other. This is owing to the influence of what we have come to call here the Central Philanthropic Council, a delegated body to which we all bring our problems, and where each lends his help and assistance in solving them. Columbus stands ready to coöperate with other cities in these problems which are so vital to humanity, to the state and to the nation.

It is for the purpose of discussing these questions that you are assembled here tonight, and that you will be together for the next three days. It was deemed best by the Committee on Arrangements that no formal or lengthy welcoming ceremony should be had, but that these important matters should be speedily brought to your attention.

You have selected as President for this Conference a man whom you all know as a man of vision, of intelligence, of intellectual grasp. He is here to speak to you upon a subject vital to you all, the subject of "Relief, Remedy and Prevention." I have the greatest pleasure to introduce to you your permanent President, Rev. Herbert Welch, President of Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, who will now take charge of the Conference.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

RELIEF, REMEDY, AND PREVENTION

Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D., Delaware,
President Ohio Wesleyan University

In this assembly I speak as a child unto wise men. You are a body of real social workers. You are doing each day what some of us occasionally theorize over. Whether employed or volunteer helpers, whether in associated charities, in settlements, in churches, or in the benevolent, curative, and penal institutions of the State, you are laboring to bring the commonwealth toward that condition of sanity, good-will, health and efficiency which is its goal. For me, a mere amateur, to discuss the problems which you, who are specialists, have not only studied, but pondered, experimented with, failed in, and then succeeded in mastering, would be sheer presumption. Finding myself in this position in which you have been good enough to place me—an action, I may be permitted to add, which does more credit to your kindness of heart than to your clearness of head—the utmost which it would be proper or possible for me to attempt is a brief discussion of some of the more general aspects of the common task of social betterment, such as might reveal themselves to one who is an observer, albeit a very sympathetic and interested observer, rather than himself in the thick of the toil. Such comparative detachment invites a broad survey, which, however superficial, may possibly serve to suggest relationships which are not always apparent to one busy with the details of his own personal and pressing duty.

The simplest, the most natural, the old way, in the presence of cases needing charity or correctional treatment, was, of course, to concentrate on the immediate and crying need. Hunger, nakedness, homelessness, sickness, madness, crime, demand not argument but action. We must at once attack the visible and urgent con-

dition; there is no time to reason or question. Logic is comparatively worthless alongside a loaf of bread, or a policeman's club, in certain contingencies. But food for hunger, clothes for nakedness, a refuge for homelessness, a hospital for sickness, an asylum for madness, a jail for crime, do not seem quite fully to answer all the queries which presently begin to arise. The prison, if that is all that is offered, may become a habit. The woman appears for her two-hundredth sentence, and remarks naively that she "has been attending the workhouse since she was eighteen." The poor man, if food and money are all that is given him, degenerates into a chronic dependent. And the creation of a class of old offenders and rounders, whether in jails or bread lines or missions, is not the end and aim of social endeavor. Immediate relief is admirable in that it alleviates the faulty conditions, but disappointing in that it does not cure them. And long ago the growth of both the scientific and the humanitarian spirit has forced us to go below the wants which lie upon the surface. Causes must be hunted out. First aid to the unfortunate will not suffice; the complete cure of the malady must be attempted; and, even more, the prevention of recurrent cases. The Good Samaritan has learned not simply the use of wine and oil for the first cleansing and healing of new wounds, not simply the advantages of a friendly inn and a little money put into the right hands, but the necessity of going after the robbers and cleaning up the highway from Jericho to Jerusalem! And the robbers are not always easy to conquer or even to unearth. Take the classic instance of intemperance. When a drunkard heaves in sight the one matter which must be determined without delay is what to do with him. Lockup, or lodging-house, or home—somewhere he must be placed to sleep back to himself or to be sobered up by more drastic means. When he is sober we beseech him to sign the pledge, so that the beastly thing shall not happen again; and we do well in this. But it is now two or three generations since men began to ask, "Why keep the ambulance busy at the foot of the cliff instead of spending the money to build a fence at the top? Why keep on mopping up the slush and allow the tap to go on running? Why care merely for the drunkard and leave the drunkard-maker unmolested at his work?" There followed the period of agitation against the legalized saloon, a period still in its stormy days. But suppose the saloons all be closed—a consummation, if without impropriety I may express my own opinion, most devoutly to be wished for—then what? Is the problem of intemperance solved? Is the fence long enough to reach all along the edge of the cliff? What lies behind the existence and popularity of the saloon? What real need did it meet? Why have men run after the drink and the easy fellowship which the saloon offers? What is to be substituted for it? To answer these questions, we must learn whether the man's wages are adequate to maintain a decent and attractive home; whether the cooking in his kitchen satisfies and soothes the palate as well as filling the stomach; whether the character and length of his working-day leave him exhausted, with neither time nor spirit for any but the rudest of relaxation; and a dozen other conditions of his daily life which may help to explain, even though they do not excuse, his letting himself go on the path to alcoholism and degradation. The cooking-school may be a temperance agency. The moving-picture show may tend to empty the saloon. Cheap and clean restaurants may keep one from the free lunch that goes with the glass of beer. Laws that touch wages and hours of labor may have a powerful influence for sobriety. The solution of the temperance problem involves a multitude of factors.

In dealing with vice, again, it is not sufficient to capture individual offenders, to break up white slave systems, to pray for the personal reformation of the victims, to check the blighting effects of disease, to secure work and home opportunities and in all ways encourage a new and wholesome life; we must go behind all these with the eternal question, "Why?" Has that fallen girl had to face the temptations suggested by a low wage scale, and so taken "the easiest way" to add to her five or six or seven dollars per week? Has she had from parents and associates an inordinate love of

finery and pleasure, coupled with an unwillingness to work? Has her portion been a poverty of social life, offering no legitimate outlet for a natural gaiety and excitement? Is she a physical or mental defective? Has her education been neglected, her innocent love been abused, her home been bad, her blood been tainted? What particular thing has brought her to this sad condition? Only when this question is answered are we prepared to deal at once scientifically and kindly with her. By thorough knowledge of the back-lying facts, we must strive to dry up the foul stream at its source rather than merely to dam it at its flood.

Such familiar illustrations will make clear the fact that I am trying to reach. Palliative measures, though inspired by tenderest pity and administered with highest skill, are never final. The big part of the job in hand yet remains to be done. If we are to be most useful to the State, we must see the thing through, we must be thorough. It will be strange if the Federal and State governments, in dealing with the foot and mouth disease, were satisfied to kill infected cattle, to quarantine imperiled counties and States. Surely they will insist upon learning where and how the epidemic started and how its repetition can be guarded against. It is not otherwise with all the ills with which public and private agencies have to do.

There are, for instance, *the afflictions of the body*. Our first thought is to give a blind man a dog and a stick, so that he may feel his way or be guided with some security through a crowded street. Our next thought is, "Why not a clinic for the blind? If we can restore the sight, he may give away the dog and throw away the stick and be a free man." Our third thought is, "What made him blind? Was it an industrial accident that might have been prevented by some safety device? Was it a disease that might have been warded off? Was it the lack of proper medical attention at his birth? If we can root out the causes, dog and stick and clinic may be thrown out together." There is tuberculosis with its ravages upon our population, young and old. It is of course wise to stop contagion and to provide sanitariums, but we must also look into factory and home conditions which foster the dread disease, and we must ask why the Ohio law for wet grinding, the violation of which continually produces tuberculosis cases, is not enforced. There are cancer and all the plagues, white, black, and yellow; there are physical defects and deformities; there are the huge number and variety of strictly preventable diseases. No physician or surgeon, no community or State, by any expenditure, can grapple successfully with them unless other things also be taken in hand. Filthy streets, overfilled houses, unsanitary factories, and stores, unwholesome food—all play their part in weakening and killing the human beings whose lives are the richest asset of the State. We are learning at least the approach to the problem. The great day of general hygiene, of preventive medicine has already dawned, and must go on to its high noon.

So with another class of ills which may be grouped under the title *afflictions of the estate*. Here we encounter pauperism and all dependency, the tramp, the indigent aged, the deserted wife and children, the widow and orphans, and many others. Following the prime duty of the relief of the destitution, comes the relief of the destitute themselves, by the provision of opportunities and incentives for self-help and self-support. But the problem of poverty is not so simple as to be solved first by money and then by work. We are forced to inquire, "What caused the enfeeblement, the disablement, the death, that has taken away the means of support? Is it unemployment which is the difficulty, or underemployment? Is it some vicious habit, alcoholic or otherwise? Is it one of the twenty thousand deaths which occur every year in Ohio from some preventable occupational disease, in mine, in mill, or in quarry?" Poverty will not be abolished without some radical reconstructions of social custom and social order.

Once more, there are the *afflictions of the mind*, insanity, feeble-mindedness, and the like. Our investigators are not content with remedial treatment. They are discussing as causes physical defects that may be surgically treated, unrestricted

marriage and propagation, unfavorable social conditions in isolation, lack of diversion, and such like. Only as they penetrate to the roots of the trouble and apply the healing there will they consider their task accomplished.

Or lastly, there are the *afflictions of the moral nature*. Crime doubtless demands imprisonment. Improved methods in penology are making that treatment more helpful. Moral suasion and persuasion are being used with eminent success, even in the case of hardened criminals. Yet much remains to be done to determine the causes of crime outside an arbitrary perversion of the individual will. The relation of ancestry, and of education, especially in some of its more modern forms, and of industrial conditions, to much of the crime which in Ohio and elsewhere we are called upon to handle, is still to be completely studied out. In particular, there is the pressing question of juvenile delinquency. The child is the most important person in the community. The problems which center about the child are the most tremendous social problems which we have to confront. And all those who deal with juvenile crime are well aware how often this may be traced back to some neglected home, where the mother may be working ten hours a day in a glass-jar factory, for a miserable pittance; or the father be compelled to spend twelve hours every day, seven days every week in some steel mill, as is still the case within our own State, in order to keep a home together for his wife and children. All these are but a few suggestions of the complicated situation with which those devoted to charitable and correctional work have, sooner or later, in larger or in smaller measure, to deal.

Let me not be misunderstood. Relief work must maintain its place, both in personal and in public charities. No matter how ardently we may pray for international peace, that does not excuse us from going to the relief of the Belgians and of the soldiers wounded and dying in this fearful war. While we are waiting and working for the better time that is to come, we must deal with the tragic results of the time that now is. "The poor we have always with us." In any time which we can now foresee, or at least plan for, remedial efforts must suffer no relaxation.

Moreover this relief work must be made broader and deeper. It must be more wise, more humane, more systematic, more thorough-going and permanent. Workmen's compensation laws, mothers' pensions, old age pensions, the indeterminate sentence, parole and probation schemes, unceasing efforts for the personal reclamation and uplift of the unfortunate and wicked, these all have their place in the plan of things. Adequate funds for social betterment must in some way be secured without over-taxing the people. In a word, we must elevate and intensify rather than relax all sagacious methods for relief and for remedy.

But, it must be once more repeated, never, in state institutions, churches, or charities, must we be satisfied to rest here. Never must the immediate needs obscure the causes that lie behind. To cure disease rather than to treat symptoms is more sensible and in the long run far cheaper; to prevent disease is still better. For the sake of economy, for the sake of efficiency, for the sake of humanity, to avoid the fearful waste of life and liberty and happiness which is so large an element in our own age, we must go on to more radical and more constructive action.

This is to be done in part by legislation, in part by education, in part by transformation. What are the agencies which are chiefly to count in this constructive work? One is certainly industrial. Regular employment for every person of suitable age is a fundamental requirement of a thoroughly normal and helpful state. The difficulties of seasonal employment are found almost everywhere. In Oregon with plenty of land open for occupation, with plenty of water-power for human use, great bodies of men are out of work certain parts of the year. There they are trying to meet the difficulty by having large portions of their public work done in the winter, when other occupations are less open. A standardized system of public and private employment bureaus might be of great service. The genius who shall show how men can be generally employed throughout the working year, and for full time, will be

one of the great benefactors of his country. Employment of course needs not only to be regular, but to be fairly paid. Whether it is to be by minimum wage laws, by profit-sharing, by coöperation, by stock distributions to employes, or by some means not yet discussed, some way must surely be found for the more equitable distribution of the products of industry, for the securing to every willing worker of a living wage, with a liberal interpretation of the word "living." Once again, employment, when we have achieved the desirable stage of progress, will not overtax those employed. Under-nourishment and overwork weaken will-power and help to undermine the entire intellectual, social, moral, and spiritual career. The exhaustion of too many hours' work in a single day and of seven days' work in a single week, the denial of that leisure which is a condition of the highest personal and family life, must in some way be overcome and prevented. Work, under safe and wholesome conditions, is not a curse but a blessing; but toil, as some men are forced to perform it, is a weight dragging them, both body and soul, into the pit.

One of the instruments of constructive reform is surely the school. The vast improvements now being effected in curriculums, in methods of teaching, in the plans of school buildings, must be counted among the signs of a better day. The introduction of vocational training into the elementary and secondary schools must mean much to the coming industrial age.

The play-ground and the recreation center, giving at least some opportunity for clean amusement under good auspices and careful supervision, are to be hailed with joy by every lover of his kind. The benefits of the Ohio law allowing the use of school buildings and yards for recreative purposes under suitable conditions are yet largely to be realized.

And what of the home? No institution can be more essential to social progress than this. And all the conditions which make the home what it ought to be, whether those conditions be physical, economic, legal, or spiritual deserve the most careful study and the most enthusiastic support from every social worker.

And then there is the church, its great part in social betterment not always understood, either by outsiders or by its members. It has a relation to all social service as the inspirer of fullest ideals and of most faithful labor. But more than that, it is the church and the religion of which the church is chief example and instrument, which is to achieve the final thing in social reform. For after all, personality is more than environment. If it is true that character is in part the result of environment, it is more profoundly true that environment is the outcome of personality, and the direct appeal to conscience and to will, the regeneration of human life by divine power, is in the last analysis the supreme constructive force.

Even this hasty discussion will, I think, make it perfectly plain that relief workers, if they are also thinkers, if they are more than cogs in a machine, if they take their work seriously and comprehensively, are driven in the very nature of the case into a perfect tangle of economic, religious and political problems. They must say with the heathen poet, "No thing human is foreign to me." They must be the consecrated servants of a democracy which shall see the end of all special privilege and in which the powers of government shall all be enlisted, energized, and employed for the welfare of the whole people. Only thus will the aim of all social work at last be attained, namely, the perfect man in a perfected and therefore divine society.

It has been said that the progress of all great reforms is marked by four stages. First, it is said, "It cannot be done." Next, "It should be done." Then, "It must be done." And finally, "It *can* be done." It is ours, in the face of all the forces, natural or human, which militate against the welfare of man, to "believe all things, hope all things, and endure all things," in the sure confidence that—

"Right is right, since God is God;
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin!"

TAXATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE

REV. D. FRANK GARLAND, D. D., DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WELFARE, DAYTON

We were told by a great statesman of England some years ago that this republic was the hope of democracy for the world. He said to some prominent Americans, who were returning home from London, "Begin at your cities, for unless you cleanse your cities your republic will go down in blood and ruin; if this effort to establish a republican form of government fails it will set the world back a thousand years."

We are the wealthiest nation in the world with resources valued at \$150,000,000,000. There are but two sources of wealth, political economists tell us, the soil and the man. During the closing part of last century this nation was stirred to its depths by the consideration of a great issue, namely the conservation of the soil or the natural resources of this country. Then at the beginning of this century another greater issue was faced, the conservation of human resources. We are thinking now of people as well as land and forest and mine. We are learning that we cannot waste men and not impoverish the nation, that man must live if the nation is to live. What was this country worth when a few Indians had it? It had little commercial value. What was Manhattan Island worth when the Indians owned it? It was bought for \$24.00. Today the real estate value of that island total hundreds of millions. What makes the increase? People, human lives explain the increased value. A hundred years ago Mr. Astor bought some land for \$25,000 on that island. Today it is worth \$500,000,000. It is claimed that every child born in New York City adds \$1,000 to land values.

It is wrong to waste our natural resources. It is wrong to waste human life. The highest function of human society is to conserve human life. But we are the most wasteful nation on earth. We waste our resources in soil and men. We used to waste the cotton seed of the south; then we found some use could be made of it. We turned that waste into a profit of \$40,000,000 a year. Now we still waste human resources, but the time is coming when we will stop it. This nation would never have been worth \$150,000,000,000 if it had not been for men. We have no right to waste this asset of the state and the nation. Rome was proud and Rome was rich and strong and great. She carried her victorious arms all over the world and built her roads far into Europe and Africa, commanding the world's commerce. But Rome went down in ruin and blood because she neglected her human resources. Her people were slaves. When men begin to decay, then the nation goes down to ruin. What is a man worth? Years ago that great prophet of human welfare stood on the hills of Judea and he balanced all the wealth of this world against the worth of one human soul and declared one life worth more than all the world.

Recently in Steuben County, New York, the wise supervisors set in conclave upon two questions. Twenty-seven wise thoughtful solons were there. The first question was: shall we appropriate a thousand dollars to buy land to establish a tuberculosis sanitorium? After five minutes' debate it was laid on the table, 22 to 15. The next question was: shall \$2,300 be appropriated for a Dog Pound? Some child had been bitten by a dog that had frothed at the mouth. The proposition was made that a dog pound should be established to prevent rabies. It was debated a few minutes, and decided unanimously in the affirmative, and \$2,300.00 was appropriated to establish a dog pound. The man lost and the dog won. We spend millions of dollars in this country to improve our life stock. We have the finest type of horses in the world. We have spent millions of dollars to develop our cattle and hogs. But when Miss Julia Lathrop, who is at the head of the National Children's Bureau, asked for an appropriation of \$125,000 to develop her plans for child-welfare along certain special lines, the members of Congress debated the matter and finally cut the appropriation down from \$125,000 to \$25,000. During the same session some one who had become frightened about hog cholera made a proposition to appropriate \$125,000 for the welfare of hogs, and that passed unanimously. The babies lost, the

hogs won. And yet the constitution of the U. S. distinctly declares that it is the business of government to promote the general welfare.

We are too individualistic. We have not learned to think in community terms. In Old Bailey Court in London in October, 1833, 1800 years after that great prophet of human welfare in Galilee had taken a little child in His arms and had said "Of such is the kingdom of heaven," they brought before the august judge of that Old Bailey Court five little boys under 12 years of age. Those little boys had broken into a house and stolen an old shawl. After hearing the evidence in proof of their guilt and after the lawyer had made his plea in their behalf as well as he could, the judge said: "These wicked children have invaded the sanctity of property rights, and the provision of the law must go into effect: These five boys on October 31st shall be hung by the neck until they are all dead, dead, dead, and may God have mercy on their souls." It was a very long time after this country had been settled by men who had fled the countries across the sea for the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own conscience, that the first state of this Union, Colorado, in 1899, passed a law creating the Juvenile Court which recognizes the proper place of the child as the ward of society, not to be hung by the neck until dead, not to be incarcerated in jails with grown men who may be steeped in crime, but to be taken from a house of detention to a Juvenile Court where a humane judge with humane officers shall listen to the story and try to save that child. We have come a long way from Old Bailey Court in London; but we have still a long way to go until public welfare supported by taxation receives that due consideration which it deserves.

What is a man worth? Think of this question from the standpoint of economy. Dr. Holt at the American Medical Convention presented some figures a few years ago as to the value of a man. He said that a boy at ten was worth \$2600, a boy at 15, \$4200, a full-grown man, \$5400. A professional man was worth at 25, \$25,000, and at 40, \$29,000. Some one has said that the average earning capacity of a man in this country is \$700. We are losing 650,000 people every year by preventable death. If 650,000 people die that should be saved, what is the economic loss? If Dr. Holt is right we can average them at \$3,000 each from the economic standpoint, and the result is a loss of over two billion dollars caused by preventable death that should be prevented, that must sometime be prevented, that will be prevented. Of these 650,000 deaths, 150,000 are babies. Out of every thousand babies born in Columbus in 1914, unless you sell cleaner milk and have a better visiting nursing and medical service than we have in Dayton, (and we are said to have a fine service) and unless you have better medical attention and better trained mothers for those babies than we have out of every thousand born at least 1336 will die before they are one year old. These figures in some cities reach 150, in slum districts they are much higher. Over in London some years ago an American citizen, Ebenezer Howard, wrote an epoch-making book in which he said "It is not right that children should be born in a city slum or play in dirty alleys; they should be born in a clean city, live in a clean home, and have playgrounds, sunlight and fresh air." Then some people in London began to think about these things and Letchworth, the model city of the world, came into existence. I was there two years ago and I saw factories where they were making fly paper for America to kill flies that are bred in our open manure boxes; in our filthy alleys. In that model city of the world, of a thousand babies born in 1914 only 35 will die, while in American cities four times as many babies of every thousand will die.

The death rate in Dayton has been stationary for ten years. We are trying to lower it now. This death rate is 15 per 1000. In that model city of Letchworth, forty miles out of London, where people live as they ought to live, where the question of taxation is related to human welfare, the death rate in 1912 was 5.4. The same is true of model cities in Germany and Belgium, Norway and Sweden. If it be true that every baby born in New York City adds \$1,000 to the tax value of that city, does it not

pay to have baby welfare work supported by taxation? If a human life has economic value to a community does it not pay to support human welfare work by taxation?

Six hundred and fifty thousand people die each year that should not die. They die from preventable diseases, and that amounts to a loss of two billion dollars. And yet we spend in America only 33¢ per capita to prevent the waste of life by health protection, while we spend \$1.65 per capita to prevent the waste of property. How far have we traveled away from that case of the five children in 1833, in Old Bailey Court who were hung by the neck until they were dead for stealing a shawl? How near are we to the kingdom which Malachi said consisted in deeds of love and mercy? We spent in Dayton in 1914 about \$35,000 to prevent wasted life and \$175,000 to prevent property loss from fire. Last year we spent 13¢ per capita to fight diphtheria which carried away many children and adults and cost us thousands of dollars. We had measles and scarlet fever, which resulted in numerous deaths, loss of wages and of time, because Dayton, and generally every other American city, does not operate upon a sane business policy with reference to the future of the nation. You cannot build up a nation if you neglect the people. The death rate for Frankfort, Germany, a city of 500,000, in 1904 was 15.9. In 1913 it was 11.6. That is 3.7 less than it is in Dayton. On the basis of 500,000 population for Frankfort that reduction of the death rate would mean between 2000 and 3000 lives saved in 1913 as against 1904.

Our misdemeanants and habitual drunkards largely fill up our work houses. 54% of the people in the 8 work houses in Ohio on the 17th day of October, 1914, were from outside of the counties in which the work houses were located. Through the Dayton work house there passed last year 59 habitual criminals who had been arrested 637 times. The average length of their imprisonment was 15 days. What good have work-house sentences been to those habitual offenders? Absolutely none. They are simply coming in and going out again as soon as they get the rum soaked out of them. Fifteen days is not long enough to give them a chance to recover a normal physical condition, much less to strengthen their will power, and make possible their recovery in morals. But under our system of caring for this anti-social group we are practically helpless. The prison idea at the lowest possible cost prevails and we are saving none, but rather adding to our burdens. We need a farm colony with an inebriate hospital and a hospital for the insane and feeble-minded. And we should amend the law and provide for an indeterminate sentence for these offenders if we are ever to solve the problem they present to society. Here again increased taxation revenues would materially serve the cause of human welfare.

We are spending in this country every year \$94,000,000 for the care of 3,000,000 of the insane. It costs us \$90,000,000 annually for the care of the feeble-minded and the cost is constantly increasing altogether out of proportion to the increase of population. We are spending, it is said, \$6,500,000,000 annually in United States for the institutional care of the anti-social classes, the criminal and helpless members of society. This sum is in excess of the entire National Bank Capitalization of the United States. How much longer can we go on in this uneconomical path and keep our Republic alive? It seems that while we compel taxation to bear the burden of caring for the derelicts of society we would be wise to spend more to prevent the increase of this burden. If it is wise to raise money by taxation to improve our stock, is it not wise to spend money to improve and provide for the welfare of the "human species?"

The movement to conserve the human factor must not be stayed. This movement must grow in importance, in influence and in effective service. Its enemy will be found to be apathy, ignorance, greed and selfishness, but these enemies must be defeated. They must be met by aroused public interest, by education, by a spirit of altruism and by unselfish devotion to a holy cause. The demands of our present civilization will never be met until human welfare shall share equally in importance in city, county, state and national budgets with the care and conservation of property.

What profit shall there be if a nation gains a world of things which perish in the using and loses the divine power to live happily in a sound hale body, to think clearly, to love supremely, and thus live forever?

CONSERVATION OF CHILD CARING AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

C. V. WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, COLUMBUS.

A number of years ago in an eastern State a certain influential group of people, who had a genuine interest in the welfare of the dependent children of the State, attempted to secure legislation which provided for the appointment of a State Commission to assume control of dependent children, many of whom were receiving the care of efficient private organizations. I then opposed, as I do now, legislation which would deprive the State of the voluntary service of its best citizens.

It would be an unwise policy for the State to say to the men and women, who have spent years in the development of efficient organizations that provide care for dependent children, "The State no longer needs your service but will herself now assume the responsibility of caring for all of her dependent children;" this would thrust upon the State a great financial burden she is not ready to bear. It would dry up the natural streams of charity and benevolence, it would deprive certain groups of children of the intensive care they now receive; moreover, in view of the fact that the State is not ready, as yet, to assume the care of that great group of neglected and unprotected defective children, we may well see to it that in providing for the State care of some children, we conserve so far as possible existing agencies.

If it is the duty of the State to protect each of its citizens, it is the duty to require certain standards from all the agencies that care for dependent children. The fact that some superintendents have been well-meaning has not always protected the children under their care from neglect and even actual abuse.

The persons in charge of these children's agencies are public officers, whether their maintenance comes from public or private sources, and the public has a right to know how its money is being expended for the care of its children.

In order to carry out some of the provisions of the new Children's Code, the Ohio Board of State Charities has created a Children's Welfare Department. Among the duties of this Department is included the visitation or inspection of all institutions that receive and care for dependent children, and all associations that place children in family homes. The Children's Code requires the annual certification of these institutions and provides a penalty for any person who receives children or receives or solicits money on behalf of such an institution not so certified.

A tentative blanket endorsement of nearly all the children's institutions of the State was issued by the Board of State Charities nearly a year ago. This endorsement was valid only until such time as suitable inquiry could be made by a representative of the Board, this step being taken in order that there would be no interruption of the many children's agencies of the State.

When we began the visitation of these institutions last December and found a number of the superintendents almost panicky because they seemed to think it was one of the purposes of this new Children's Code to do away with the Children's Home, one of our difficult problems presents itself, to exercise this supervision honestly, without disturbing the initiative of the officers responsible for the conduct of the institutions.

I was for over fifteen years connected with a children's institution and therefore I know the depressing effect of an adverse report of a poorly advised "smelling committee," wholly incapable of understanding the limitations of the institution; I know how easy it is to discourage men and women who are doing heroic work amid stupendous difficulties; I know that all institutions, like individuals, are imperfect

and how an unwise and unsympathetic inspector, by magnifying some defects, could present an adverse report on some of our best regulated institutions.

Therefore, in seeking to carry out the provisions of Section 1352-1 of the General Code, we are undertaking to measure the general spirit of the institution, not desiring to pick flaws or to magnify defects. We believe that the institution should represent the best that the community can provide and so give consideration to the resources and limitations of the community. We believe that if the work is weak or poorly done that our efforts should be constructive rather than unsympathetic and dictatorial and in order that we may assist in making each children's agency of the State a real asset to the community. The Assistant Director of this Department, who is making a special study of institutional management, is ready and willing to visit, to study and to give practical aid to any organization, and her services are available to any public or private children's institution in Ohio.

The State should not undertake work for dependent children which can be as well or better done by existing agencies; it should lend itself to the service of making these agencies more efficient but it should require minimum standards of efficiency and so far as possible through them exercise a general protectorate over all dependent children.

In seeking to conserve the institutions that exist for care of Ohio's dependent children there must be a recognition of certain fundamentals.

The work must be needed. This statement is obvious and needs no argument and yet men and women in Ohio have exploited defenceless children for their own selfish interests. A certain institution existed in this city. It was organized to care for old folks and children. An investigation instituted by this Board revealed the fact that all of the old folks had died; that there were but six children in the institution, three of whom were the children of the superintendent; a mother was paying board for two others; the sixth child was the alleged child of one of the employees of the home, the father being unknown. The superintendent and two of the his assistants canvassed the city and neighborhood for financial support for their "beautiful work."

The superintendent, matron and trustees or directors must have a real interest in the welfare of the children whom it is presumed they seek to serve. We have learned to know many of these men and women who are doing splendid service, some of them receiving very little compensation for their work. But it is to be admitted that we have found institutions where the neglect of children was so great as to make necessary drastic action by this Board. We could tell you of a County Home in Ohio where these conditions prevailed: children attended the public school in so grimy and ragged a condition that they could be distinguished on the street from other children. They had been subjected to a long regime of neglect and ill-treatment. Visitors of this Department made futile attempts to awaken the superintendent to a sense of his responsibility and when these efforts failed, we took some of the trustees to the Home and pointed out to them the deep festering sores on wrists and arms of children who, while unattended, had fallen against the hot stove and suffered severe burns. We called their attention to the condition of two little children who were so sick from neglect that they were brought to a Columbus Hospital for treatment. We pointed out other conditions which showed the extreme neglect of these children. One of the trustees admitted that it was not proper to permit these conditions to exist, that something ought to be done, but refused to take any action looking to the protection of these unfortunate wards. A representative of our Board while making the investigation was not only sued for \$10,000.00 but was threatened with arrest for seeking to secure the removal of a superintendent who was protected by Civil Service.

The Board of State Charities was most conservative in its action, with respect to this poorly managed Home, and not until the trustees, after repeated conferences with our visitors had refused to protect these children, was the certification revoked. The \$10,000.00 law suit, which was a "frame up" and probably instituted to embarrass

the investigator, was withdrawn before the day set for the filing of our answer. The superintendent who instituted the suit paid the costs of the proceedings; he and three of the trustees resigned. The new trustees and superintendent of this institution have already brought about great changes and are now cooperating with the Ohio Board of State Charities and have asked us to assume the responsibility for the placement and supervision of its wards. Fortunately conditions like this are not common and I am sure few Children's Home men would stand for their continuance if they knew them to exist.

The conservation of these institutions is dependent upon the willingness of the superintendent to improve methods. It is interesting to know that the Children's Home superintendents who are doing the best work in Ohio are not satisfied. They are reading and studying, attending Conferences and otherwise seeking to gain information which will make them more efficient. Retarded institutional growth is as abnormal as the retarded development of an individual, and no superintendent is justified in holding to the methods of twenty years ago. No self-satisfied superintendent can reach a high degree of efficiency. The very need of the existence of a Children's Home, in a very vivid manner, suggests abnormal conditions which should be carefully studied by the superintendent in addition to the many problems incident to the conduct of his work. How to continue the existence of his institution is not the great concern of a Children's Home superintendent so much, as how can he through cooperating with others assist in bringing about the elimination of the causes which crowd children into his institution. Present day methods in the treatment of dependent children are most elementary. No superintendent has yet solved some problems that ought to be solved. Our best method of home-finding are accompanied with conditions that are unsatisfactory: the separations of brothers and sisters, the inability to continue certain parental responsibility, the failure of the institution to give attention to the individual needs of its wards. The efficient superintendent must be big enough to study—and to abandon some of the practices of a generation ago. Conservation does not mean stagnation.

The certification of a children's institution or agency by the Board of State Charities does not necessarily carry with it the endorsement of all of its methods. Some institutions in Ohio unintentionally encourage the breaking up of homes by refusing to receive children unless surrendered for placement in family home. Some institutions have been placing children with private families without first making necessary investigations in order to establish the fitness of the families to have the children. Some Ohio institutions have failed to exercise oversight or to visit their children in family homes after placement as required by law. And some of these children have been found by representatives of this Department badly neglected in consequence. One of our visitors called upon six children in one day in West Virginia, all of them from Ohio institutions, not one of them attending school. Some Ohio institutions have failed to keep records to show where their children are placed, and some of these children have been lost. Some Ohio institutions have failed to provide for the physical examination and treatment for remediable defects. Some of the trachoma which is now so prevalent might have been avoided. The Board of State Charities cannot blind its eyes to these conditions and cannot endorse these practices. It must insist that the laws of the State are complied with and these children protected by their legal guardians. And yet it has not revoked the certification of some of these institutions because it has great confidence in the willingness and in the ability of the persons who are in charge to correct these wrongs when brought to their notice.

But if there are Children's Home officials who believe that the institutions exists for their convenience, and who fail to provide care somewhat commensurate with their resources, and who repudiate the efforts of this Board in seeking to make it possible for them to protect their dependent children, we cannot recommend their

endorsement, for the State has a right to expect the best service from all of its servants. The persons responsible for the care of dependent children will have every opportunity to improve their work as they are able. But the Board of State Charities will not tolerate wilful child neglect in any Ohio institution.

The conservation of Ohio's Children Agencies is essential. The State can do much but it cannot do everything. There are in Ohio today thousands of dependent children who ought to have better care and who should have intensive individual study. The fact that existing agencies have not yet met this need, does not show their work to be futile, but suggests rather the opportunity for their development. We are seeking to save to the State many units of activity. We are trying to develop a true spirit of coöperation and co-ordination. We are trying to press home the idea to every good citizen, that he has a real interest, economic as well as humanitarian, in the welfare of these dependent children; that we are our "brother's keeper," and that every individual who can do something to bring just a little ray of sunshine into some life, should become an asset in the development of this great program of child care which Ohio has inaugurated.

And so the conservation of Ohio institutions and agencies that care for dependent children rests with the officers of the institutions. We would not destroy the initiative of good men and women who do their best. We would accomplish as much as possible through the regular organized channels. *But we must have high standards.*

TRACHOMA IN OHIO

MISS MARION CAMPBELL, AGENT OHIO COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND, COLUMBUS

In its efforts to relieve eye ailments and to prevent unnecessary blindness, the State Commission for the Blind has found in Ohio, and in so many sections as to make it a matter for serious consideration by the entire State, all the stages of defective vision, including much total blindness, resulting from trachoma, and almost invariably the history of these cases of blindness or painful defective vision show that at first the disease was not suspected, and that only when it was too late for cure, was it referred to a physician and pronounced trachoma. The register of the State School for the Blind shows that between six and seven per cent. of the pupils are there because of this disease, and that tells but half of the story, as it is safe to infer that a child of school age, who has trachoma in an advanced stage, has probably come from a family and possibly from a community in which there are other cases of the disease in the contagious state. We have had few State laws or community ordinances restricting the spread of this infectious disease, and where laws and ordinances have existed, they have been without effect, because lacking funds or machinery to make them so. It is pertinent that the facts concerning trachoma should be presented before such an audience as this, for this audience represents the institutions of the State, and it is in these, as well as others of a private character, that the disease exists at the present time. This disease is no longer confined to the immigrants from foreign countries, nor yet to our neighbors in the mountains of Kentucky, who have suffered years of painful blindness because of their ignorance of the disease and its infectious nature, and because they have been inaccessible to medical treatment. Trachoma is a live question in Ohio today, and has apparently been for many years, but because we have known so little about it, and because of its peculiar nature, we have not been alarmed about it as we should have been, for these reasons it is worse today than it has any right to be in a State where it is possible for a patient in any section of the state to secure the necessary medical attention to relieve the condition.

Obviously I shall not go into the technicalities of causes and treatment, because specialists who see and treat hundreds of cases of trachoma are still hunting for the

germ or virus which is responsible for it, and its treatment is not a matter for discussion among unprofessionals; more than most other eye ailments, trachoma must have expert and continued, as well as prompt treatment, in order to hope for a cure. In their search for the cause of trachoma, specialists have made deductions concerning the disease which are important for us to know. Dr. Stuckey of Kentucky, who has probably done more than anyone else in this country to fight this disease, has described the three distinct conditions of trachoma; knowledge of these conditions ought to be helpful to us who wish an intelligent idea of what it is and how to combat it.

In the first place, it is a chronic, rather than an acute disease. This accounts in some measure for the seriousness of the situation as we find it in some of the institutions; it has often progressed unrecognized beyond the stage at which it might have been cured. Had there been an acute attack as in Ophthalmia Neonatorum or "Babies Sore Eyes" the condition would have been much more likely to receive prompt and proper attention because of both the appearance and the fact of discomfort to the patient.

The first stage of trachoma does not appear to be serious. It might be confused with many similar inflammatory conditions of the lining of the eyelid. It does not attack the eyeball until it reaches the second stage. It may be weeks, and months; it has been known to be over a year that the first stage has continued quietly with not even the victim realizing the nature of the disease.

The second stage means that on the inner lining of the eyelid, little nodules or blisters form, and from these is a secretion which is highly infectious and is responsible for the spread of the disease. Where children gather together in large groups, such as in children's homes, and where adults associate closely in large groups such as in factories, using the same roller towel in wiping their eyes, the disease is easily communicated from one eye to another. It is apparent that in this way trachoma has become epidemic in many spots in Ohio today.

The third stage of the disease is a very painful one, and little can be done for it. It is possible sometimes to make the victim more comfortable, but sight is already gone, or seriously impaired. The mucous lining of the eyelid becomes so shrunk and drawn, that the eyelashes, instead of projecting outward from the eye, turn in toward the eyeball. The little nodules or blisters on the lining of the eyelid have become hard little points, and as the eyelid works down and up over the ball of the eye, these hard little points rub the eye until the glassy surface becomes like ground glass. Constant friction over the eyeball results in a highly inflamed condition, and when the eye lashes turn in upon this highly inflamed and sensitive condition, one can imagine the pain to the victim.

We are very inconsistent in our attitude toward this disease and in our efforts toward its control. We know that it is highly infectious, and that seventy-five per cent. of neglected cases result in painful blindness, so we try to protect ourselves from its infection by debarring immigrants having it from entering this country, but we make no effort to protect ourselves from the infection within our own borders. New York is the permanent home of many immigrants to our shores, and yet it is impossible to secure statistics concerning trachoma in New York City; there are, however, records of three thousand school children in New York City operated on for trachoma in one year recently. You cannot fight the disease unless you know where it is and to what extent it is prevailing. The attention of the whole country has been turned toward the mountain districts of Kentucky, because we have been told that twenty-seven per cent. of the mountaineers in some sections have trachoma in the stage which means painful blindness, yet it is impossible in Kentucky to secure the statistics necessary for its intelligent prevention and control as it is not required that it be reported by physicians finding and treating it.

We require prompt and accurate statistics for such acute diseases as small pox and scarlet fever, but we secure only indifferent data concerning a condition more

serious than either and possibly more difficult to control. In Ohio we do require that it shall be reported promptly as an infectious disease dangerous to the public health, and yet when it is reported and isolation and treatment are found necessary for its control, we are seldom able to provide such for any considerable number of patients.

The State Board of Health has authority to do no more than require that State Institutions shall not use common towels or utensils, the Board of State Charities has perhaps less authority, and the Commission for the Blind has none at all. It is commissioned to learn what are the causes of blindness and to ameliorate and prevent such conditions, but that does not give a definite program or furnish machinery for carrying it out. When a State Board says "We have evidence that twenty-eight children in a children's home have trachoma" it is for the State to answer and it must be able to answer soon, or we shall have evidence of a much more serious condition in succeeding years.

I want to show you some of the spots in which trachoma has been discovered to be epidemic this year. The one solution that has been offered, has been offered by an industrial plant, not a medical or even a social organization. The first known serious trachoma situation was in such a plant in East Youngstown. It was discovered accidentally, as is its usual way. A man in this plant had a foreign body in his eye and went to an oculist to have it removed. The oculist said, "My dear sir, the most serious situation in your eye is not this cinder, but it is trachoma. How long have you had this sore eye?" The man said, "I do not remember that my eyes ever felt comfortable." In that one man we possibly have the nucleus for the 250 cases that were discovered afterward. 161 of these cases were serious trachoma, the others highly suspicious and treated as though they were trachoma, which was the safety-first method. They did not say to this man, "We cannot have this in the factory, we have no hospital in which to isolate you or to treat you; you must go home and find means of treatment." Instead of that they established an isolation hospital and took these men into it and kept them there under daily observation by a nurse and an oculist in charge, until the condition became non-contagious. They appointed a special police officer, and a nurse, whom the Commission for the Blind sent to cooperate with the plant, had his protection in going to the homes of the trachoma victims, and singling out the victims whom she found among the mothers and children. The nurse found a baby two years old, who had had trachoma for a year probably. Fifty-five cases of infection in the houses from family or boarding house members were found by the nurse and referred to the hospital for daily treatment. Trachoma had been spreading in that plant for months, perhaps years, and was discovered only accidentally, as I have said. The isolation hospital was opened on February 1st, and on the 5th of September it was closed because every individual who had been afflicted with trachoma and had been in a serious, infectious condition, had been treated for it under the direction of an eye specialist, and cared for by a nurse trained to do this work. In all these victims, the condition was rendered non-contagious. Many went to the hospital clinic for daily treatment only, returning to their employment. This is a single instance in this State of prompt and effective treatment of trachoma. It is what the *State* must do in many institutions, and it is what people in industrial plants will have to do sooner or later unless they have a safety-first method and known when trachoma is being brought to their employes.

The next situation that came to our notice was in a children's home in the southern part of the state where twenty-eight children were victims. This large group of children were found at once, and some were in a most serious condition. The Board of Health handled that situation. It happened to be near one of the State hospitals. A trained nurse was called. A room was assigned to the victims and an isolation hospital was established. Another very serious situation occurred over in the western part of the state in a township where there is no oculist and very little opportunity to procure expert medical treatment. Word came to the commission

from the neighborhood that a baby had sore eyes and was being neglected. A nurse was sent at once to investigate. Next door she found two nearly blind children having trachoma, and the nurse found that a number of the members of that family had sore eyes. Arrangements were made for these children to be operated upon. In the public school which these children had attended, twenty-three suspicious cases were found. Three of these were highly infectious. We found in the southern part of the state last week a group of children who had been sent to another children's home and have trachoma. The history of that infection goes back seven years when a little girl lived with her grandmother who had sore eyes. She was taken to an infirmary and became one of twenty-seven children in that infirmary. This little girl was afterward adopted into a family house, and is now in a hospital in Columbus and has been operated on for trachoma. She is undoubtedly the nucleus for the infection in the twenty-seven other cases, five of which have been sent to another children's home, and have been declared to have trachoma. Two children in the School for the Blind, who came from a children's home not far from Columbus, are probably unnecessarily blind from trachoma. There is evidence of very indifferent attention to the condition covering a period of years. It is a serious charge to be criminally negligent concerning such a condition, to impose painful blindness upon the individuals and a loss of productive citizenship to the State. A law which was defeated, at the last session of the legislature would have helped us immeasurably. It would have required physical supervision of school children. If we had a requirement in every children's home and in every industrial plant, that every person should have a careful examination of the eyes, we could detect the nucleus for the infection of trachoma and other serious eye diseases, and we could separate that person from the others, and not only render that person more comfortable and prevent blindness for life, but prevent the spread of the disease to hundreds of others. The State Board of Health is doing what it can and what the law allows it to do, and the State Commission for the Blind is doing all that its facilities will allow, but in spite of all these efforts trachoma is spreading. We must have a more effective way of treating it. We need a safety-first method to prevent it. I hope the children's homes and infirmaries will take steps to see that every child and every adult person taken into such institutions is free from trachoma. Then we shall have done much to control the disease in the institutions. And then, if, when you find a person afflicted with sore eyes, you will see that he has expert attention and that his condition is rendered non-contagious, we shall have done much more toward the control of the disease. This is not only an economic obligation, it is a humane obligation. Physicians say that no form of blindness is more painful than that which results from trachoma. So there is every reason why we should be very much alarmed, and why each one should go back to his community and see that the spot for which he is responsible is free from this contagion.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS

HON. GEORGE S. ADAMS, JUVENILE COURT, CLEVELAND

On the subject of Mothers' Pensions I speak not as one having authority; my experience has been too limited. But my belief in certain principles, moral and economic, give me courage to believe that there are others who know as little as I, and among these are some who speak with great assurance on this subject. They know so much that is not so. This class includes all those professional charity-workers who talk continually of superficial causes of poverty but who can never see special privilege; who deal day by day with distress but never suspect that it exists because some are getting what they do not earn. They see arrogant luxury and distressing poverty on opposite sides of the same city block but never suspect the connection between the two.

I believe that relieving distress is a public function and that history will condemn us for permitting so much distress in the midst of plenty. We have money for everything but taxes. The day will come—it is dawning now—when a better economic system, a juster system of taxation, minimum wage laws, workingman's compensation, and compulsory insurance will largely decrease poverty; but they will never abolish it. We will always have to provide for the distress resulting from viciousness, incompetency, and misfortune, and chief among the victims of misfortune will be the woman in black with her brood of children. We must not treat her as a pauper or make her the recipient of favors. Let us by law make men pay instead of begging them to give. Let them know they are only doing their duty, their legal as well as their moral duty, and that they are not conferring favors. And as for the woman, her services in rearing children are performed for the State; she is caring for its future citizens and doing it as no one else can. If the pressure of necessity is upon her she should be relieved by the State which profits from her labor. Public officials are not elected to keep the tax rate down. It is their duty to relieve distress even if it cost money. What do you think of the county commissioner who hears the voice of the parsimonious tax-payer and is unmoved by a widow's distress, or of the citizen who will not pay in taxes one cent on a hundred dollars to relieve the torture of soul of the worthy mothers who are making the hard fight alone, who are wearing away their lives that the future may have good men? But the State seems to have a number of such officials. Some of them make the widow suffer for fear they will give the Juvenile Court some political advantage. I can speak freely on this subject for our commissioners are not of that kind.

I am not sure that the administration of mothers' pensions is a proper function of the Juvenile Courts, whose officers are not primarily trained as relief agents. It came to us because we were the first to appreciate the need. Perhaps it would be wise to co-ordinate under one official head the numerous forms of relief which are administered in this State; but for the present the work is ours, so let us do as well as we can.

Fortunately, we are dealing chiefly with high-grade people, for, by the statute, the allowance can be made only to a woman who is a proper person morally, physically and mentally to care for children. This fitness can be determined only after careful investigation. Persons and agencies that have had dealings with the family should be consulted. Of the numerous limitations of the statute this one requiring fitness is, from a social standpoint, most important. It is clearly the purpose of the law not to place the hopeless dependents under the care of the Juvenile Court.

We have application blanks and face cards for files which call for the information made necessary by the statute, which we will gladly furnish to any who can use them. They are not perfect.

We have had about 825 applications and made some 600 investigations. We investigated first those cases we thought most worthy. Of the remaining applications but a small number will be granted. We have granted 257 pensions. The average per mother is \$22.35 a month. There were 832 children involved. The average per child is \$6.90. The total of this month's pension will be about \$5,746.00.

Chicago which is held up to us, as the model to follow, granted last year \$7.56 per child, and this, Mr. Kingsley says, is the most adequate relief ever given on a large scale. While \$6.90 is less than \$7.56, I think our relief is as adequate as Chicago's in view of two facts. First, living costs less in Cleveland, particularly the item of rent; and, second, in Chicago no mother receives relief who is the owner of real property, or personal property other than household goods. Ohio has no such limitation, and assets of this character necessarily lower the budget.

I do not believe in this limitation. Some widows who own their homes are in greater need than others who do not, and they should not be compelled or encouraged to pauperize themselves in order to receive relief. The little home may be the factor

that keeps up family pride. Nor should we deny relief to a woman who has broken her health to lay by a little emergency fund. I have fixed in my mind \$300.00 in money as the amount which will bar a woman from a pension; but this I may change when I have a better knowledge of the relation between the funds at my command and the needs of the community.

We have had in this department three, and a part of the time four, persons. We should have had more than twice this number; and additional investigators will be added now that civil-service lists are available. The important work before us now is supervision. We are testing ourselves. We are making mistakes and trying to profit by them.

The Chicago department, at the time Mr. Kingsley presented his paper at Memphis, was caring for 345 families. The staff consisted of 19 people most of whom devoted all their time to supervision and investigation. They are assigned to districts. Each investigator has under her charge (they are properly women) 35 families. Beside this work of supervision she makes on an average of five investigations per month. These investigators are high-grade women, selected, as ours must be, by civil service. Their case work is said to be admirable, as indeed it should be. I know of no charitable agency that gives to its agents a smaller number of families to supervise. And in this connection we must remember, too, that these families are selected for their efficiency. They are the highest grade "cases" with which charity workers deal. They are not in the same class and should not be treated in the same way as hopeless dependents. These women have moral stamina. They have moral standards of life and living, and they must not, therefore, be humiliated by the kind of supervision which is given to recipients of out-door relief. We have on our list efficient women, educated women. One was a school principal. They have dealt with the child problem. Of necessity they have studied it in all its phases, housekeeping, purchasing, feeding, care in sickness. They have been prompted to efficiency by their mother love. We are giving them pensions as a right. Such women we have no right to humiliate by endless supervision. They were efficient as wives, they are just as efficient as widows; that is the reason we give them the pensions. A good half of them know as much about the care of their children as some college girl or settlement worker who has passed a good civil-service examination but has never in her life cared for a baby with the colic. Do not misunderstand me; I believe thoroughly in supervision—in competent supervision. All our families are not of the character above named. Our visitor must know how to organize all the social forces of a community to benefit these families. She must understand food values and the value of food products. She must know where and how to buy. In many cases she should require a detailed accounting, not only to prevent waste but also to make sure of proper feeding. The visitor must also understand the relation between family and school.

Knowing how poorly equipped we were to do follow-up work and realizing the necessity for it, at the very outset I sought assistance from the Associated Charities and turned over to them the funds of those mothers who needed the constant supervision which our limited force could not give. Last month they distributed over \$1,000.00. The Associated Charities render to us an account of their stewardship. Meantime, we are doing visiting on our own account. We are learning how. Our visitors meet every problem that concerns our human kind; and, thanks to the justice of the community, these problems are being solved as never before.

But at best the funds at our command will be inadequate. We should, therefore, select out of the large number of applicants those who are, or are capable of becoming, the keepers of homes which will properly mold mind and character. And where help is given let it be adequate. If the money will not go around, other agencies must care for the remaining families. Finally, if an appropriation is made for pensions, adequate provision must be made for the expense of efficient supervision.

DISCUSSION BY JUDGE CHARLES KRICHBAUM, CANTON

I am new in this business, although I have been a student some what of these great problems. This paper is so admirable and concise, that it needs no discussion by me. I have some idea that the trouble with the people of the State of Ohio is that they do not know much about the great work that is being done by you people that are here assembled in this place. In that great address which Mr. Lowell made on the subject of Democracy, at Birmingham—one of the greatest expositions that ever was made—and also in his address on the occasion of the 250th Harvard Anniversary, he said that to the best heads and hearts of the community is committed the destiny of the country. You are people of fine susceptibilities. You know not only by reason but you feel the necessity and the truth of these great problem. It is astonishing how ignorant the great mass of the people of Ohio is as to what you are endeavoring to do and what is in your minds and hearts. The great English Cardinal Newman said that in his opinion man is not only a reasoning animal, he is a feeling, acting animal. I believe that there is a mighty sight of truth in that. It is my experience as a lawyer that there is a prejudice against the women's pension—an unconscious prejudice, in some communities. People do not understand this question, do not appreciate it. I think it is the business of every one of us to make wholesome public sentiment on this question. Mr. Bryce in his American Commonwealth has said that we are a people governed by public opinion, and that public opinion in its last analysis is only an enlightened public sentiment. Mr. Fiske said in the Critical Periods of American History that the two great critical periods in American History were: first, at the adoption of the Constitution there was no sentiment for union. Washington was the one that sent out through the territorial governments to manufacture sentiment for the union. The other period was the great Civil War, and union was preserved because of the sentiment for union, not because there was a reason in men's hearts. It was because men felt the truth. Abraham Lincoln said that he had always believed in that sentiment of the Declaration of Independence which was that all men were created free and equal, and that he would rather die than surrender that sentiment. What are these things that we call sentiment? Ruskin talks about them and he calls them the high moods and temperments of the mind and the soul. What do we do when our feelings are so high and so fine that we cannot express them in words, that we cannot find language in patterns suitable to express our thoughts? It is then that we bring music and flowers, and ask them to speak for us. Herbert Spencer says that to enlighten the reason and the intellect upon a great problem does not amount to anything unless you make the pupil feel the difference between right and wrong. That is what the people of the great State of Ohio need. They must be made to feel these great problems. If they feel these things as you and I feel them, would there be any trouble about the matter of taxation?

Up in Stark County we have a jail that smells to heaven. It is a disgrace to the community. Every grand jury during my period as prosecuting attorney said it was unfit for anybody to inhabit or to be confined in. But that matter has been submitted twice to the people of Stark County—the selling of bonds to build a new jail—and each time it was voted overwhelmingly down. Do you suppose that if the people of Stark County felt this problem in the way that you and I feel it, that they would hesitate for a moment to be humane on these great problems? Many people think that the devil who steals ought to be punished. My daddy licked me when I did these things. Why ought not we lick him and put him out of the community? When a little boy comes into my court, the man whom he has offended will often say, "I want him punished." It may be different in your community. I do not say all men are this way. The men at the head of these great institutions see the need of scientific apparatus—for instance, a detention home where you could send a boy over night and avoid sending him to jail. It depends upon taxation. The whole problem

of the administration of the juvenile court, mothers' pensions and other things depends upon a wholesome public sentiment in the community. If the community felt those things, the court would execute itself. A mother who lives in a community with children and has the wholesome sympathy of the community, even if she did not have the money, would have a thing which is better than merchandise, silver and gold.

DISCUSSION BY JUDGE SAMUEL L. BLACK, COLUMBUS

I suppose the secretary assigned me to discuss this question of mothers' pensions because he knew full well that we never have administered them in Franklin County and know nothing about the subject. We have been too poor to date. I am not criticizing the county nor anyone at the present time. We have only \$20,000. But there is one feature of the law which I wish to touch upon. I do not know what has been the practice in your county, but in Franklin County and many other counties of the State the law provides that a woman who has been deserted and the desertion has continued for a period of three years, shall be entitled to a pension. In other words, if she is able to survive a period of starvation with her children, able to keep them out of the children's home and the industrial school, and herself out of the county infirmary for three years, she is entitled to a pension. That feature of it is all right. The point I want to make is, what are you going to do with the man who is responsible for that situation? My theory is that we had better devote a part of the pension to bringing back that recreant husband, putting him in the work house and letting his family get the fifty cents a day he earns while there. If a man steals a ham or a loaf of bread to feed his children, we send him to the penitentiary. If he runs away from home and is able to keep away for three years, we pension his children after, in all probability, they have become what we call delinquents. There is plenty of law in Ohio but we are not enforcing the law. You may scour the country and punish the fellow who steals an old horse. It is wholly immaterial what the value of that horse is. He is a horse thief and we send him to the penitentiary as a horse thief. But not the father who steals the character of his boy and girl goes scot free in many counties of the State of Ohio. We had better reverse the machinery: let a few horse thieves get away, but not the father who deserts his boy and girl. The almost immediate and direct result of such a desertion is that the children are improperly housed so that their environment becomes unwholesome. They are improperly fed and clothed. The boy becomes ugly and sullen. He cannot keep still in school and he becomes what is called a bad boy. His teacher recognizes the situation. She spends days and weeks trying to overcome it. But she cannot feed that boy. The school becomes a nightmare to him and the school house a monstrosity. He becomes truant and lands in some institution, probably in Lancaster, just because he has been neglected. Many cities feed that child but let the father go. You can search the penitentiary today and you will find a hundred horse thieves for every person who has deserted his family. Now if, when you administer the mothers' pension, you will get the prosecuting attorney to find the father, have him indicted and brought back and put on the firing line and make him stay there and give his earnings to his family, you will have done something. We are not enforcing our laws. Instead of that we are making delinquent children every day by our methods. I am pleased to have had the opportunity to express to you my gratitude for being permitted to take part here and to say just these words.

Another word: after a case has been heard and divorce granted, the lawyer has his fee and the woman gets her decree of alimony. But there is no provision of collecting it. That man goes away and in time the children come to your various institutions. Bring also that type of man back where his children are. Keep him there to measure up to his responsibility, to earn a living for them.

THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY

JAMES E. HAGERTY, PH. D., PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY,
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS

As the subject of poverty is as complex and comprehensive as civilization itself I can be expected to discuss in a 20 minute paper only a few phases of the subject assigned to me, the abolition of poverty. There are schools of economic thought which trace to a single source the cause of all our social ills. As I am not a patent-medicine man, I cannot find a single cure-all to all humanities' woes, including poverty. If I could, my task would be a simple one.

What constitutes poverty? This has always been a mooted question. Perhaps a majority of those who are giving serious attention to the subject claim that those are in poverty who "are not able to obtain those necessities which will permit them to maintain a state of physical efficiency." The studies of poverty made by Booth and Roundtree in England, and by Hunter, More, and others in the United States, show that the percentage of those in poverty applying the above stated test is from 25 to 30 per cent. Some of these studies have included a thorough analysis of the incomes and expenditures of all those living in restricted districts, and on this account the conclusions are accurate for the districts studied. In other instances only estimates have been made. Nothing approaching a comprehensive study of poverty has ever been made.

There is of course disagreement on what constitutes poverty. I object to the standard which says that those who have an income which will enable them to have sufficient necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter to make them industrially efficient are not poor, while those who lack a sufficient quantity of these things to make them industrially efficient are in poverty. I protest against the functions of manhood which this standard suggests, namely, that a man should be primarily a good producing machine and consequently should be well fed, well clothed and well housed to increase his productive capacity. He should be a good producer, but from the economic point of view, consumption not production is the end; manhood and womanhood and not goods are the ends. The producer should receive such an income as will enable him to live in such a manner as befits his dignity as a human being; and makes him a self-respecting member of society; and such an income as will enable him to educate his children so that they may enjoy, when they grow to maturity, wholesome living conditions. If from 25 to 30 per cent of the people are in poverty in accordance with the first standard named, then a much larger percentage of our population are in poverty under the standard here proposed.

To maintain a reputable standard of living various estimates of incomes have been suggested as necessary. These range from \$600 to \$1000 a year for an average family of five in the larger American cities, and \$8 a week for the self-supporting woman. It has been estimated that three fourths of the male population and three fifths of the female population fall short of this estimate. The income necessary to maintain a decent standard of living will vary with many conditions but the tendency is to raise the estimate with the increased cost of living.

The causes of poverty are many and lend themselves to a variety of classifications. We have the subjective and objective, the immediate and remote, and the personal and the social causes of poverty. These causes are very complicated and it is very difficult to separate one set of causes from another. A man may be a drunkard and spend for drink the money that should be used to support his family; but is drinking the cause of poverty or something else? I think it was Frances Willard who first said that poverty is as often the cause of drinking as drinking is of poverty. Again, a family may be in poverty because the bread winner is of a low order of intelligence; but is the poverty due to a personal cause or to the society which permitted feeble-minded people to marry? The causes of poverty in each case must be

determined upon its merits and no snap judgment can be formed. No more important social study is demanded today than a thorough and exhaustive study of the causes of poverty. It is the work of diagnosis, and the disease should be thoroughly diagnosed before a complete cure can be applied.

Professor Seager, an American economist, divides the economic classes for convenience into five groups: 1. Those receiving an income of over \$3000 for each family. In this class are the successful managers of industry, the holders of the important salaried positions, and the better classes of professional men. 2. Those receiving an income from \$1500 to \$3000 a year. This class includes the managers, of business on a small scale, salaried managers, overseers, etc., the better grades of bookkeepers, clerks, and school teachers, some of the professional classes and the higher grade of the skilled workers. 3. Those receiving an income ranging from \$600 to \$1500 a year. They consist of the skilled workers, those receiving low salaries, and the average farmers. 4. Those receiving \$300 to \$600 a year. These are the unskilled workers. 5. Those who receive below \$300 a year. They are the submerged classes. These five are arbitrary classes whose numbers could be extended but the classification serves a useful purpose. It is with the last two, and the lower grade of the third from the last class, that we are here chiefly concerned. These different groups tend to perpetuate themselves. Each has a standard of living in keeping with its income. The higher economic classes have more definite standards of living than the lower economic classes and are much more persistent in maintaining them than are the lower classes. Children of these classes receive upon the average a better education than the lower classes; they marry later in life and are given a start in life in better economic positions through influential parents than the children of equal ability of poorer parents. The classes thus tend to perpetuate themselves. It is true that children rise frequently from one station in life to another, but this tendency is becoming less and less as we grow older as a nation.

One of the greatest problems which confronts the boy of this or any other age is one of adjustment to the economic system by choosing the occupation for which he is by nature and ability best adapted. The boys from 10 to 20 years of age today throughout civilized society must in the next decade choose an occupation in which they can earn enough to maintain a decent and reputable standard of living. The problem is one of individual adjustment. Where there are so many thousands growing to maturity with one haphazard system of adjustment to economic life, it is not strange that many should fail. It has been only within the last decade that we have begun to study the various occupations and to take an inventory of the boy with the purpose of adapting him to and of training him for an occupation. Vocational guidance is not much more to-day than a dream.

Employment bureaus exist here and there but we have never seriously considered the formation of an employment bureau of national scope, organized to study the labor market, the requirements in the different trades with the view of supplying workers of the kind needed when they are needed so as to avoid a surplus at one point and a scarcity at another.

Any classification of workers must take account of the kind of work done and the pay received by each class. It is a truism that the kind of work which determines the class of workers, determines also the wages received by each class. The skilled workers who render industrial services that require intelligence and who must serve an apprenticeship to acquire the skill necessary to do their work, receive good wages, that is, wages adequate to maintain a reputable standard of living. These workers are organized into trade unions and because of their organizations they receive higher wages than they would receive in the absence of such organizations.

Below the skilled workers is a very large class in all countries who are unorganized and who receive relatively little pay for their work. Generally speaking

these people do the dirty work and the heavy work, which requires strength and but little intelligence. If any difference is made in the wages of these people the highest wages are received by those of greatest strength and consequently by men immediately after they arrive at maturity. When their strength declines with age they receive lower and lower wages.

For purposes of convenience these unskilled workers will be divided into three classes: 1. Those who are employed in factories in monotonous labor working with machines. Some intelligence is necessary to do this work and a brief period of apprenticeship may be necessary. 2. Those who are employed at what is called labor inside and outside the factory. In nearly every factory there is some "heavy work" to be done, work which requires men of strength but of little intelligence. Outside the factory there is the casual labor to be done, work in cleaning and paving streets, in excavating, in hod carrying, etc. 3. Those who are engaged in the last group of employments but who are either physically or mentally below the normal. Those engaged in unskilled work could be divided into many groups but for the purpose of this discussion, this three-fold classification is sufficient. These three groups of unskilled workers represent the large mass of unorganized labor. The first group may be said to represent a borderland class between the skilled and the unskilled workers. They receive better wages than those in class two and their employment is more regular than in class two, but their wages are much lower than those who do skilled work in the organized trades. In some places there are organizations among those doing the work indicated in class two. For instance in Columbus, the hod carriers have an organization made up of colored people, and the linemen have an organization, while the work which the members of this class do may be classified as unskilled work.

While there are many causes preventing the organization of unskilled workers but three will be discussed here:

1. *Foreign immigration.* A relatively large portion of the unskilled work in the northern and western states has been done by immigrants. It has been an American experience that the children of immigrants or at least their grandchildren move up the industrial scale and do a higher grade of work than their parents or grandparents, but the recent immigrants, in the nature of things, must be consigned to do the heavy work and the unattractive kinds of labor, and as long as we have foreign immigration this must be the case. Unfamiliarity with the language, the customs and institutions of our country makes it impossible for immigrants to form organizations which improve their economic and social conditions.

2. *Negro labor.* Very much of the unskilled work in the southern states and a great portion of unskilled work in our northern cities is done by negroes. Race feeling and race prejudice at the north as well as the south prevent the negro from making his demands effective. Negroes are not admitted into the white man's unions. Among the wage earners themselves the prejudice against the negro hampers his industrial progress. I do not think that negroes have the capacity at present for forming effective associations, but even if they had the ability to form good organizations, the prejudice against the race would prevent their organizations from accomplishing the work which the trade unions of white men accomplish.

3. *Lack of intelligence.* The unskilled workers everywhere do not represent a high order of intelligence. If they were intelligent, skillful, and adaptable, they would occupy a higher place in the industrial system than they now hold. Considerable intelligence is needed for organization, especially for a labor union which is efficient and powerful. Competition of this class with the negro and the immigrant makes organization more difficult still.

It is because the unskilled workers represent such a large heterogeneous and relatively speaking unintelligent class that but little can be expected from them in efficient labor organization. However, certain groups of unskilled workers may be or-

ganized and their condition can be greatly improved by their doing so. Organization among the skilled workers, too, has all along, improved the welfare of the unskilled.

It is my conviction that any great help to the unskilled workers must be sought in other means than in organizing them into trade unions. At present their wages range from two dollars a day down. In large factories in Columbus where many unskilled workers are employed, the average wage is below \$2.00 a day. In casual labor outside the factory they receive from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day. In Louisville for 1910 and 1911 the average shop wage for unskilled work was \$1.50 and the number of men employed in this kind of work was approximately 24,000. Sixty per cent of the unskilled workers there were negroes. While the average wage was \$1.50, the average wage per day for the entire year was 98 cents. (The average wage for mules per day for the entire year in Louisville was \$1.25.) The average wage per year for these 24,000 unskilled workers of a city was approximately \$300.00 a year. Estimates for yearly wages for this class of workers are nearly always too high. We usually take the average wage per day, \$1.50 or \$2.00, and multiply this by the number of working days in the year and get the total of approximately \$450.00 or \$600.00. The work of this class is as a rule intermittent and large deductions must be made for the days when the men do not work.

It is not difficult for us to imagine what the standard of living is for a city like this where the total income of the family is \$400 a year. What must be the type of life in housing conditions, in food, in clothing, in recreation and in hope for the children intellectually and industrially where the total income of the family is below \$400.00 a year?

As I believe that every normal man who is willing to contribute a full day's work is entitled to decent living conditions for himself and his family and some opportunity for his children. I believe that the state should guarantee him a minimum wage which would mean at least this much. Will industry stand such a wage? I believe that it will. With our boasted civilization in America, with its great natural resources, are we going to say that it means less than this to the hard-working and frugal wage earner? From a competitive point of view employers will not be injured as they will all be compelled to pay the same minimum wages. In some cases consumers might have to pay more for goods but they are morally obligated to do so, if higher prices are necessary to guarantee to the producers of these goods decency and self-respect. Industries in which the demands for goods are not such as will enable producers to charge prices which will permit the payment of the minimum wages indicated, are parasitic and should be eliminated.

Better wage to the unskilled workers will probably mean in the United States as in New Zealand and Australia, somewhat lower wages to the skilled workers. If they do mean this then undoubtedly all those who are strategically situated in the industrial system will be required under a new order of things to surrender something to the interest of those who are now laboring at a great disadvantage.

Where relief is sought from charitable agencies if the bread winner is living, he is in the majority of instances below the normal either physically or mentally. Such organizations as the Associated Charities attempt to find work in factories or elsewhere at unskilled labor. In many instances these applicants lack the necessary initiative to find work. In others for one reason or another they are unable to render adequate service for what they get as compared with other unskilled workers. A minimum wage would not suffice for these as the sub-normal classes would not be able in most cases to secure this minimum wage. This class which is relatively large in our cities should be taken care of in some other way. These people who are weak mentally or physically to such an extent that they are below the normal should not be required to center the competitive system and compete at a great disadvantage with those who are stronger and more intelligent.

The labor colony plan for this class maintained by the state or one of its subdivisions, has often been recommended and I am inclined to think should be adopted. These people then could be furnished work where they could labor under superior supervision at the things that it would be possible for them to do, and they should receive pay in proportion to their services. They should not be required to live in poverty and degradation, in the slums of our cities, as they do today.

Along with a minimum wage scale should go other minimum standards. Several years ago Columbus passed a housing code which is one of the best in the United States. Good housing codes should be passed everywhere as we should establish everywhere minimum living conditions. People should not be required or permitted to live in an environment of filth and disease, and degradation so that the adults would be unable to do a day's work and the children would grow to manhood and womanhood feeble in body and mind with a perverted view of the world. Moreover, the living conditions should be such as to enable those who occupy them to maintain their dignity and self-respect. It would be far better to have the State maintain many more in the infirmaries than to have them live on dumps, in cellars and foul tenements.

We have accomplished much in compulsory school laws in requiring a minimum education for children; in child-labor laws, excluding children from certain employments and prohibiting night work; in establishing minimum hours of work for both women and men; in fencing dangerous machinery; in requiring that the sanitary conditions of workshops and factories shall be up to certain standards. We are also coming to the conclusion that industries should bear the costs of accidents instead of the unfortunate victim and his family. We are also beginning to prevent the exploitation of the weak by the strong. We are beginning to either regulate or prohibit the shark loan company, the pawnshop, the slot machine, the lottery, the policy and bucket shop. These agencies which prey upon the weak can only be catalogued as time will not permit discussion.

The right to life and to opportunity must be maintained and manhood and womanhood should be our goal.

MATERIAL FOR THE STUDY OF A MINIMUM WAGE IN OHIO

FRED C. CROXTON, CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL
COMMISSION OF OHIO, COLUMBUS

The minimum wage as generally defined by statute is a "wage sufficient to maintain the worker in health and to supply the necessary comforts and conditions of reasonable life."

Within the last two years minimum wage laws have been passed by three Pacific-Coast states, two Rocky-Mountain states, three Middle-Western states and one New England state. These laws relate to women and minors in California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin, and to females only in Utah.

In Utah the administration of the minimum wage law is made a part of the duties of the Commissioner of Immigration, Labor and Statistics; in Wisconsin the work is made a part of the duties of the Industrial Commission; in each of the other states where there has been minimum wage legislation, a Commission was created to administer the law. These commissions consist of three, four or five members. In Minnesota and Washington, the Commissioner of Labor is made a member of the Commission.

Four states provide for a woman representative on the Commission, and the laws of three provide for representation of employers and employees. The law of Washington, however, provides that no one shall be eligible for appointment as one

of the four appointive members, who has within five years been a member of an employer's or manufacturer's association or of a labor union.

The Commissions are, in general, given power to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses under oath, to inquire into wages paid females and minors, (in some cases, also to inquire into hours of labor and working conditions), to call Wage Boards, to hold public hearings, to issue orders fixing a minimum wage and, in some states, to inquire into the financial condition of the occupation under consideration.

With the exception of Utah, where the rate is fixed by statute, the steps in fixing a minimum rate usually provided are:

1. Preliminary investigation by the Commission,
2. Appointment of Wage Board, Conference, or Advisory Board, usually consisting of representatives of employers in the occupation, of employees in the occupation and of the public.
3. Review of determinations or findings of Wage Board by the Commission.
4. Public hearing.
5. Issuance of minimum wage order by the Commission.

The calling of a Wage Board is not obligatory in some of the states, and in Colorado no provision is made for a Wage Board but there is for a public hearing. Orders issued by the Commissions are usually effective in 60 days.

In Minnesota and Utah no provision is made for appeal to court. In other states appeal can be taken to District, Superior, Circuit, or Supreme Court—generally on matters of law only—but in Massachusetts an appeal can be taken "if compliance would prevent a reasonable profit" and in Nebraska "if compliance is likely to endanger the prosperity of the business."

Massachusetts and Nebraska laws provide for the publication of names of employers who fail or refuse to comply with an order of the Commission. In Nebraska the minimum wage paid by such employers is also included in publication. In all other states, violations of wage orders are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. In all states except Utah, discriminations are punishable by fines ranging from \$25 to \$1000.

Special provision is made in every state except Utah for those physically defective, by reason of age or otherwise, for issuing special licenses to work at less than the minimum rate. In California such special licenses are issued for six months, renewable for like periods. In Minnesota the special licenses issued must not exceed in number one-tenth of the whole number of workers in any establishment. All of the states, with the exception of California and Colorado, also provide for fixing special rates for learners.

The minimum rates fixed by statute in Utah are: for females under 18, 75¢ per day; adult apprentices and learners, 90¢ per day; experienced females, \$1.25 per day.

Various orders have been issued by the Commission of several other states and two of these orders are here taken up for detailed consideration.

Effective August 15, 1914, the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission issued an order covering the brush-making industry. The minimum wage fixed was 15½ cents per hour, with an automatic increase to 18 cents per hour one year later, unless in the meantime the representatives of the manufacturers bring evidence to justify a rate lower than 18 cents. The minimum for apprentices and learners is 65 per cent of the regular minimum rate and the period of apprenticeship is fixed at one year.

The Massachusetts Commission assumes an average week of 50 hours and steady employment, and on that assumption the minimum rate yields \$7.75 per week.

The wages in the brush industry, as determined by the Massachusetts Commission in the latter part of 1913, were considerably below the minimum rate fixed, as two-thirds of the females of all ages received less than \$6 per week and almost four-fifths

of the females of all ages received less than \$7 per week. About one-sixth of all the employees are under 18 years of age.

A cost of living study made in Boston in 1911 finds that the average expenditure representing a living wage for females is slightly over \$500 per year or \$9.70 per week with full time employment.

In issuing the order establishing the minimum rate, the Massachusetts Commission calls attention to the fact that, while the rate is materially below the living wage, it represents a substantial increase to the workers.

The Washington Industrial Welfare Commission on June 2, 1914, issued an order fixing the minimum wage in any factory of the state at \$8.90 per week for females over 18 years of age and \$6.00 per week for either sex under 18 years of age. A wage investigation for that state showed that three out of five females 18 years of age or over employed in the factories received less than \$8 per week and that the cost of living for female factory employees was \$489.24 per year or \$9.41 per week, employed full time.

Conditions in Ohio

The Constitution of Ohio provides that "laws may be passed fixing and regulating the hours of labor, establishing a minimum wage, and providing for the comfort, health, safety, and general welfare of all employees; and no other provision of the constitution shall impair or limit this power."

Any minimum wage legislation which succeeds in a state like Ohio must look carefully to certain fundamentals.

1. The wage must be fixed by Wage Boards consisting of equal representation of employers and employees in the occupation, and not more than one representative of the public.

2. Provision must be made for wages and proportion of learners and apprentices.

3. Special licenses to work for less than the regular minimum wage must be granted to those physically or otherwise defective.

The amount required to maintain an adult female worker "in health and to supply the necessary comforts and conditions of reasonable life" varies with the locality, with the occupation, and with the individual tastes of the worker. There are, however, certain fundamentals for which the cost can fairly easily be determined.

The fundamental requirements are:

1. Good and sufficient food three times a day
2. A comfortable room with proper privacy and in a respectable community
3. Sufficient clothing
4. Clean clothing
5. Proper medical attention
6. Carfare to ride at least going to or coming from work
7. Some provision for recreation and amusement
8. Some contribution for church and charity
9. A small allowance for an occasional letter or post card
10. Some provision for self-improvement
11. Some allowance for incidentals.

Preliminary results of a study of cost of living of wage earning women in Ohio, made by the Department of Investigation and Statistics of the Industrial Commission, show interesting facts. This study includes women earning not to exceed \$12 per week and living away from home and not in Young Women's Christian Association homes and other subsidized institutions. The approximate cost per week for the various essentials for women earning an average of \$8.40 per week was:

Food.....	\$2 50
Room.....	1 50
Clothing	2 00
Laundry	25
Doctor, dentist, and medicine.....	17
Carfare to and from work.....	18
Recreation, including vacation and amusements.....	35
Church and charity.....	13
Stamps and stationary.....	05
Education	07
Incidentals	80
Total.....	\$8 00

This amount does not include any surplus to provide for future needs. It will be noted that the expenditure for food is equivalent to 12 cents per meal and the expenditure for carfare to 3 cents per working day.

Preliminary tabulation of a study of the rates of wages paid females 18 years of age or over in Ohio in 1913 shows that

Less than \$8 per week was the rate for

- 3 out of 10 in clothing factories
- 4 out of 10 in shoe factories
- 5 out of 10 in cigar factories
- 7 out of 10 in laundries

Less than \$7 per week was the rate for

- 2 out of 10 in clothing factories
- 3 out of 10 in shoe factories
- 4 out of 10 in cigar factories
- 5 out of 10 in laundries

Less than \$6 per week was the rate for

- 1 out of 10 in clothing factories
- 1 out of 10 in shoe factories
- 1 out of 10 in cigar factories
- 3 out of 10 in laundries.

There is room for honest difference of opinion as to whether or not a minimum wage law in Ohio at this time is advisable, but there certainly can be no room for difference of opinion as to the fact that a considerable proportion of female labor in Ohio is receiving less than a living wage.

The fact that a large proportion of adult females are living at home does not settle the question. The woman wage earner living at home must be fed, housed, clothed, kept in health, and otherwise provided for and if her wage is not sufficient to furnish these necessities of life, some one else must pay the difference. If partially supported by a wage-earning father, the industry in which the father is employed and not the one in which the daughter is employed is taxed for the difference between her wage and her cost of maintenance.

A material advance in wages of poorly paid females would require some readjustment of profits, of efficiency in organization, or of price to the consumer, but such readjustment would simply be in the direction of making each industry carry its own and only its own burdens. The increase in labor cost would not generally be as great as expected.

An investigation made by the United States Bureau of Labor showed that in producing a yard of gingham cloth of one quality, female labor received nine and two-tenths mills, and of another quality three and seven-tenths mills. An advance of

one-third in the wages of the female employes would increase the cost of the better quality one-third of a cent per yard and the cost of the poorer quality one-eighth of a cent a yard.

But if employes are entitled to a living wage and a legitimate increase of price of the particular article manufactured or handled follows, the burden is simply being carried by all consumers alike and not by those receiving less than a living wage, as under the present system.

Would any question arise as to whether or not a firm was a fair competitor if it—

1. Asked the several coal dealers in the locality to supply fuel at a rate much below actual cost?
2. Asked that its equipment be housed below actual cost?
3. Asked the various machine shops to repair its machines at a rate below actual cost?
4. Asked the railroads and transfer companies to transport his goods at a rate below actual cost?

Is the principle very dissimilar if the firm employs females at a wage below the cost of living point, when the father and other members of the family must from their earnings help supply

1. The food to keep the human machinery going?
2. The shelter to house the worker?
3. Doctor and medicine when the health of the human machine requires attention?
4. Money for transportation of the human machine to and from work?

The time is not far distant when the country will be seriously considering whether or not the question of wages should start with the needs of the individual of flesh and blood rather than with the so-called requirements and usages of business.

If employes are not efficient by reason of lack of training, it is the duty of the educational and other training institutions to make such changes in methods as will increase the efficiency. For those who can not become efficient, society and not the industry should provide.

With the payment of a living wage, business would not be placed at any actual disadvantage if there was, in competing lines, a limit below which no employer could go. Under present conditions, the more liberal employer must compete with his tight-fisted competitor.

And lastly the supreme law for the many industrial problems, and the one which needs no court interpretation is, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

DISCUSSION BY W. T. CROSS

GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, CHICAGO, ILL.

I have been greatly impressed not only by the subjects of these two papers but also by their sequence. The abolition of poverty! Our minds fly to ideal conceptions—the wiping out of all human ills and the making over of weak humanity in millennial mold. Maybe there is a new movement coming, a new abolitionism. Maybe we will have in social work characters arising like Lincoln and Garrison who will head this abolition movement. Of course, the subject was not discussed in any such Utopian way.

But this evening your treatment of the abolition of poverty has been followed by the very practical subject of "Material for the Study of the Minimum Wage in Ohio." About six years ago some American delegates returning from the international conference of consumers' leagues held in Geneva, Switzerland, formed the purpose of waging a ten years' warfare or campaign for the adoption of a proper

minimum wage in their respective states. A ten years' campaign had been planned, but now within six years already there are nine states in our country which have minimum wage laws and are working out certain practical bases for the adoption of this minimum wage principle. It seems to me that if the minimum wage principle is even a small cog in the great machinery which is making for the wiping out of poverty and other ills, then the idea of the abolition of poverty is not altogether an Utopian one, after all.

I was present a short while last year at your state conference in Akron. Mr. Shirer suggested that some of you may not have seen the sign back near the door so I will tell you how it reads: The next session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held in the city of Baltimore, May 12th to 19th, under the presidency of Mrs. John M. Glenn of New York. The speaker who follows me here this evening is an ex-president of the National Conference, Mr. Amos W. Butler of Indiana. Dr. Gladden paid the National Conference splendid tribute at a meeting this evening when he said: "I have never known any gathering in America which has so impressed me with the possibility of the coming of the Kingdom of God on earth as the National Conference of Charities and Correction assembled at its annual meeting." If you get that same notion of the spirit of the conference we should have a large number of you in Baltimore next year. I give you the most cordial invitation to attend. If we learn of your coming we will do whatever we can to make the conference of the most immediate value to you.

Perhaps there is just one point I might touch upon: What we have before us as practical charity workers gathered in such a body as this is not altogether, or not chiefly, even, a hardheaded practical job, but a scientific task of the highest magnitude. We come from all branches of philanthropic endeavor and we like to be considered a society for the abolition of poverty. In a way that is true, and yet if we speak accurately we cannot always say with truth that we are a society for the abolition of poverty. Consider the little opportunity we have to study our work. Here is Jones, superintendent of a charity society, who is preoccupied with getting money for the immediate needs of his undertaking—with finding out who the worthy poor are and giving them first aid, so that he has little opportunity and strength left to think about the great objective of his organization. The superintendent of an infirmary takes all the cases which the county commissioners send him and gives them the best care he can with the appropriation made for his institution. He has little connection with the sources of the poverty which fills his institution. Here is a man at the head of a state insane hospital and he is preoccupied with giving scientific attention to his cases. He can give little consideration to the forces deeper down in the social problem. The line of connection is too blurred and hazy between our every-day work and this great objective, the abolition of poverty. A worker in a large charitable organization made a remarkable confession to me recently. He said that he and his associates were so busy getting money for the care of 15,000 individual cases—so busy with the practical task—that they did not have time to lift their eyes to the horizon and see whither the whole machinery was drifting.

If we apply the principles to our practical charitable work which have this evening been put before us in the economic field, it means a tremendous task of intelligent cooperation; it means thinking and scientific work. It means going to these state conferences oftener than we do and going to the national conferences oftener than we do. Two or three years ago I was a member of the committee on organization of the National Conference of Charities. Its duty was to recommend the officers and topics for discussion for the following year—and the National Conference had discussed many topics during the forty years of its existence. So the task of finding what the most timely topic would be, as well as the most serious practical problems, is a difficult one and we had been working day and night. About the closing session of the committee a man asked leave to present an urgent appeal. He said

the Conference ought to abandon its present line of discussion and spend its time getting at the causes of poverty. The National Conference has discussed the causes of poverty many times, and still is discussing them in various ways. But we have got so far along now that we are taking up subsidiary issues. We have found that the causes are many and complex, and that we must discuss various conditions and apply many remedies. We are discussing the elimination of vice, the improvement of organized charity, etc.—all these measures, to get at the roots of poverty. My simple proposition is that if we are going to make connection between our everyday tasks as charity workers and this great ideal of the abolition of poverty it will mean not only hard hand-work but also scientific head-work.

DISCUSSION BY AMOS W. BUTLER

SECRETARY INDIANA BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, INDIANAPOLIS

It is always a pleasure to come to Ohio. I am very glad to meet again some of the people who when I began in the practical work of charities, gave me help. I have been coming back to Ohio almost every year for additional information and advice. I cannot tell you how greatly I have enjoyed the excellent presentations of this workingman's problem. I am sure we all appreciate not only the importance of a living wage, proper standards of living and the abolition of poverty, but we all come to this one point, i. e., that a man should support his family.

I am reminded of an experience of a judge of our city court who had before him a man charged with an offense. The case was continued that it might be investigated, and called a day or so later. The prisoner was arraigned before the bar of justice, and his wife was there. The judge said to the woman, "Is this your husband?" "Yes, your Honor." "Does he make you a living?" "What is that, your Honor?" "Does he support you?" "Yes, indeed he does." "How does he support you?" "He done support me last week with four good washings." There are many who contribute to the support of their families very much as the prisoner at the bar did. It is a gratification to listen to these figures that have been so carefully prepared from the economic viewpoint.

I wish to call attention to the rural problem. I visited one of our hill counties in southern Indiana recently. One of the officials there said to me, "My friend, you must remember that we are all poor together here." That is very true in many hill counties of the Ohio Valley. I sometimes wonder what we would do if some one—I believe no one has yet done it—if some one were to prepare a standard of living and tell us the cost of living of the inhabitants of these poor hill counties. What would our city folks think if they had to live on the products of those farms, or upon the wages of the men who work them? I fancy we should have some extremely interesting disclosures. I do not know how it may be in Ohio, but in my State we have a number of independent agencies considering the rural-life problem. We have the school, the rural church, the public-highway commission, the library, rural social centers and a dozen or more agencies, each in its own way endeavoring to ascertain conditions and to determine and supply needs according to its own measurement. How much does each of these agencies know of the work the others are doing? It is in our lack of accurate information concerning rural life conditions that we have found our greatest difficulty. This year President Millis, of Hanover College, chairman of our Committee on Rural Life, invited representatives of more than a dozen rural-life agencies to meet with him at the time of the State Conference. At that meeting it was decided to meet again the latter part of this month, to work out some program. It is hoped that these different agencies will get together at least once a year, to tell each other what they are learning, what they are doing and what they are proposing to do.

We have had a number of investigations in cities and towns, particularly in large cities; but the farm problem has been practically untouched from the social

viewpoint. We speak of city slums and city vices and city degeneration; but we find just as destructive slum conditions in some of our rural neighborhoods as in some of our cities. Go with me to the nearest hospital for the insane, and you will find that a certain person comes from a particular county in this state and from a particular township, and from a particular neighborhood in that township. If we go to the State prison and notice a particular man or boy we will find he is traced to a certain county, and township, and neighborhood, and family.

The point that I am trying to make is that the problems wrapped up in these great State institutions that are costing us so much time and effort and money are not problems that are far away. They are local problems. They are the problems of every locality in every state. The slum conditions in our country districts are as important and much less known than the slum conditions in our cities.

Ohio is doing a great work in dealing with its public wards. There are not only the questions of poverty but down below that are the questions of pauperism, of vice, of immorality, of crime, of defectiveness and moral degeneration. These form some of the great underlying causes of poverty and you in this state are doing your work nobly in trying to meet them. I say this not by way of compliment, but it is a fact. And while I honor you for what you are doing, I honor you still more for the great preventive work which you have undertaken and have made possible within the last few years. Do you realize what that is? Have you noted these laws that have been put upon your statute books, laws that are preventive of pauperism, of degeneracy and of crime? There is your compulsory school attendance law, your child-labor laws, your laws looking to the improvement of factory conditions, laws for workmen's compensation, laws looking toward the care of unfortunate children. One follows after another, a long list of preventive laws. These are the tools which the members of your legislature have, in response to your demands, placed into your hands with which to work. It is your business to know what these tools are for, and how they may be used. I appeal to you to learn what these preventive laws are, how they may be used to meet your conditions, and seek to apply them. That is the only way to get any good out of them.

INSTITUTIONAL NEEDS

DR. A. F. SHEPHERD, MEMBER OF BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION, COLUMBUS

I am not on the program, as you know, but I trust that my enthusiasm for the things in which we are all interested is sufficient excuse for these remarks. As a member of the Board of Administration I wish to say something which concerns the welfare of the public institutions under the care and control of that Board.

I wish particularly to call your attention to a statement which was made at Memorial Hall yesterday. Judge Addams, of Cleveland, in his address, said that public officials were not elected primarily with the object of preventing money from going out of the state treasury, but for the purpose of relieving distress even though it does cost money. I want you to remember that. That statement impressed me more than anything else I heard there yesterday morning. To make the distinction clear I would say, saving money and economy are not the same thing.

The public institutions in charge of this Board are today more over-crowded than they have been for many years. Every institution has from a hundred to five hundred patients more than its capacity. Every bed is full, and almost everywhere inmates are sleeping two and three in a room. Many are sleeping on mattresses on the floor. This is a condition of affairs which is not creditable to the State of Ohio. More than this, there is a long waiting list. Some institutions have their gates closed. This institution (for Feeble-minded) is one of them. There is a waiting list of between five hundred and six hundred children who should be in this institution, and who cannot be taken care of.

It has been truly said that a government such as ours represents the average intelligence of the masses. I wish to supplement that by saying that the Senator and Representative from your district represent in the General Assembly the average sentiment of your community as they understand it. It is a lamentable fact that the average citizen knows very little of public institutions, and still less of the things that are done in a conference such as this. That comes from the fact that the persons who know most about such things do not take the trouble of calling the attention of others to it. What I want to ask of you is that when you go home, you hunt up the gentlemen who are to represent your district in the legislature this coming winter, and put some of our problems before them. Get your friends to do the same. After the General Assembly convenes the time is too short for the people here, or for the Board of Administration, to make any headway in informing the General Assembly of the true condition of affairs. Almost every legislature starts out by announcing that it is for economy. So are we. But saving money, keeping millions of dollars locked up in the state treasury when there is distress that should be relieved, it is not economy. The institutions of the State of Ohio have had no money for new buildings for seven or eight years, except two small buildings this year. It seems that every General Assembly just passes on the existing troubles to the next General Assembly, and we go on with as many difficulties as ever. I do not understand the psychology of this situation. We want to burn the fact into your minds that we must have money, and a great deal of it, to conduct the state institutions properly. The state has the money.* Now, will you go home and see your Senators and Representatives? Will you tell them what you know of conditions, and ask them to be good enough to give attention next winter when they hear about these things? That is what I came here to ask of you.

THE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT

DR. E. J. EMERICK, SUPERINTENDENT, INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED,
COLUMBUS

To begin with, I do not know of anything better to say than "Amen" to what Dr. Shepherd has already said.

I want to thank you for coming out here, and assure you we highly appreciate your presence, as this institution is not so accessible as some of the others in the city.

And now, I want to take a few moments of your time to impress upon you the necessity of the care of the defective delinquent—especially the defective delinquent girl.

From a social and economical standpoint, these girls are a very dangerous element to society. They are not only disseminators of venereal diseases, but are destined to become mothers of our future defective and criminal classes. The adult criminal is merely a graduate from the defective delinquent class. These children have not only been quite thoroughly misunderstood by their parents and teachers, but by the criminal authorities as well. Every child who gets into the Juvenile Court should be carefully studied and classified according to his mental capacity and responsibility, and should be dealt with according to his mental condition, rather than his physical size or age. This we hope to do, in a measure, in Ohio, when the Bureau of Juvenile Research becomes thoroughly established in its own quarters. The last Legislature created this Bureau, and gave us a few thousand dollars with which to operate it—an amount that is really almost a joke. The efficiency of the Bureau of Juvenile Research will be greatly handicapped, until we can secure accommodations where these children can be studied, in order to ascertain their mental capacity and capabilities. We are asking the coming Legislature for funds to build an institution for this Bureau, which, if granted, we hope will enable us to solve some of the problems of the misplaced child.

We have, in the past, been in the habit of looking upon feeble-mindedness as a condition of the mind so marked that it manifests itself in the countenance and in the general make-up of the child. Formerly, in thinking of the feeble-minded, our thoughts drifted to the idiot, the imbecile, or the drooling individual who is repulsive to look upon. When we have seen a child who is rather attractive, has a well developed body, can talk fairly well, and is more or less alert, we have been in the habit of at once saying: "This child is certainly normal, and is responsible for its conduct." This, however, is quite often a false impression, as we find in our Institutions for Feeble-Minded a large percentage of just such children who, years of experience have demonstrated, are hopelessly feeble-minded. Many feeble-minded children have no exterior physical marks of their defects. Therefore, it is quite evident that we have, in the past, greatly underestimated the number of mental defectives. This explains to us why so many children who have been sent to our reformatories and correctional institutions, and who have afterwards been placed out on probation, even in the best of families and under the most favorable circumstances, fail to make good. Many of these boys and girls who persist in being bad, in spite of all the good, moral influences we can throw around them, are simply defective boys and girls, and are not wholly responsible for their deeds. The more I study this question, the more convinced I become that there are no inherently bad boys or girls. Many a boy or girl whom we have considered immoral, we find, upon investigation, is really unmoral. There are two classes of children thrust into our Juvenile Courts—the normal, mischievous boys and girls, who get into trouble from bad environment, and the defectives who may become delinquents, in spite of good influences.

I hope to see the day when there will be no more normal boys and girls sent to our correctional institutions. Those of you who attended the Conference at Akron last year, may remember that in our survey of one hundred consecutive admissions to the Boys' Industrial School, there were seventeen normal boys; forty-six were distinctly feeble-minded; eleven, who from the Binet-Simon test showed a mental age of eleven, were fifteen, and above, in chronological age, and forty-three were one or more years retarded. There were seventeen repeaters, some of whom had been there several times (one having been returned for the fifth time), but not one of these was in the normal group. Not one of the boys who tested normal had ever been there before. It is a great injustice to the normal boy, who has gotten into trouble through mismanagement or bad environment, to have the stigma of being sent to a penal institution. I believe that every normal boy will make good, if given a chance. One of the greatest services that the Bureau of Juvenile Research can render to society is to help save the normal boy and girl, by preventing their ever reaching a penal or correctional institution.

I want to impress upon you the necessity of making more adequate provision for a class which, seemingly, has been overlooked—the more dangerous type of the defective delinquent girl—the unmoral girl, a graduate of the slums, steeped in sexual depravity. There has been no provision made for this type of girl. Our institution, as you have already been informed by Dr. Shepherd, is now over-crowded, and it would not be the proper place for them, had we the room. These girls have a demoralizing influence when placed with our innocent, feeble-minded girls who are sent to us from their homes and Children's Homes, having no knowledge of the vices with which these depraved girls are only too familiar. The Girls' Industrial School is not the proper place for them, as it is essential they should be segregated until they are past the child-bearing period, at least.

At this point Dr. Emerick gave the following cases of defective delinquents, and illustrated their family histories by means of charts, which each case revealed a radically defective ancestry:

CASE No. 1

This girl was sent to the Girls' Industrial School for being incorrigible and immoral. The commitment papers state: "She knowingly associates with vicious and immoral persons; wanders about the streets at night; has been immoral with various men; at one time, when she left home, took with her, clothing belonging, to another party."

Parents have practically no education. They are common laborers. The father drinks, the mother keeps a dirty house, and uses bad language.

This girl was promoted to the 5th grade to encourage her; her school attendance was very poor. The girl is 14 years of age. Is a large plump girl of low intelligence. Very child-like in her conceptions. Tests 9.7 years by Binet Scale.

A talk with the girl disclosed the following facts: A grandfather drank, and lived mainly on his pension; two uncles married women who already had illegitimate children; two uncles lived in shanty boats on the Ohio River; one of these disappeared when the shop in which he worked shut down; and none of her cousins, of whom she has knowledge, was in a grade at school above the 4th. The girl herself, admits she had fits when a child.

She admits that she has been immoral with three different boys at various times. Intimate with one on promise of marriage. He was "Called away on business," she naively states; whereupon, less than a month later, she was intimate with another man, also on promise of marriage. (Apparently it mattered very little to her, whom she married.)

She took a suitcase full of clothes belonging to another girl, went to an island with a man and stayed all night there. Said she took the clothes, because she would need them when she got married.

She is now pregnant, but does not know who is responsible for her condition. Has venereal trouble; does not know where she contracted it.

This girl is a simple, irresponsible creature, apparently well-disposed, but with no moral stamina whatever. I see no prospect of her ever being any different.

CASE No. 2

Girl age 16, was sent to the Girls' Industrial School for being immoral. Commitment papers state: "She was in court two years ago, as complainant against her father, on the charge of incest. Again, this summer, on the same charge. He was acquitted by the grand jury." (Girl says he had received a head injury, and had not been responsible since.)

The girl was taken in charge by the court, kept in the Detention Home for some time, and later placed in a home. Could not be kept on account of her immorality with the young boys of the household. A talk with the girl served to corroborate the statements made in the commitment papers.

Concerning her family she states that her father drinks heavily; her stepmother beats the children; and a brother is quarrelsome. All her relatives, according to her story, are "nice people." (Commitment papers state she comes of a very low family.) Her ideals may be inferred from this.

She is a large, buxom, sensuous looking girl, not unattractive. She smiles and dimples as she relates her experiences, apparently without the least embarrassment. Admits being intimate with two boys; they were the sons of her employer, and a young man who boarded there. She was at the lady's home less than a month. Sent from there to the Girls' Industrial School.

Seems to be quite without moral sense. This, with her accommodating disposition, is sure to get her into trouble.

Mentally, she is only a child, her mental age by Binet Scale being 9 years.

CASE No. 3

Age 24. Sexual pervert. Went astray when about 14 years of age. Has been living a life of shame and debauchery for years. Is sexually immoral and constitutionally unmoral. Has been accused by responsible persons and probation officers of having ruined several girls. Her depraved habits are demoralizing to the community. She has been arrested and taken off the streets. This young woman early in life exhibited an erotic weakness and since that time, has yielded to a life of sexual depravity, including prostitution and brazen solicitation on the streets and in public places. She has tried, and it is thought, succeeded in inducing others to follow along the same road. She is deficient intellectually and did not progress normally in school. Simple calculations confuse her and she is unable to grasp facts in a normal manner. Has been married. Has a brother who is both blind and feeble-minded.

CASE No. 4

Age 24. Has been married but husband is at present viciously insane in a state hospital. Has two children inmates in our institution and another one is being cared for by a Rescue Home. This woman has been traveling about with a "leg" show (as she says) where no women are admitted. It is given in tents and midways. She has been a prostitute for years. Leads a life of debauchery and shame. Is a frail, weak little creature and dresses like a girl of 16 with her two curls hanging down her back.

CASE No. 5

Eighteen years old. Gave birth to a baby last spring. Father of this girl is an alcoholic. Supposed cause of this girl's feeble-mindedness, probably inherited defect. She is a moron who needs protection and institutional care. Is morally defective. She is wholly at the mercy of the temptations of the world which beset young girls. Quoting the language of the girl: "I had several young boys sleep with me. I don't know who the father of the baby is." Papers state that she left her home and went to live with a young man. She is clean and tidy in personal appearance.

CASE No. 6

Is a very pretty, gentle girl of 14 years of age. Her mother is dead and father is a movie actor, which takes him all over the country. The child has been living with her aged grand parents. She was allowed to go for a visit to one of our large cities last winter and while there wandered around and was picked up by some boat man, who told her that he would take her home. He took her on board the ship and kept her there all night. Quoting the language of the girl: "Boys and men meet me on the street and take me by the arm and do bad things to me. Men had things to do with me since I was 12. My cousin too has been with me." She is addicted to the habit of masturbation. She is lower than a moron. Has never been able to progress beyond the 5th grade in school. She is a defective, erotic, young child and is at the mercy of unscrupulous boys and men.

CASE No. 7

Nineteen years old. Is the mother of an illegitimate child. Is a pronounced sexual pervert. Has had sexual relation with her brother and two step brothers. The following is the language of the patient: "When I was 12 years old, my brother and step-brother used to come to our beds at night. One would come one night, and the other, the next. Finally, I became pregnant and have a baby." She has recently been employed as a domestic in a private apartment, but they could not keep her more than three days on account of her actions with young men. She is deficient intellectually. Cannot pursue abstract calculation and is otherwise defective. Under

no circumstances should she be permitted to roam at large. She is clean and tidy in personal appearance.

CASE No. 8

19 years old. Using the language of the girl: "I was seduced at the age of 14. Have had one child. It lived seven months. Yes, sure, I have been intimate with men ever since. Sure, I have a new one every night. I earn \$6.00 or \$7.00 a week. Sure, I like the life. I wouldn't go into a house because if I earned a dollar, I would have to give up 50¢ for my room. Yes, I have drank whisky and beer and smoked cigarettes, but I don't do that now. Sure, my mother used to have other men when she was living with my father, but she is too old now." This girl never passed the 3rd grade in school. Has a very low mentality and is devoting her entire time to an immoral existence. She has been arrested on four occasions, for loitering about shelter house, soliciting and vagrancy, etc., and is wholly incapable of caring for herself, as she is an easy prey to a class that would take advantage of her. She boasts of her experiences. She has little, if any affection or sympathy.

CASE No. 9

This is the history of a girl who was sent to the Girls' Industrial School, because she ran away from school. She is feeble-minded, has a terrible temper, has immoral tendencies, and is very vicious.

The history we obtained before she was sent to the Girls' Industrial School is as follows:

Her teacher tells us that she was very immoral in her talk at school, that she was a terrible trial, both on account of her uncontrollable outburst of temper, and on account of her immoral talk, and her influence upon her playmates. They were very glad to get her transferred to the School for the Blind. Also states that she was very slow in her work, could not keep up with others.

She was sent against her parents' wishes to the School for the Blind, but stayed only a few days, when she ran away. The Associated Charities tried to get her recommitted to the School for the Blind, but received the following reply from the Superintendent of that Institution, dated December 18, 1911:

"This girl attended school here in 1908, remaining only a few days, when she ran off. She remained long enough however for us to ascertain that she was immoral in her character, and I cannot be justified in receiving her into the School. I cannot give all the details of her immorality, nor do I remember very much about her, except that we breathed a sigh of relief when she was gone. She has very poor vision, caused by the usual thing."

She is almost blind due to gonorrhoea infection at time of birth. This girl has worked in several different places, but was found to be inefficient. She worked for a short time in two different shoe factories, blacking shoes.

THE PROBLEM OF FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS

STARR CADWALLADER, MEMBER OF BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION, COLUMBUS

Dr. Emerick called your attention to a particular group of the feeble-minded. I imagine that the presentation has been dramatic enough to appeal to each one of you. I wish to state in a more general way some other things we ought to know about this problem. In order to do this I shall define what is meant by feeble-mindedness; then say a word in regard to its prevalence, and its dangers, and call attention to some immediate needs.

As Dr. Emerick said, when we think ordinarily of feeble-mindedness, we think of idiots and imbeciles. But these classes do not form the larger percentage of the feeble-minded. If we know with what we are trying to deal, we may be able to deal with it better; for, to counteract an evil, we must know what the evil is.

Feeble-mindedness is often defined in terms of mental age, thus:

An idiot is a person who, while he or she may be of mature years, has the mental capacity of a child of two years or less.

An imbecile is a person who has the mental capacity of a child of seven years or less.

Moron is a term used in the United States to mean a person who has the mental capacity of twelve years or less.

Feeble-minded is a general term, and includes all the others.

Feeble-mindedness is also defined in terms of ability. The feeble-minded group is then said to include those who are so incapable of adapting themselves to their environment and to the requirements of the community in which they live that they are unable to maintain an existence independent of external support. From this point of view:

An idiot is a person so defective in mind from birth, or from an early age, that he is unable to guard himself from physical dangers.

An imbecile is a person so defective in mind from birth, or from an early age, that he is unable to earn his own living, but is able to guard himself from physical dangers.

A moron is a person so defective in mind from birth, or from an early age, that he is unable to compete on equal terms with his fellows; or to manage himself or his affairs with ordinary prudence, but is able, under favorable conditions, to earn his own living.

From these definitions you will see that feeble-mindedness may have a different meaning in different communities and under different conditions of living. Among the higher grades of mental defectives the question as to whether they are to become a danger or a menace, depends altogether on the way in which they are treated, cared for, and trained.

The prevalence of feeble-mindedness is usually underestimated. The first investigation which covered any very large area and included any considerable number of people, was that undertaken by the British Commission in 1904. The result of the findings of this Commission showed that in England and Wales 4.03 persons out of every thousand of the population were feeble-minded, or one in every 248 of the population. There has been no inquiry in the United States which covers any large area. Investigations in different places, and under different conditions of life, have shown that in the United States there are probably at present about 300,000 feeble-minded people. Examinations so far made indicate that two percent of the school children are feeble-minded. If these figures are at all accurate, there are in the State of Ohio approximately 15,000 feeble-minded persons. In other words, there are as many feeble-minded who should be cared for in Ohio as there are insane. Ohio has done as much as other states in this direction, but I leave it to you whether the provision is yet adequate. If the present indications of the prevalence of feeble-mindedness are at all in accordance with the facts, I think you will agree with me that it is not. Dr. H. H. Goddard, who is the foremost authority on feeble-mindedness in the United States, has said that the feeble-minded individual is potentially either a pauper or a criminal. Environment very largely determines whether an individual shall fall into the one class or the other. In either event he becomes and remains a charge upon the community.

After what has been said, there is no need to emphasize further the close relation existing between feeble-mindedness and delinquency, but I would like to say that, to a greater degree than most of us suspect, the dependent classes in all our communities are made up of those who are feeble-minded. The same thing can be said of some of the so-called criminal population. Just recently I have found some figures that may be of interest to you. Aside from the inquiry in Ohio institutions, inquiry has been made in fifteen institutions for boys and for girls scattered through-

out the United States. This inquiry shows that out of 100 of the population in these institutions the number of feeble-minded varies from 40 to 89. This is a rather large percentage, in view of the fact that all of these children are not dealt with on the basis that they are normal and can be trained to useful lives along ordinary lines. Inquiries have been made also at a number of the reformatories and prisons in the United States. The consensus of opinion is that 25 per cent of those in reformatories and prisons are feeble-minded.

Two Ohio cases are of special interest at this time. One of these cases is that of a young man confined in the Ohio Penitentiary under sentence of death. Some months ago, near Ironton, he murdered three people in most brutal manner. Now why did a farm laborer kill the whole family of his employer? The reason he himself gave after his arrest was, "I guess I was pretty mad." I do not imagine any of you would believe that this naive statement reveals a satisfactory motive for so horrible a deed. The young man escaped from the state after the commission of the crime, was arrested in the City of Chicago, and examined in one of the laboratories connected with the city court where he was found to be definitely feeble-minded. The other case is that of a young man who for several years was an inmate of one of the children's homes in this state. Afterward he committed rape; and, with the idea that he was a defective, was sent to the Institution for Feeble-minded. After having been in this institution for some time he was taken out on a writ of habeas corpus. He had been at liberty only a few months when he was sentenced to the Reformatory at Mansfield—for rape. In due time he was paroled from that institution as he could not be held there longer. Sooner or later, as opportunity presents itself, either in this state or in some other state, he will again be found guilty of the same offense. These two cases show how dangerous the defective delinquent is when at large, and how great the need for permanent custodial care.

While the inquiries do not as yet include large numbers of people, the data which has been collected indicates a close relationship between defectiveness and dependency. Here is a family history which I wish to call to your attention. This family is a Columbus family, and the information developed from an investigation of a case in the Institution for Feeble-minded. The relationship, under two names, consists of twenty-two families in which there are eighty-eight individuals. All of these eighty-eight individuals have received aid from charitable organizations of the city of Columbus. Of the members of this group ten were in the infirmary, fourteen in children's homes, one in the Penitentiary, one in the Reformatory, six were in the Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster, two in the Girls' Industrial School at Delaware, three were in the Workhouse, two were in insane hospitals, one was in the Hospital for Epileptics, one in the Children's Hospital, two were being cared for by anti-tuberculosis societies, one was receiving attention for blindness, four children had been sentenced by the juvenile court, and three other members of this group had been sentenced by police court. Besides this it was found that three were blind, twenty-nine were immoral and eleven alcoholic, three are known thieves, and twenty-eight are now known to be feeble-minded, six of them being in the Institution for Feeble-minded. Do I need to say more to emphasize the fact that feeble-mindedness is responsible, in part at least, for the dependency with which the Institutions and organization you represent are dealing every day?

Feeble-mindedness is not an accident. All those who have studied the feeble-minded are agreed that, except in a small percentage of cases, feeble-mindedness is hereditary. As Dr. Emerick has shown by his charts, feeble-minded parents produce feeble-minded offspring. Two feeble-minded parents never produce, so far as is known, normal offspring.

The need in Ohio, as everywhere, is first of all a more thorough knowledge of the situation. We must understand better what it is we wish to combat—the causes of crime, delinquency, and dependency. We must know more definitely the results

which come from the presence of defectives within our various communities. We must recognize that the driveling idiot and drooling imbecile are not the most dangerous of those who are feeble-minded; but, that the most dangerous are those who are apparently like other people. Dr. Emerick called your attention to some of the girls who have been sent to Delaware but who do not belong there, and to some who have been committed to the institution for feeble-minded but who cannot be received for lack of room.

An investigation recently made in Massachusetts by a commission of which Dr. W. E. Fernald was chairman, revealed the fact that of 300 prostitutes examined, fifty-one percent were definitely feeble-minded. Those young women, and the young women of whom Dr. Emerick has spoken are not idiots. Many of them are personally attractive, and appear intelligent to the superficial observer; but they lack self-control as does a child. They need, and ought to have, the care and protection given to children.

This leads me to say that you who are engaged in social work should remember that feeble-mindedness is a permanent, not a temporary, condition. It does not appear today to be cured or sloughed off tomorrow. It continues. Again, recognizing feeble-mindedness as hereditary, those who are working for social betterment will certainly be interested to discover how the spread of feeble-mindedness through offspring of the same type can be prevented.

What is to be done? In the first place, it is necessary to protect those who are mentally defective from themselves, and to protect the community from them. With this in mind, if what Dr. Shepherd has said in regard to the needs of state institutions is not important at this time, then nothing is important. The feeble-minded of the state must be cared for, if they are not to become paupers or criminals. In order to care for them, money is needed for the state institutions. Money can be appropriated by the General Assembly. You, who come from different parts of the state and realize the need, can urge upon your representatives the importance of this matter.

Finally, I do not mean to convey the idea that, if the feeble-minded are cared for, all social ills will be cured, nor that all crime will be prevented; but I do mean to say that, unless the feeble-minded are cared for effectively, there are social ills which will never be cured and there are crimes which cannot be prevented.

THE WORK OF THE OHIO BUREAU OF JUVENILE RESEARCH

DR. THOMAS H. HAINES, CLINICAL DIRECTOR, COLUMBUS

The Bureau could not be expected to talk yet, it is very young. But though so very small and very young, and very unsheltered, having no roof over its head, and having only two workers in the field, and being of less than two months independent existence, still it has something to say.

Two workers have been at work in the Girls' Industrial School, near Delaware, for some weeks. Among the minor delinquents committed to that institution some interesting facts come to light. We have examined one hundred girls committed to the Ohio Board of Administration at the Girls' Industrial School since July 30, 1914. That brings our data down to the admissions of last week. The first thing that struck my attention in looking over these cases, with a view to telling you about them, was the geographical distribution. These hundred girls came from 34 counties. We sometimes think of delinquents as problems of the congested districts—problems arising from recent immigration. Dr. Emerick and Mr. Cadwallader have already emphasized the negative of that point. Of these girls 22 came from Cuyahoga County, 10 from Hamilton, 9 from Mahoning, 5 from Montgomery, 4 each from Belmont and Madison, 3 each from Lorain and the relatively rural counties, Darke, Scioto, Delaware, Butler and Miami.

This record is for only three months. Whether they have come from southern Europe within the last year or two, or from England, or from the mountains of West Virginia and Kentucky matters little. They are coming to the Girls' Industrial School week after week from all parts of the State. It is a State question and one which concerns every one of us, whether we be farmers or captains of industry.

The next point is that of 95 cases covering practically the same ground as this hundred and within these months, August, September and October, 1914, fifty-five girls, or 58% of the total number, were 15 or 16 years of age at the time of commitment. Fifteen were 17 years old and nine were 14, leaving only 16 outside of those limits. The average age of the 95 cases was exactly 15½ years. This points to the stage of development in girl's life when she most frequently goes wrong. That is a question of special interest to sociologists and psychologist, the difference between the ages of the delinquent boy and the delinquent girls. Miss Storer has been interviewing these girls and examining the commitment papers. The commitment papers are all too sparsely covered with information concerning the cases. The Board and the Bureau are getting out some blanks for the use of probation officers and judges of the juvenile courts which should facilitate getting the information needed about girls and boys as they come to these institutions. From an examination of the commitment papers and from talks with the girls it is found that the *complaint* concerning *forty* has been that they are *immoral*. The girls themselves admit immorality (this is a polite way of referring to sexual immorality) in 43 cases. *Associating with immoral persons* were 24, as stated in the complaints made against them; 47 acknowledged it. *Out nights*, the papers state 16. 21 acknowledged it. *Running away*, according to the papers 8, 25 acknowledged it. *Incorrigible*, 29 according to the papers, 5 acknowledged it. *Disobedient*, 8 by the papers, and 9 acknowledged it. *Assault and battery*, 2 by the papers, 2 acknowledged it. *Bad language*, 10 according to the papers, 6 acknowledged it. *Liquor habit*, 8 according to the papers, 2 acknowledged it. *Truant*, 3 according to the papers, 1 acknowledged it. *Cigaretts*, 3 according to the papers, 2 acknowledged it. *Lying*, 2, neither acknowledged it. *Lazy*, 1, and she acknowledged it. *Thieving*, 14, 11 acknowledged it. *Forgery*, 2 sisters. One acknowledged it and the other said her sister did it. *Juvenile disorderly person*, 12, no acknowledgment.

With regard to the home conditions we tried to explain, (out of the milk of human kindness which is found in the heart of every social worker and every charity worker)—we tried to explain the conditions of delinquency by other means than the inherent badness in the individual, of which Dr. Emerick seems to doubt the existence. We looked into the home conditions. The inquiry naturally arises concerning minors who are delinquent, why they are delinquent? We find an explanation in some cases in the home conditions. The child has not had a fair show socially. Of the homes examined 10 were good, 22 medium, and 63 bad. These homes were judged only from the girls' own accounts. Other causes were death of father or mother, the existence of a step-father or step-mother or divorce separating parents. The mother was dead in 23 cases. In 23 cases the parents were separated. These are causes of delinquency without feeble-mindedness as yet: 28 of the girls lived at home, 57 worked out, 7 were in children's homes, 9 of the families were good, 28 fair, 56 bad.

We come to the mental examination of the 100 girls. These I have seen face to face, across a table; and have spent from one to three hours with each one. We have some psychological information about the make-up of each one of these girls. I have before me a summary of the mental ages of each child by the Binet-Simon test and the Yerkes-Brodges Point Scale. This latter scale has not been published. Through my association with the authors at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital I have been enabled to correlate the results by the two methods and have the two ratings side by side. From this double examination these hundred girls averaging about 15½ years of age achieve the following ratings and grouping: 23 are above 12 years

by the Binet-test, and above or nearly 15 years by the Yerkes Point Scale. Concerning that group of 23 I have no reasonable ground to doubt that they have no marked intelligence defect. They are delinquent without the excuse of hereditary defect, so far as we can judge by intelligence tests. I am not undertaking to say that these 23 girls have no character defect, or that there is no such thing as inborn *incapacity to develop personality*. I have a very strong prejudice in the direction that there is such a thing, but it is hard to prove. These girls are delinquent, and I may have to come around to the position of Lombroso and the position which the Director of the Bureau of Juvenile Research seems to hold, that all delinquency may be explained by defect. That is one of the lines of research we are here to prosecute. So much for the 23 cases.

Then coming to the other end of the scale there is a group of 34 girls whose mental ages by both the Binet and Yerkes scale average about 9 years and a little above. These are morons. The British use the term feeble-mindedness where we use the term moron as it has been defined for you by Mr. Cadwallader. These 34 girls will not be fit, at the end of one year nor at the end of twenty years, to be turned out of the Girls' Industrial School and let loose upon the community. They are in need of permanent custodial care. It will mean dollars in the treasury of the state of Ohio to give them custodial care. Under proper direction, they can earn their livings, and they will not be allowed to become delinquent. They should be put in the Marysville Institution or on some farm, where there is plenty of air, and where they can have surveillance.

Next there is a group of 25 who are slightly defective. I have designated them as having "marginal intelligence defect." The ages average around 11 years. The difference between the group of 34 and the group of 25 lies in this. The difference between 10 and 11 years is not strikingly shown by either the Binet nor the Yerkes test. Binet made no 11-year test in his original scale. He recognized that the 12-year test we now use is not of much account for the purpose of scientific knowledge. I make a distinction between the eleven year old and the 9½ year old. There is some doubt about this group of 25 girls as to whether we should keep them in the institution all their lives. That is another problem confronting the Ohio Board of Administration and these research agencies, as to what to do with that kind of a girl. When we find she is able to exercise a modified degree of self-control, we should let her use it.

The remainder of the hundred cases consists of 18 girls between whose Binet age and the Point-Scale age there is considerable difference. According to the Binet test they are nearly all under 12. By the Yerkes scale they test above 12, quite a number testing 15. That is a group where more light must be let in. We must endeavor to find out in how far the defect is an intelligence defect, and whether or not there is a defect in the moral organization which is inherent and which cannot be remedied.

What we have done during these few weeks is indicative of what we mean to do. The figures have already indicated some things we shall have to do. What Dr. Emerrick has shown you on these charts is indicative of one line of work which the Bureau of Juvenile Research should be setting about. It seems to be the next thing to the problem of dealing with the individual girl and boy himself who is committed as a ward, to the Ohio Board of Administration, to refrain from institutionalizing him if he is normal. Such juvenile should be placed in a family and community where he can develop his personality. Give him a fair show, but keep him under observation. The definitely defective must be given a fair show by keeping him in custodial care. Doubtful cases must be kept under observation in an institution till the doubt is removed. The directors of the Bureau of Juvenile Research ask you to ask all your representatives in the next General Assembly for equipment of a building where we shall have an opportunity to study these minors. In cases of the definitely defective we shall quickly diagnose and send on to the custodial institution in which they belong.

The definitely non-defective we shall get out of the institution, saving him a year or more of institutionalization.

Next to these questions is the question of stopping the evil of its sources. I am not here to preach any propaganda of eugenic breeding in the human family; but I say, next to caring for the individual, it is a problem that concerns the people of this state, and every other state, to stop the geometric increase, or the increase in geometric ratio of these feeble-minded stocks. If we put these feeble-minded boys and girls into institutions and keep them there, that will stop it. We must get our figures on these bad strains. The archives of this Bureau, in the course of five years, will constitute a record of a social survey showing the kakogenics that has been going on, and will put it into the hands of the Ohio Board of Administration, to reach out and get other offending members of these bad streaks. These two things, sorting out and disposing of delinquents, and tracing out bad stocks, it seems to me, constitute the business of this Research Bureau and it is ardently to be desired that we shall have funds for a place to do our work in the near future.

DISCUSSION BY AMOS W. BUTLER, INDIANAPOLIS

I do not know that there is any word that I can add to what has been so well said here by experts on this subject. However, I may emphasize some of the points that have been made by the gentlemen who have preceded me. The problem of the feeble-minded is not alone the problem of the feeble-minded. We know that there are three groups of mental defectives: the feeble-minded, the epileptic and the insane. Feeble-mindedness is chiefly a condition from infancy. For some reason the mind fails to develop. It is like the blighted rosebud that will never bloom. Epilepsy is largely a disease of young life. Eighty per cent. of all the epileptics are so before they reach the age of twenty-one years. Insanity is principally a disease of mature years. We seldom receive a person at a hospital for the insane under the age of fifteen years. Each of these neurotic conditions may proceed from the other. The children of an insane person may be epileptic or feeble-minded. Children of epileptic parents may be feeble-minded or epileptic or insane. We have to deal with these three neurotic groups in considering this important problem. They are a source of great concern to us because of their relations to the various other groups of public wards with which we have to deal. Take for instance the problem of pauperism. For twenty-five years we have considered the question of official poor relief in Indiana. We have records dating back more than seventeen years. We paid at one time more than \$630,000 in a year; one in thirty-one in the entire population of the State received public aid. That has been reduced to \$250,000, distributed to about half that number of persons. We know that mental defectiveness, principally feeble-mindedness, is an important factor in pauperism. I made a study a number of years ago regarding mental defectiveness in reformatory institutions. It led me to conclude that from 20 per cent. to 35 per cent. of all found there are mental defectives. Take the question of prostitution. In this room last summer we listened to Dr. Fernald when he presented his figures, showing that over 51 per cent. of 300 prostitutes studied were decidedly feeble-minded.* Others declare a large percentage of all those engaged in prostitution are feeble-minded. A large number of the children who come into the juvenile institutions and children's homes are defectives. We have records in the office of the Board of State Charities of Indiana of more than 100,000 persons who have been institution inmates in the last twenty years. In checking up some of those records I took one family. We have verified the histories of 57 members of that family—perhaps "57 varieties." They represent five generations. Of this number sixteen have been inmates of different kinds of public institutions, local and state. We know that these sixteen persons have been inmates of institutions for

*Mass. House Doc. No. 2281. Feb. 1914, p. 28.

more than 203 years and have already cost the taxpayers more than \$25,000. As the result of our studies we were able to present this matter so successfully to our legislators a few years ago that they provided at the School for Feeble-Minded Youth at Fort Wayne a department for the care and custody of women of child-bearing age. We have in that institution three hundred women of that class. Nearly all of them have been mothers of feeble-minded children. I was present when a mother and her four children were brought there. These women will remain there, for they are committed by the court. I wish to encourage the people of Ohio to go on in their work. We shall all hope that we may profit by it.

In conclusion, I repeat a statement made in a former address. Feeble-mindedness produces more pauperism, degeneracy and crime than any other force. It touches every form of charitable activity. It is felt in every part of our land. It affects in some way all our people. Its cost is beyond our comprehension. It is the unappreciated burden of the unfortunate. It is a burden we are compelled to bear. Therefore let us bear it intelligently to the end that the chain of evils may be lessened, the weak be cared for and the future be brighter with hope because of our efforts. "Ye who are strong must bear the infirmities of the weak."

DISCUSSION BY W. T. CROSS, CHICAGO

You have heard from various sources about this problem of feeble-mindedness: from the State Board of Administration, from the Superintendent of this Institution for Feeble-minded, from a representative of your new Research Bureau, and from a representative of the Indiana Board of State Charities. I am sure you are wondering what is the relation of the National Conference of Charities and Correction to the problem of feeble-mindedness. I think I can tell you by relating an incident. We have discussed the problem of feeble-mindedness for 25 years or more in the National Conference. At a recent meeting of this National Conference we had a little dinner-party. One of the ladies in the group was called upon for a toast, and she tried to tell of the lessons she had learned with regard to the problem of feeble-mindedness through her attendance at the National Conference. Referring especially to the early meetings of the conference, she tried to indicate to us that she had never heard of this problem and the existence of this class in the population until she had attended that meeting. She actually said, however: "I never knew there were so many feeble-minded people in the world until I attended the National Conference of Charities and Correction." This gives you the relationship between the organization I represent and this problem which you have before you.

I do not know of a problem that is more depressing to present to an audience than this one. But I trust that if any of you have that depressed feeling you will not go away from the meeting with that only. I think we should go away full of hopefulness. How can we help being hopeful when we consider the advances that have been made in the last few years? The question of feeble-mindedness is almost in danger of becoming a subject of too popular discussion. Almost every one has an idea now of the Binet test. Many who have been trained as specialists in institutions for the feeble-minded are being employed by juvenile courts and by municipal courts and by state institutions in working out public policy. Throughout the country we are developing special schools for backward children. The treatment of the backward child helps to define the problem of feeble-mindedness which is especially a state problem.

If we survey this field and the developments that have taken place in the establishment and enlargement of the institutions, we cannot help being hopeful. Consider the institutions that have been built or enlarged in the last year or two. Institutional facilities have been increased to accommodate a much larger number of patients in Maryland and Missouri. In New Jersey they have established two farm

colonies. In Pennsylvania a site has been selected for an institution for feeble-minded women, and the present institution has been enlarged and \$200,000 appropriated by the legislature. In Virginia they have established a farm colony for the colored feeble-minded. In Wisconsin a new institution has been established. There have been surveys made with more or less formality in Missouri, Kansas and Wisconsin. In New York a special commission is working on this subject.

We have available now also the statistics published in a recent bulletin of the Census. The bulletin reports the number of feeble-minded in 63 special institutions in this country, 35 being public and 28 private. This shows an increase in number of institutions of 50% in the last six years, a hopeful sign. The number of feeble-minded in these institutions was 20,731 as enumerated. You can compare that with the number of feeble-minded that may exist in the entire country, 300,000 as Mr. Cadwallader has said; but it has been stated to be as high as 500,000. When you think of only 20,000 in institutions, that is somewhat depressive, but it is a great increase in the last six years of those receiving custodial care, 44.5%. So that is hopeful. 11,015 of these 20,000 were, reported as being males, 9,716 as females. I think that is depressing because the ratio is the wrong way. When we think of the feeble-minded woman of child-bearing age, the ratio ought to be just the other way. Out of that 20,000, four fifths were found in institutions of only 11 states. The feeble-minded are not cared for to equal extent throughout the different states. Ohio is third in the list. New York heads the list and Pennsylvania is the second. This burden of feeble-mindedness is chiefly a public burden. 83% of these feeble-minded listed in the Census are being cared for at public expense. There were in alms houses in 1904, 16,551 feeble-minded. But according to the recent census there were in 1910 only 9,813, a decrease of between a third and a half. At an earlier census, in 1888, an attempt was made to estimate the extent of feeble-mindedness, and it was such a general figure that the attempt has not been repeated. The estimate then was 500,000. We do not know the extent of this problem in any comprehensive way, and we may look with hope to the study being made in Burlington County, New Jersey. The new state commission in New York I believe plans to survey representative areas and make an estimate of the feeble-minded population of the state on that basis. We should have comprehensive state policies. Segregation should be extended as rapidly as possible. Think of the large number of states, all except 11, which are practically to be disregarded in this enumeration of feeble-minded in institutions. As a third problem I would add that of coöperation between the social agencies in our communities—intelligent coöperation directed to finding out the extent of the feeble-minded problem, and heading it off in practical ways. If we take into consideration not only these problems but the developments in recent years in methods of treatment of feeble-mindedness, we will be not only very conscious of the seriousness of this burdensome problem, but we will be filled with a new hope.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE EXTENSION OF ORGANIZED CHARITY

REV. C. N. POND, D. D., SECRETARY, OBERLIN

Organized charity. All for each and each for all, uniting the resources of a community to do for every one in need the best that can be done. Often gratuity, but oftener counsel, encouragement, opportunity, a spur to ambition, and the resurrection of hope; and not infrequently discipline by the officer of the law with the grip of authority. Such is the ideal.

Is this attained? Completely, never; reasonably well, often; and on the average, when honestly attempted, well enough to shut off much of that heedless generosity which draws so long a train of beggary, imposture and moral decay.

The Committee on the Extension of Organized Charity—what are we to do? To ascertain conditions, and promote systematic effort suited to those conditions.

That is, to further throughout Ohio true charity organization; first, evidently, in the larger cities and towns, and then on down to the smallest units of population.

The Committee consists of J. M. Hanson, last year chairman, of Youngstown; James Jackson, of Cleveland, and your humble servant as secretary.

Our work is divided. Mr. Jackson has rendered general counsel and in his own city has devoted himself to the Associated Charities part of perhaps the most imposing organic task yet attempted in this line, the Cleveland Federation, which aims to raise by popular subscription a half million dollars or more annually for fifty-five societies. Mr. Hanson has more especially devoted himself to local organization in cities and towns, furthering new enterprises and strengthening the old. To the secretary has been committed the department of publicity. Yet each of us does in every department whatever we can.

The Committee pays no salary and no one of us has any power to create a debt or to contract an obligation for the Committee to pay.

In gathering this material and formulating this report, we know that the work, although in some of its aspects merely mechanical, yet is human and vital. We ask for figures and compile statistics. These are said to be dry, but if so, it is only as tinder is dry, to burn with a touch, or gunpowder, to go off with a flash. The most lonely child in the most remote home of the most forlorn section of our commonwealth opens his eyes upon a brighter outlook for the future, because of all this Conference drudgery.

The first charge laid upon your Committee is to ascertain existing conditions. And we find much in the official reports of our State Board of Charities. Our State Secretary of the Board, and those who labor with him, are steadily performing a service of high value. The many tables of statistics which they publish are wonderful interpreters. Any inquirer into actual facts must both use and highly prize those tables.

For this reason, your Committee carefully compiles by counties the returns of the State Board. Thus, each of the eighty-eight smaller units in our state is able to know approximately its cost in charities and corrections. Our office from year to year makes these tables by counties as records of that department of our civic life.

That the people may be advised of the facts, we send to the public press in every county the official figures. Thus Lorain, one of our medium counties, shows as follows:

**Expenditures for Aid and Discipline from Public Funds in and for
Lorain County, 1912-13**

Township Relief by Trustees	\$ 6,772 53
Jail Maintenance	4,326 95
Infirmary.....	11,733 21
Outside Relief by Infirmory Directors.....	6,120 04
Children's Home.....	7,354 09
Blind Relief within the County.....	3,543 65
	<hr/>
	39,850 47
Proportionate Share of Cost of State Institutions.	66,334 68
	<hr/>
Total	\$106,185 15

One hundred and six thousand dollars! "'Tis a good round sum." The people are astonished to see such figures, and unquestionably their publication in the respective counties must have done something to stimulate the increasing interest in this form of philanthropy. For everywhere in every county the burden is heavy.

If a county is impressed by such an exhibit, how much more the whole state?

Expenditures from Public Funds for Aid and Discipline in Ohio, 1912-13

Township Relief by Trustees.....	\$ 262,275 81
Jail Maintenance.....	181,115 13
Infirmary	1,074,457 54
Outside Relief by Infirmiry Directors.....	239,247 90
Children's Homes	463,490 47
Blind Relief.. ..	345,459 33
	<u>\$2,566,046 18</u>
State Institutions.....	4,159,049 35
Total.	<u>\$6,725,095 53</u>

Returns from non-official charities are still coming in and cannot be shown in total. But there is no reason to suppose that they are less than in recent years. Adopting the latest figures we have:

Non-Official Charities for one Year.....	\$ 4,714,682 67
Official Charities, do, as above.....	6,725,095 53
Total.....	<u>\$11,439,778 20</u>

In respect to work done, this is very encouraging. It shows the heartbeat of humanity in Ohio. It proves that our people are willing to spend their money freely for those who are in need. On the other hand, as it is admitted that more than half of this need is preventable, we are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the generous people of Ohio must learn both to live and to give more wisely.

Our office is collecting reports from ninety-seven (97) cities and villages of four thousand people each and upwards. We have used the same list of questions as in previous years, a list which has been inspected by experts, both in our state and in the wider field of the country at large. It is undoubtedly best to use the same questions year after year, except as changed for some positive improvement. Our list includes twenty-seven questions, of which about one-half are organic and the other half statistical. The responses, although far from universal, are very encouraging. They show a deepening interest.

Organization.—With regard to organization, we find that our eleven cities of thirty thousand and above are all organized; of seven between twenty and thirty thousand, six are organized; of nineteen between ten and twenty thousand, fourteen are organized, and of sixty between four and ten thousand, sixteen are organized, although many of them are imperfect. Simply to bring these 47 organizations to increased efficiency would be a task worthy of the highest philanthropy. Then the fifty villages and cities that are still doing abundant charitable work, but in hap-hazard fashion—to bring these fifty, we say, up to some life-saving plan, would be another equal task. Besides all this, there is need of some working, coöperative plan in all the thirteen hundred and more townships of the state.

As for names, happily we find the distinctive titles coming to the front. "Associated Charities" or "Charity Organization Society" or "Federated Charities" we find in twenty-five cities. Since a name is influential, although we do not attempt to impose any title on any community, yet we do earnestly recommend a name which is worthy and expressive.

We must omit a most embarrassing wealth of noble material, such as the following: The financial transactions of the year, the travels made and addresses delivered, the letters and newspaper articles written; and close this skeletal report with a few specific instances.

One month of January, little Katie, six years old, was found at the door of the school-house one or the coldest mornings of the year, her only clothing a calico dress and a pair of shoes. Her father was working away from home, her mother in

a drunken stupor. She went to school at seven o'clock, the only place she knew to get warm. That hearts were instantly touched, we do not need to state. Happy children and parents gave gifts. Wise and benevolent people planned. The outcome is a noble charity organization, illustrating the fact that this whole great movement, sweeping with increasing power over communities, states, and countries, has its germ in individual need.

"There are conditions in our town of which people are ignorant," writes one. So it is everywhere. When comfortable people easily say, "The poor are well cared for among us," the chances are that they simply do not know. The true organized charity worker may not, indeed, be some Christopher Columbus, sailing a wide, uncharted sea to find some unknown continent; but he—or more frequently we must say she—is a true explorer and discoverer in the wide ranges of human need. He or she cannot fail to find situations unexplored, wants not dreamed of in our comfortable philosophy.

"Case 7,918." "Case!" What is that? A mathematical unit, apparently. No, it is a living girl, throbbing with possibilities of loss or gain beyond all estimate. Parents dead, herself a stranger in a strange city, tempted, already gone far astray, the organized charity worker finds her out. If you are a Hebrew, you will say, "The Spirit of Jehovah is at hand," and it is true. If you are an agnostic philanthropist, you will say, "The Spirit of Humanity is there," and it is true. If you are a Christian, you will say, "The Spirit of the Risen Christ is there," add it is also true. All this means that "case 7,918," from being a mathematical unit in a series of disasters, is saved to the career of an unfolding womanhood. Such is organized charity.

SOCIALIZATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MISS EDITH M. CAMPBELL, CINCINNATI, MEMBER OF OHIO SCHOOL SURVEY COMMISSION

Not very long ago one of Ohio's incoming legislators said to me that he had made his run for the legislature from the fact that he was going to Columbus to stand for the public school system and to do all he could to further its interests and see that it should spend less money. He said that that was what had attracted the voters to him; that he had pledged himself to see that the public school system was a less expensive proposition in the future than it had been so far. This afternoon when I heard Dr. Shepard say that it was bad economy to have money shut up in the state treasury with state institutions in great need of it; and when I knew that there would be those going to the legislature who were pledged to economy, it seemed to me that Ohio would pay heavily in the future if she abided by this doctrine.

The child is to be considered first. Expenditures should be wise, liberal, and plentiful, if that is necessary. We cannot begin to talk of the democracy of the public school system without expenditures in many directions, in ways in which we have not heretofore done anything. If we should look from end to end into our rural schools and the conditions of those schools, we could bring to your attention whether it is wise economy and whether it is the best thing to have these small groups, five or six or four or three children, and sometimes no children at all. When we have seen highly trained teachers underpaid and doing janitor service, we have wondered whether there was a business man in Ohio who would allow his \$15,000 man sweep the bank. So many lose sight of these things when they pledge themselves to economy in the state expenditures. We pledge ourselves to the thing that is cheaper instead of the thing that is best, the thing that will give us a citizenship of men and women in the future which will repay us. This Survey of our schools is not complete by any manner of means. Even if these laws are bad and the suggestions we have made are unwise, we are sure—as Mr. Norton has suggested—that the kicks and the huzzan-ahs are to bring out intelligence about our public school system, and that you will think about it as you have never thought about it in any business way before.

Of crying needs we have many and pressing ones. We found again and again that the very socialization process which we want to take place was thought of as too costly and as no good. We were striving for an extra tax levy. We found many citizens who said, "When I saw what you were doing I decided to vote against the levy. I see no sense in having playgrounds and lunches for children, and school houses open for adults evenings; no use in continuation schools for the masses and classes for the working girls, and absolutely no use in way of gathering in these wage earners that you are going wild about. The rest of us have made a living without it, and why should not they?" I said, "If this levy were to be proposed to you for the maintenance of a district high school, how would you vote? The answer usually was, "Of course I'd vote for it." Then I said, "Would you give to the city of Cincinnati for the support of 3,000 when you have at least 60% of children who never pass through the eighth grade, and 40% who never pass through the seventh grade? Would you let this large per cent go by the way and put money into expensive high schools for the very few that did get through? "There is a groping on the part of the community to get vitally into touch with that which is the center of its life. We find this groping through the playgrounds, the penny lunches and social activities. It seems to many of us as though it were not only the activity that they are trying to reach, but that they are trying to reach through the old mediæval spirit in which the school system is robed, in which it has said it did not need to stand the test of the community, but that the teacher, superintendent and board of education can robe themselves up in smug satisfaction that this system does not have to be concerned which way the child fails or falls after he leaves school. When a teacher applied to a superintendent for a raise of salary, he pointed to his record and said, "Last year over half of your children failed. This year one third failed. You cannot have a raise." The teacher replied that he did not understand why it could be his fault that children failed, that he had nothing to do with the failure of the children; that he was simply obeying the system and was perfectly content. As long as we have that spirit in the public school we shall have to have this reaching out of the community as it is doing, through these powerful social agencies. It will not be only through the touch of the public school reaching out half way that its vision will be clarified. At last we will see that we are not building these up in the center of the city and the heart of the rural community, because the rural community is just as content as the city. Unless our vision is clarified by our reaching half way up to the social interests and this groping community, it seems to me we will have fallen short of what we have wanted to do.

There are many ways in which you can suggest that this work should be socialized and that we may come more constantly into contact with the public school system. I want to speak of only two. One is broad as the system itself. The other is one which I suggest with the great hesitancy because there is so much misunderstanding and disagreement. The one has the side trained in vocational activity. The other is contact with the industries through one or two methods that are to be tried out. On the side of the vocational training I think most of us would be agreed that the public school, whether it is going to risk its classical traditions or not, has to take care of the child we have let go too long by the wayside. This child will be taken care of in various ways. It will be taken care of by experiment in part-time work, in the continuation school work, in the technical classes, etc. The trend of this vocational training is still one of great disagreement. We have this quarrel which seems to be eternal between the classical man and the industrially trained man. One seems to be fearful of losing culture; the other is fearful of losing our wage-earning capacity. We wish with all our hearts that we could look them both square in the face and ask if they are sure they really understand the question, whether they are clear about the point of interest in the child's life. If you can teach Latin to a child who is interested in Latin, you can teach Latin all day long. If a child is interested in wage earning he will make a good wage earner and a good man. If the child is not interested in

wage earnings he will not be making a good man. One of the most skillful engineers says that all his ability and all his power have been attained through his classical training, his love for, and interest in, the classics made him bow down to many problems that were hard, and the power so acquired is given to this use; that if he had been put to nature study for instance, he would not have cared about it; that this has given him the wide interest in world affairs which otherwise he would not have had. A child who has failed again and again in a branch has often found himself in hand work. How lamentably we separate mental work and hand work. We say they do not belong together. This seems to many of us a sorry mistake. Sometimes in this reaching out to industry we can only after trying a child out in one job after another arouse in some way that which we have too long allowed to lag. Many children have been stigmatized as being defective just because they were not given the opportunity to arouse that decisive part of their interest.

The other question I want to speak of has come to be one of the greatest chances for the public school to become socialized, and that is through contact with employment, direct through the placing department and through the graded work in public schools. In this department the public schools have failed more than in any other respect. They have put on the statute books of Ohio a continuation school law; but the whole system was lost through some lack of interest in it. We could find out if we tried—there is a clause requiring a child to go back and register every time he has secured a job, getting a new certificate each time. This requirement of re-registration has been one of the most fruitful contacts with industry we can have in that department. Getting in contact with placement bureaus is one of the most agreed upon points of which I know. There are those who feel keenly that this attempted placement would be exploiting the child, tying up the school system with the employer. We know that there is almost no remuneration that is worth while or educative to the point of allowing the child to continue his education. By copying the great English system and the one that has been used in Germany, we have accomplished so much toward reaching out in industry. Chicago was the first to try under Miss Breckenridge's guidance. Then followed Boston. Cincinnati we hope will be the third. Miss Breckenridge has said that by localizing the work of the child at fourteen to sixteen years of age, if we have sanctioned it, it is the duty of the public school system to see that his choice has some guidance. We have the right to select a job for the child instead of having him put into any job at all. You can investigate all you like, do everything, ask questions of employers and of children, and you will never get the knowledge that you do by putting the child in a position following up, going after the employer, trying to make suggestions and trying to bring about readjustment and trying to preserve family unity. These placement bureaus will be most efficient to maintain contact direct with industry. They enable us to place part-time work, and make industry lead quickly, after the public school is finished, to permanent employment.

The other thing which Ohio will have to face shortly, perhaps in January, is the question of supporting our vocational schools by separate control from the schools which are now known as the public schools. Separate control would mean to some of us a complete loss of the democracy of the public school. If you group into one class the wage-earning children, then those who are going to the high school would have lost the best possible chance of contact between the two groups that will make for democracy. Then there would be great waste of machinery which seems to some of us quite lamentable. Some who know much more than I do about the matter, some of the greatest minds in this country in the industrial education movements, stand for that system. While this great dual system is held up, and the charge is made that boards of education have made absolute failures of the vocational problem because they have been dominated by those who have been indifferent to the welfare of the child, and while we grant that, it seems an

enormous waste of money and time to pull out of the group, let one go to pieces in order to demonstrate that the other group can reach its highest efficiency by a different port. When this question shall come before us in Ohio, we must not be arbitrary about it. We must be intelligent. We must know what the other states are doing, and understand whether it is for the welfare of the child that we are keeping the system under one control, a wise control, under an intelligent board of education that will be vocational as well as classical, under a superintendent who will have the welfare of the child at his heart; one who will not only have interest in vocational but also in classical learning. He will also know that the greatest thing he can possibly do is to teach a child everything he has to know around the vocational motive. The child is surrounded with every possible chance of educational opportunity until his transmission after he is sixteen, and he will be all the more efficient because in his boyhood his life was concentrated and his studies brought to bear on this point. Mr. Meade has said that the public school system should be humanized and socialized more completely by keeping the human fortunes of the children perpetually before us, and by continually questioning the material and method, and that they must be related to all the other agencies. And if we can follow under the wise guidance of such boards and superintendents, follow closely through placing bureaus, through home visitors, social workers, continuation schools and vocational training, following the human fortunes of these children and realizing that life is so much more than the job, then we can make his job worth something to him if we can teach this one great principle. If we can stand for the democracy of our public school system by keeping these two branches together, having the wage earning child work side by side with the one who can go to high school, it will be of great advantage.

In a few weeks it will be a year since we came together in this hall in what to many of us will be one of the most historic events that ever happened in the commonwealth of Ohio. I doubt if those of us who were here that night will ever be more truly uplifted than we were at that time. It was a great educational congress. It was the first town meeting held in any state to discuss its public school matters. It was put into effect by an administration that has had the courage to put many good things into effect which may not be wasted, although they may not reach the test in the years to come, but which at least had the courage to try. That night it seemed to many of us as if the high water mark of hopefulness had been reached, because we believed as never before that education could solve our problems. Tonight all the great industrial educators, juvenile departments and labor exchanges of England, which bid fair to do the most that was ever done in education for children, are heavily burdened with taking care of afflicted women and children and the few men who have been left behind in the rush to war. It almost makes us feel as if this thing might be the death of mystic christianity; that the poets and the dreamers and the educators have been thrown out of the universe and told to go about a business which is no business at all. So rarely have we felt with a personal power this universal thing. Yet it seems to me that the war will be fought to the end. There has been occasionally a high note struck, and one of the highest was struck by the great English scholar Gilbert Murry who came to the front when labor leaders were attacking capitalists and all England was seething with its civil problem. Suddenly there came this message: "Thank God we have found that we do not hate each other as much as we thought we did. Or if the hatred was real on the surface we found that at the back of our minds we love each other more." We hope it will not take a great war to teach us these things. May we not go back, willing through education and through the great spirit that we will instill into are children to make them march together so we can say in the years to come to the public school: "At last we have found, thank God, that we did not hate each other as we thought we did, and if our hate was real, at least in the back of our minds we loved you more."

A MODERN PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

C. W. WILLIAMS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FEDERATION FOR CHARITY
AND PHILANTHROPY, CLEVELAND

Cleveland, according to a recent Philadelphia visitor, is a city "full of dirt and uplift." The Federated Plan of philanthropic work and finance is not merely a matter of theory and uplift; it has come out of the dirt of actual and practical experience also.

Its history began fourteen years ago when a handsomely gowned young woman presented herself to the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce with letters of introduction. Because she thought she was talking to one of his assistants, she was not averse to displaying an astonishing acquaintance with all the large cities of America. When she discovered her error, she drew herself together and, becoming quite a different personage, began an appeal on behalf of one of the local charities. The secretary asked her whether she had acquired this astonishing acquaintance with the big cities from the work of soliciting in them. She acknowledged that she had. He found that she represented a New York charity commission house equipped to furnish solicitors of any degree of attractiveness or unattractiveness for the raising of any sum of money for practically any purpose—all on a commission varying from 4% to 75%! That incident led to the country's first endorsement work—the Committee on Benevolent Associations of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

This committee found by two investigations, in 1907 and 1909, that the whole support of the city's private charities came from less than 6,000 givers of \$5.00 or more. Furthermore, while the money given had increased between 1907 and 1909 by 22%, nevertheless the number of givers had decreased 11%! The Federated Plan was proposed to the Chamber of Commerce by the Benevolent Association Committee as a means of securing for charitable concerns the interests and coöperation of the whole body of citizens rather than one person out of a hundred. The letters and telegrams almost daily received from other cities show the same urgent necessity for wider interest and more general support and a number of federations have been started elsewhere as called for by similar experience.

The plan as proposed through the Chamber of Commerce set up a federation board of thirty trustees, ten elected by the organization, ten by election of the donors, and ten by the Chamber to represent not the Chamber of Commerce but the city at large. This board has been sitting almost weekly since the first of March, 1913, with the distinct purpose of getting these matters before the attention of the whole body of citizens rather than a mere handful. At the close of its first full fiscal year, September 30, 1914, the Federation was able to report an increase of \$90,000, or 25%, more in total contributions received by the 55 federated organizations from thousands more givers, with less cost and bigger results, representing more information and goodwill and less pressure than ever before.

A stereopticon report was made to the Chamber of the results of the plan in the form of "The Modern Pilgrim's Progress." This story as enlarged has now been booked for several months, appearing weekly in the various churches.

At this point, pictures were shown upon a screen, illustrating the work of the Federation. It is with regret that this illustrated story cannot be reproduced for reading purposes.

ADDRESSES BEFORE SECTION MEETINGS

THE INDIANA PLAN FOR DEALING WITH MISDEMEANANTS*

AMOS W. BUTLER, SECRETARY INDIANA BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES,
INDIANAPOLIS

Our fathers in Indiana, as in a number of other states, declared in the constitution that "the penal code shall be founded upon the principles of reformation and not of vindictive justice." It was three-quarters of a century before we understood the meaning of those words and interpreted them into statute law. In all our states in the early days we had first the period of vindictive or retributive punishments. This was the law of the children of Heth, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

In the early days of this century there were many crimes that were punishable by death. A hundred years ago in Kentucky the death penalty might be inflicted for 24 different causes. The only means of confinement was an occasional log jail. Some persons who were found guilty were whipped, others were confined in stocks. In some states the person deemed guilty was cropped, that is, the ear was slit or a piece of it was cut out. I do not know that this was ever done in Indiana. In those days persons were imprisoned in these primitive jails for debt, and there were also bounds set. These were definitely defined, and one released under bond could not go without the bounds.

In 1803, in Dearborn County, a man who struck the judge with a clapboard was found guilty, and was punished by being confined in a pen made of logs and rails. There he was put in stocks, with his neck between two of the logs composing one side of the building. The first jail was built in that county in 1804. At this period the whipping post was used. In December, 1815, at Brookville, a man was fined and given thirty lashes for stealing an ax. An old gentleman, whom I knew very well, said that he saw Noah Noble, afterwards a governor of this state, while in the performance of his duty as an officer of the court in the same town, publicly whip a man named Richardson for petit larceny. It is related that in 1821 a man was punished in this manner in Corydon. In 1809, in Clark County where the State Prison was afterward located, John Ingram was tried for horse-stealing. He was convicted by a jury and the order book shows that the honorable judge entered the following order: "That John Ingram be remanded to jail until Friday, December, 1, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M., and that he then be hanged by the neck until he is dead, dead, dead." In the same year Moses McCann was tried in the same county and convicted of murdering a Shawnee Indian with a tomahawk. The record shows that he was allowed to give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, after a while he fled to Kentucky.

This was succeeded by the theory of compensating punishments and there was measured out to the offender a punishment supposed to be commensurate with his offense. Later we came to the reformatory idea and in that, in some measure, sought through statutory enactment to provide for reformatory treatment of the convicted offender. "Men are not sent to prison to be punished; they are punished by being sent to prison". There they are given an opportunity to reform while under the penalty of the law. Many of them see the error of their ways and are made better men. Thus society is protected against them not only while they are in prison but also after their discharge.

*Read before section on Universities and Public Welfare.

We are coming to realize that there is a social side to the treatment of the offender and all of the phases of his treatment need sympathetic consideration. The whole question of the apprehension, treatment and release of the misdemeanant is of tremendous importance. While prison reforms are coming with surprising rapidity, they have been confined largely to the felon. The misdemeanant has been neglected. We formerly regarded the offense more than we did the offender. Now we are coming to consider the individual treatment of the offender as the necessary thing. The necessity of socializing the court is apparent. Our medical schools are being socialized but we have made slow progress in socializing our law schools.

Like many of our states, we have the usual institutions for felons—the Reformatory, the State Prison, the Woman's Prison—all operating under the so-called indeterminate sentence and parole laws.

Some of the states of the Union have taken splendid lead in their work of reformatory, probation, parole and juvenile court work. But our work of reformation began at the top rather than at the root of the system, with the thousands in our state prisons and reformatories rather than the hundred thousands in our local jails. Do you know that there are confined in our minor prisons, under miserable conditions, generally, nearly one and one-half million persons a year? Out of these pest holes, training classes in vice and schools of crime, come all who go to our state institutions. Before beginning their reformation we give them a moral mud bath in a county jail. The county jail was never intended to be a place of confinement for convicted prisoners but only a place of detention for those who are waiting trial. We have made it both. Some one from abroad visiting America made the criticism that we had no leisure class in this country. He was wrong. We have a large leisure class. They are maintained in the county jail. A large placard that has been very helpful in securing improvements in my state tells:

How Prisoners Live and Learn in Indiana County Jails

They live in idleness at the expense of the taxpayer.

They learn vice, immorality and crime.

They become educated in criminal ways.

They degenerate both physically and morally.

What is true in this respect regarding Indiana is doubtless true of every other state.

We know that jails are the spoil of partisan politics. They are maintained largely on the fee basis. Most of them were built without any proper idea of the purpose they were intended to serve. As a rule they are insanitary, they lack proper provision for separating the sexes and there is no means of employment. Often they are crowded beyond their capacity. There is little attempt to classify the prisoners. They congregate in the corridors and the older and more experienced in criminal ways instruct the others in vice, immorality and crime. In how many such institutions are women not only waited upon but searched by men?

Yet under such conditions as these we detain hundreds of the thousands of persons—the vagrant, the drunkard, the witness, the run-away boy, the first offender, the hardened criminal, the man awaiting trial, the convicted law-breaker. What can we expect but that they will degenerate in body, mind and morals? Even where work is provided, as is done in some larger jails and workhouses, it is under the old contract system, which we should all like to see abolished. In some states misdemeanants are employed on the public highways. However successful this may be in some parts of the country, it would probably not be in conformity with the public sense in the more thickly settled communities, or practicable to any great extent in the more northern latitudes.

Four years ago the International Prison Congress met in our National Capital. Its members who toured this country visiting many of our institutions had much that

was favorable to say of our reformatory institutions but nothing good to say of our county jails. Their views were shared by all Americans who are familiar with jail conditions and we greatly appreciate their honest, frank criticisms. May we profit by them. The only country in which there has been a lessening in the number of prisoners is Great Britain. This came as a result of placing the minor prisons under the control of the General Government. About one-half of the jails have been closed and there has been a great reduction of prisoners.

Most of our offenders are violators of state laws. Why should they not be prisoners of the state? Why should they not be under the charge of state officials?

One who violates the Federal Law is a prisoner of the United States. He is under charge of representatives of the Department of Justice. He is under authority of the Federal Judge.

So far as I am aware, no state save Indiana has adopted this theory in dealing with its prisoners. In that state the principle is held that all prisoners are state prisoners. Even in county jails they are under the authority of the judge of the circuit or criminal court, who is a state officer. He can say where they are to be confined, how quartered, fed and bathed. He can adopt rules for the conduct of both officers and prisoners and enter them in the order book of the court. They are to be enforced the same as other orders of the court. Any violation of these rules is in effect contempt of court and may be dealt with accordingly. Officers are responsible for any neglect of prisoners. Prisoners can be punished for defacing the jail, destroying the plumbing or breaking the furniture. If the Board of State Charities finds a jail in bad repair or unfit for use, the judge may condemn it and have the prisoners transferred to another jail until that one is repaired, remodeled or rebuilt. In case he fails to do his duty the Governor may condemn it.

Prior to this the state had taken another step to establish the principle of state care of misdemeanant offenders. It created the State workhouse for women misdemeanants as a separate department of the woman's Prison. For a beginning, all women who would otherwise be sentenced to our jail or workhouse for 90 days or more to lay out a fine and costs amounting to 30 days or more, are required to be sent to that institution and all whose sentences are for a less time may be sent there. This prison is entirely in the charge of women. The board of trustees, the superintendent and all the officers are women. The results have been very good.

Our last General Assembly, following a careful investigation of the subject, provided for the establishment of a State farm for men misdemeanants under a non-partisan board of trustees. While the District of Columbia and the Province of Ontario have such institutions, and Cleveland and Kansas City have local farm colonies, no other state has yet seen the wisdom of taking such action. This farm, or colony, system of caring for public wards is not a new one. Wisconsin began it some thirty years ago in its farm colonies for the insane; Massachusetts and Indiana have followed her example; Massachusetts has successfully demonstrated the advantage of the colony care of the feeble-minded; New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana have also tried this; New Jersey and Indiana have successful farm colonies, or villages, for epileptics. Several states have farm colonies for delinquent boys and girls. The plan contemplates an institution with inexpensive cottages on large farm tracts. Not less than one acre for each inmate at maximum capacity. This renders them less expensive both to construct and to operate. The farm colony has become a desirable form of institutional care for certain classes of all groups of public wards.

The colonies for misdemeanants at Occoquan, Va., and Guelph, Ontario, are prisons without walls built by the inmates. The temporary buildings are wood dormitories. There are neither cells nor bars save for a few cases that need discipline. At Guelph the prisoners are selected but at Occoquan they take them just as they come with no selection whatever. The capacity of the last is 700: 600 men, 100 women. The latter are some distance from the men. It has been full to its capacity. There are

few successful escapes. It is a wonderful sight to see all these prisoners busy, on 1,100 acres of land, contributing to their own support and demonstrating the value of this sort of care to be far above the ordinary jail confinement. It is certainly better in every respect.

The State of Indiana has bought 1,600 acres of land within 45 miles of Indianapolis, with varied resources, and easy means of communication, on which to establish its first farm of this kind. It will be modeled after Occoquan and built by prisoners. Eventually there will be other similar colonies. It will receive all male prisoners who would be sentenced to a county jail or workhouse for 60 days or more and all men who have a shorter sentence may be sent there. In time we hope for an indeterminate sentence for misdemeanants. Eventually we expect to do away with the county jail as a place of confinement for all convicted offenders.

To our minds there are many possible economies in a State Farm for misdemeanants. We believe that it will lessen the number of men in jail as the new provision for women misdemeanants has lessened the number of such women. When men are sentenced to work and sent away from home, it will have the effect of discouraging many who are now willing to go to jail. The prisoners can help build the buildings and contribute to their own support instead of lying in jail at the expense of the taxpayer. Many judges will send some prisoners to the State Farm rather than to the Reformatory or State Prison. Jails will not be either so large or expensive. The cost of this colony farm would not be more than that of three or four average jails. Over and above all this, the out-of-door life, with plenty of sunshine, fresh air and work, will be better for the prisoners physically, mentally and morally than the present system of confinement in idleness in the county jails.

THE WORKHOUSE SITUATION IN OHIO*

REV. D. FRANK GARLAND, DIRECTOR OF WELFARE, DAYTON

There are in Ohio eight workhouses located at Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Xenia, and Zanesville. There were in these workhouses on October 17, 1914, the following number of prisoners:

Institution	Males	Females	Total
Canton	125	16	141
Cincinnati	317	62	379
Cleveland (Warrensville)	506	52	558
Columbus	208	38	246
Dayton	118	15	133
Xenia	65	5	70
Zanesville	56	1	57
Toledo	147	13	160
Total	1,542	202	1,744

The other day I sent out a questionnaire to these eight workhouses throughout the State for the specific purpose of securing information covering the question of the boarding of prisoners in these several workhouses from outside their own political subdivision, and also covering the question of the contract system of prison labor. We have received replies from all of these workhouses, offering the following interesting information:

First—Eight replied that they did board prisoners from outside their own territory.

Second—Cincinnati reported 36 outside contracts; Cleveland 44 contracts within a radius of 70 miles; Columbus 15; Canton 25; Dayton 48; Xenia contracts with seven counties and some cities and villages within these counties; Zanesville, 17 contracts; Toledo, about 65; total about 257.

*Read before section on Universities and Public Welfare.

Third—In answer to the question as to the number of prisoners now being boarded, Cincinnati has 220 boarding prisoners; Cleveland, about 400; Columbus, 39; Canton, 85; Dayton, 20; Xenia, 70; Zanesville, 31; Toledo, 45; Total number of boarding prisoners, 910.

Fourth—In answer to the question as to the rate charged for boarding prisoners, Cincinnati replied, present rate 40¢ per day, to be increased January 1, 1915, to 50¢ per day; Cleveland, 50¢ per day; Columbus, 60¢ per day; Canton, 50¢ per day; Dayton, 40¢ per day; Toledo, 60¢ per day.

Fifth—Replying to the question whether or not these several workhouses were still under the old contract system, Cincinnati replied affirmatively; Cleveland, "we have never had the contract system here;" Columbus, "our contract with the Bromwell Co., expired July 3, 1914;" Canton, "our contract is in effect and will not terminate until Aug. 1, 1916;" Dayton's contract with the Bromwell Co., terminated July 1, 1914; Xenia's contract with the Buckeye Broom and Brush Co., expires April 1, 1917; Zanesville never had any contract system in operation; Toledo never had any contract system in operation.

Sixth—Replying to the question, "What means do you pursue to furnish work for prisoners?"

Cincinnati replied "under the old contract system, and in addition some are employed at the Branch Hospital and some at the Refuge Home and quite a number have been employed at the Workhouse farm and more will be employed at the farm next year.

Cleveland, "All prisoners work on the farm, the quarry, building new concrete roads, ditching, tiling, making furniture and a very few make brushes."

Columbus employs 30 to 50 on a farm belonging to the city; 40 to 60 are employed in various departments of the city caring for the parks, putting in fire plugs and work of like nature.

Canton being still under the old contract system provides for her prisoners under that plan.

Dayton, since April 1, 1914, has employed prisoners on public work from 60 to 80 each day on parks, streets, river channel, handling of garbage, in the workhouse garden, and on the County Infirmary Farm. The women are engaged in making up clothing for the poor of the city out of cast-off clothing contributed by well-to-do people, and in making and mending the clothing of all workhouse prisoners and in making up new cots for the Municipal Lodging House.

Xenia, "All prisoners are employed under the contract system, excepting those doing laundry work, repairing, etc."

Zanesville, "We employ men at breaking stone and making brick."

Toledo replied, "Farming and brick making furnishes employment to our men."

Seventh—In reply to the question "How many prisoners on the average are now unemployed and able to work?" Cincinnati replied none; Cleveland, none; Columbus, 160; Canton, 35; Dayton, 40; Xenia, 10; Zanesville none; Toledo, in winter about 30, in summer 10 to 15, who are generally old men and unable to work.

From these reports we find that there are in these eight workhouses a total of 1542 males; 202 females; 1744 in all, and that of this total number of prisoners 910, or 52%, are boarding prisoners. Of the 88 counties in the State of Ohio only eight have made provision for taking care of their own misdemeanor prisoners in their own workhouses.

There are 257 outside contracts with political sub-divisions of the state under which these eight workhouses operate to care for workhouse prisoners from outside their own political sub-division.

We find the rate charged for boarding prisoners varies from 35 cents per day at Xenia to 60 cents per day at Columbus and Toledo. However, all the workhouses except Zanesville are about to increase the rate to either 50 cents or 60 cents per day.

Of the eight workhouses reporting, three, Cincinnati, Xenia, and Canton, are still operating under the old contract system of prison labor. In 1912 the Legislature abolished the system of contracting prison labor in the State of Ohio. However, under the decision of the attorney general all contracts made prior to the passage of this law are declared to be valid and may remain in force until the expiration of the time limit of such contracts.

We find that where the contract system is not operative only three of the eight workhouses in Ohio have made adequate provision for the employment of prisoners. Cleveland has made adequate provision in the establishment of the Cooley Farms lying ten miles out of Cleveland along a splendid brick road and comprising 2,014 acres of ground. On these farms are located the Workhouse, the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the Infirmary and the Girls' Home. These institutions are separately grouped each on its own division of the estate, while to connect one with the other ample roads have been provided. The buildings devoted to the individual use of each separate organization are about one mile apart. The Workhouse Farm is provided with a splendid quadrangle of buildings erected around an open square. The buildings are of cement construction with a tile roof and are well adapted for the purpose intended. The fundamental and yet simple principles of life are sought to be applied in the conduct of this institution. A favorable environment is secured with the influence of the open field, fresh air and abundance of sunlight. This favorable environment is in effect both positive and negative. It has a tendency to restore the broken members of humanity to a normal mental and physical condition. The farm provides for healthful and wholesome work, which is likewise a most beneficent agency in the work of restoration. It has its negative value in that it takes the human derelict of society away from the strong temptations of city life and offers a large measure of freedom from such temptations. The farm colony likewise furnishes the largest opportunity for the weak and defective members of society and offers work which they can do. Here work is provided under the most favorable auspices, and here idleness "which is the heaviest of all oppression" is banished. My impression of the work of this institution is only favorable and I regard it and the workhouse at Washington, D. C. as coming nearer to the solution of a grave problem than any other effort with which I am acquainted.

I investigated the workhouse at Washington, D. C., sometime ago and studied carefully the system in operation there. The climate is more favorable at Washington than at Cleveland to the scheme of a district Farm Colony for the prisoners of the city. The Washington Farm Colony has been in operation four years on 1150 acres of land purchased at \$18.00 per acre lying twenty miles south of Washington. This land was a pine forest when purchased, poor and very hilly. About the same number of prisoners, 600, are taken care of at Washington as are taken care of at Cleveland. All the work that has been done on the grounds has been done by the prisoners who are put to work on their honor in gangs of 12 to 20 each. The forest has been cleared, roads built, buildings erected, some temporary and others permanent; 35 acres have been planted in fruit trees, grapes and berries, with more than 60,000 trees which will soon be in bearing condition. An immense tract is cultivated annually to vegetables of all types. This institution has 80 horses and mules, a complete modern sanitary dairy with 65 head of cattle; an immense poultry yard with hundreds of chickens, ducks, guineas and turkeys; a pumping station; an ice manufacturing plant; a stone quarry; an immense brick manufacturing plant; a carpentry shop; a plumbing shop; a tailor shop; a complete laundry; an electric light plant—these offer a rare field for the employment of labor, varied and most extensive. A general hospital, a tuberculosis sanitarium; a library; a reading room and game room are provided for the prisoners. There are 4,000 volumes in the library. The buildings are almost all at the present time of a temporary character, but they serve their purpose in splendid fashion. There are no locks, no bolts, no bars, and the only evidence of a prison is

to be found in six brick cells built in connection with the Administration Building, in which incorrigibles are placed temporarily until they learn to respond to human treatment. This farm reminded me very much of the Farm Colony which I visited in Belgium several years ago. This Farm Colony which has acquired world-wide fame, cares for about 5,000 prisoners at all times, who cultivate thousands of acres and who manufacture 40 different products, besides making everything used in farming, etc., on the grounds.

Eighteen-hundred acres additional have recently been purchased at Washington, D. C., on which will soon be erected a reformatory and a little later, an inebriate hospital, and also a hospital for the feeble-minded and the insane. This farm with the labor of 600 men and women on short term sentences produced a revenue of \$60,000 in 1913, which is about one-half the cost of maintaining the entire institution.

The Colony Farm at Cleveland is operating on very much the same lines as the Farm Colony at Washington. The men and women do practically all the work that is required in the erection of buildings, laying out and building concrete roadways, cutting away the forest, cultivating the soil and manufacturing certain types of furniture, which are sold to the hospitals, and other public institutions in Cleveland. Last year for example, a concrete roadway 890 feet long and 20 feet wide was built; also a garage; and 71 beds were manufactured out of steel heating pipes which were taken out of the old institution in the city. This farm has nearly 500 acres in cultivation. The produce totaled in value in 1913 \$22,167.04. The prisoners bake their own bread, harvest their own ice, make their own furniture and their own clothing.

I find that the jails throughout the State are almost universally used for places of detention for convicted prisoners. From a humanitarian standpoint this is manifestly wrong.

The system under which we are now working in the State is an improvement over the past, but there remains yet much to be done before the State will be in a position to handle the workhouse situation as it should be handled.

We have just completed in Dayton a survey of the misdemeanor and the delinquent. This survey reveals the weakness of our system. For example we have discovered during the past five years that 59 habitual offenders were arrested 637 times. We have today in our workhouse of Dayton an old man who during the past 40 years has spent 27 years of his time in the workhouse. Of these 59 habitual offenders we have one arrested 21 times during the past five years; one 28 times; one 30 times and one 41 times. One great outstanding fact is that these commitments for habitual offenders average just 15 days each. The longest sentence was for a year, three months of which, however, was the longest actually served. Of all these commitments, 637, in number, the sentence exceeded 60 days only 14 times, and exceeded 30 days only 32 times. What chance is there in such a brief sentence to work any reformation or improvement in the prisoner committed? It is absolutely useless from the standpoint of social improvement to continue this method of workhouse imprisonment. We are accomplishing nothing of permanent value to the misdemeanor except simply locking him up for a brief period of time, during which it is impossible for him to either harm himself or do any ill to society. Of these 59 habitual offenders 41 are alcoholic, of the worst type, arrested 338 times for the one fault of drunkenness. From our study of the situation in Dayton we find that these men have lost practically all control of themselves and are absolutely of no value to society when not under restraint. Their wills are in a state of bankruptcy. What they need more than any thing else is a long time receivership for that faculty. That is their chief need, and that chief need society has never provided them. How foolish it is to lock such men up for a brief 15 days, then turn them loose, then lock them up again for a few days, and then turn them loose again and lock them up, and so on indefinitely. They are not kept long enough to gather strength of body sufficient to resist the first physical craving for drink, and certainly not long enough to enable them to gather mental

strength with which to guide their own feet, and surely not long enough to make it possible to acquire a strengthening of the will. Therefore, it seems to me that we should change the law and provide an indeterminate sentence for the misdemeanant or habitual offender; and further that we should provide hospital care and medical service of the best quality under proper environment for those who need it. A brief study of the workhouse situation in Ohio also reveals the fact that we have no provision for separating the offenders, the young from the old; the tuberculosis patient from others not effected by this dread disease, etc. If the State should pass a law, perhaps in general after the Tuberculosis Law, permitting two or more counties to unite in the purchase of and the maintenance of a Farm Colony, with provision for psychopathic treatment and hospital treatment of the misdemeanant, Ohio would be on the right road to recovery of many of the derelicts of society. Our present method of handling habitual offenders serves no good purposes and does not decrease in any manner whatever the number of misdemeanants.

Mr. Sheppard, of the Workhouse for the District of Columbia, made a study recently of 3500 unfortunate people sent to his institution, and he finds that three passions almost entirely are responsible for their present relation to society. These three passions are: gambling, sexuality and drink. Now there is no treatment so good for persons in that condition as the open air, wholesome food and honest work. It is a manifest injustice on the part of society to the individual who is down and out to give him a short sentence of 15 to 60 days, in close confinement then at the end of that time discharge him with no money with a suit of clothes that in 50% of the cases is a disgrace to him and a serious hindrance to his effort to procure a job, with no opportunity of self-support in view, and no friends to assist him. It simply means that in a few days or weeks he will come down the line again to the workhouse on the same old charge. We, therefore, believe that there should be a parole and probation system provided, under which prisoners after having served an indeterminate sentence would be supervised, befriended, and advised, and guided for a time by a competent officer of the institution; first to aid him in securing a job, secondly to see that he honestly and faithfully performs his work, and thirdly to see that his employer gives him a square deal.

Such an institution might for a little while be expensive to the tax payers, but in the end it would prove a most wise economic policy to pursue. We certainly cannot go on much longer in this haphazard and indefinite way of handling the misdemeanant in society. As it is now we are spending in the State of Ohio hundreds of thousands of dollars for the care of habitual offenders who, if they had been dealt with as above proposed in the early history of their mistaken career, would now be restored to normal life and would be valuable assets to society, instead of a continued liability.

I would, therefore, recommend for a careful consideration of all who are interested in this most important Social Welfare subject the following:

First—That the law be so changed as to provide an indeterminate sentence for the misdemeanant, instead of a fixed term of imprisonment in the workhouse.

Second—That legislation be secured under which two or more counties might unite in the purchase, equipment and maintenance of a farm colony for workhouse prisoners.

Third—That adequate and proper hospital care be provided for those who need treatment for their physical ills rather than punishment for assumed moral offenses.

Fourth—That a parole and probation system be provided in all cases under which prisoners after having served an indeterminate sentence can be supervised, befriended and advised for a time by a competent officer of the institution, to aid him in securing a job, to see that he honestly performs his duties, and to see that his employer gives him fair treatment.

Fifth—That the prisoners be credited with a small daily pay for their work, which upon their release from prison can be paid over to them as a fund with which to begin their new lives.

VAGRANCY AND UNEMPLOYMENT*

MISS EDITH MILLER, ASSISTANT STATISTICIAN OHIO INDUSTRIAL
COMMISSION, COLUMBUS

There are no reliable statistics of unemployment available, but we have considerable data as to the irregularity of employment. According to the United States Census of Manufacturers of 1909, there was, during that year, an approximate difference of 800,000 between the maximum and minimum number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in the United States, while in the State of Ohio, the difference between the maximum and minimum was approximately 66,000 persons. In other words, in the United States during January, the month showing the lowest number of persons employed, there must have been about 800,000 persons who normally make their livelihood in manufacturing occupations who were out of jobs and in Ohio 66,000 had no work.

These figures do not tell the whole truth either. They cover manufacturers only, thus excluding all construction work, lake traffic, and agriculture, industries which are forced, because of the weather, to lay off nearly the whole force in winter.

It must be remembered that those who were employed in January were not the identical group who were employed, for instance, in February or December. In other words, there is a continual shift of persons employed. That is, a continual job-hunting process is going on which effects, at some time during the year, a large part of the working population.

Now, how does a man proceed to find a job? How does this so-called labor reserve, which varies from three-fourths of a million at its maximum to a relatively few thousands at its minimum, contrive to get to the place where it is needed?

If an employer in the average city, is going to need twenty additional men, how does he go about getting them? He will probably put a card up outside his plant saying, "Help Wanted." If he feels any anxiety about getting the help, he may advertise in an evening or morning paper or both and in addition, just for the sake of good measure, he may even notify a private employment agency or two. How does he suppose that a card outside his factory is going to bring him help? The answer is very simple. Because he knows that the regular way for a man to find a job is to tramp the streets until he may chance to light upon it. Suppose that a manufacturer, who made shoes depended for a market upon peddling them from door to door. What would the public think of him and how long would he last in the face of competition? That is exactly what a man is compelled to do with his labor. He peddles it from door to door. In other words, every factory gate, every private labor agency, every "Help Wanted" page of a newspaper, every labor agent for a railroad or construction agency, is a separate labor market and all expect the laborer himself to tramp up and down and find his job. We have not advanced very far beyond the middle ages in the matter of distributing our labor. The development of this situation is primarily due to the single fact that no one but the laborer himself has definitely suffered from this arrangement. Society itself had suffered very keenly. This lack of system in the long run, cripples industry because labor is not where it is wanted at the right time. As for the workman, searching for work by our present haphazard methods, takes his time, wastes his shoe leather, uses his money, decreases his productivity, and destroys his self-respect.

It is here that the vagrancy problem comes in. Being out of work does not necessarily make a vagrant. If it did, the country would be over-run with tramps. Probably drink, the atavistic tendency toward a nomadic life, heredity and the influence of environment in general, all contribute as much, or more than unemployment to the making of a vagrant. At the same time, tramping about in search of work certainly gives a man a shove toward the "hobo" state. As his money disappears and

*Read before Section in Universities and Public Welfare.

his clothes get seedy, people begin to look at him as though he were a tramp, and treat him in the same manner. The first thing we know, he feels like a tramp, finds he can live without working, and the damage is done. Not so very long ago, a respectable mechanic in one of the cities where the Commission operates a free employment office, who had long been out of work, said to the superintendent, "Billy, if I don't get a job pretty soon, I'll be a bum." That, in brief, sums up the situation.

We may safely conclude then from the evidence before us, that the existing private agencies already named, namely, private employment agencies, philanthropic employment bureaus, newspaper advertising, labor agents of employers and the factory gate market, have absolutely failed to organize the labor market. Indeed these agencies have not only failed, but have complicated the situation. We have arrived at the hour when it is a necessary function of the state to organize it. It is the function of the state in the first place, because any effective organization must cover a large territory in order that many types of industry may be included, so that demand may be equalized.

And it is the function of the state, in the second place, because we are dealing here with an organization problem, the successful solution of which is utterly incompatible with the presence of self-interest.

In order for a private employment agency to make money, it must charge fees, either to the man who is hunting the job, or the employer who wants help, or both. In other words, it is to the interest of the private agency to have men without jobs and jobs without men.

But if the public interest is to be served, and the labor market organized, we must have the reverse of this condition. We want men with jobs, square pegs in square holes, and round pegs in round ones, where they can stay and prosper.

State administration of employment offices has already passed the stage of theory. Many foreign countries have already progressed far in the organization of their labor market, the British experience of the last four years proving with reasonable conclusiveness that the state administration of labor exchanges can be managed without undue state interference and bureaucratic methods. Moreover, in the United States itself, we already have evidence that the public employment office is a success. A representative of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, who has recently investigated this subject, states that three public employment offices fulfilling the purpose of such offices completely, are already found in this country, namely, at Boston, Milwaukee and Cleveland.

Ohio has had five state employment offices during some years. No employment office, however, will develop its real efficiency until industrial conditions in the locality where it is located demand it. Ohio is just now passing from city and urban industry stage of its development. Its employment offices must at once prepare to meet the new conditions which are developing. The five offices, which are located at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo, passed under the control of The Industrial Commission on September 1, 1913, and are now operated under the supervision of the Department of Investigation and Statistics of that Commission. The first step in the operation of an employment office is to establish a satisfactory record system in order that an office may know what it is doing and become familiar with the type of persons whom it must place and the kind of positions which it has to fill. Such a record system was installed in the offices in this state on April 1, 1914, and it may be said to have become thoroughly effective by August 1, 1914. During the three months of August, September and October, these five employment offices received 17,210 new applications from persons who wanted work. In the same time, these offices received 12,597 calls from employers who needed help. 10,071 persons sent out by these offices to fill vacancies, which had been registered in them, are known to have been hired. In addition to this number 1,986 persons were referred to

positions, but no report was received as to whether they were employed. No doubt, a considerable proportion were hired in addition to the 10,071 who are known to have been hired.

The employment office at Cleveland may be taken as the modern type of office for which the State of Ohio is striving. This is a joint office maintained by the State of Ohio and the city of Cleveland and is known as The State-City Free Labor Exchange. It has quarters in the City Hall and the employment work proper is handled by four persons, a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent and two clerks. It has separate departments for male and female help and for skilled and unskilled male labor. It uses business methods in locating both employers who need help and men seeking work. It is aided in its work by an advisory committee on which employers, labor and the public have a representation. It advertises its activities and has made arrangements with some of the largest railroads and construction companies having offices in Cleveland to furnish all their help. It answers advertisements in the newspapers for help and calls are made upon employers. When the records of the office show that there are no applications on file of men who are fitted to fill vacant jobs, the office secures the needed help by advertising, and by any other methods that may fit the particular case in hand. It is the practice of this office never to let a call for help go unfilled. As an indication of the variety of its work, this office has filled calls for help varying from the most casual labor to construction foremen and circus acts.

The Cleveland office is operated in conjunction with the Immigration Department maintained by the city of Cleveland. This department has as its function, the supervision of the immigrant in Cleveland beginning with his entry at the railroad station and ending with the placing him in night school and a job. It also operates in conjunction with the city Bureau of Vocational Guidance which endeavors to assist young girls to select occupations with a future rather than those occupations which develop into nothing better than blind alleys.

There is no question but that the state employment office combined wherever possible with the municipal agencies, can be successfully administered. Certain cardinal principles in its administration, however, must never be lost sight of. A public employment office is primarily for the placing of the fit. It cannot become a "hang out" for vagrants and "bums" if it is to prosper. It is no service to the community to send out an unfit man upon a job and by so doing, to prevent a fit man from getting the job. The policy of placing the fit gains the respect which a public office must have to succeed. Moreover, in the course of time, it tends to eliminate the unfit and unemployable so that they may be taken care of by the proper agencies.

A public employment office to be a success, must be run by a man who knows his business. He must have a social outlook upon life, but he must also have a business outlook.

Such offices to succeed must be administered through an effective central authority which covers a large territory in order that labor may be shifted from place to place as needed. Because of administrative difficulties, the state is probably as large a unit as we may hope for at the present time, but a federal organization is a hope of the future.

A public employment office must maintain an absolutely neutral attitude on labor disputes. It must, however, never fail to give full information in cases where disputes exist before men are sent out to such employment.

As already suggested, a public employment office is greatly strengthened if a supervisory committee, such as that existing at Cleveland, can be secured.

Lastly, a public employment office must, all the time keep in the minds of its patrons and of the public, the fundamental fact that it is information and not jobs which an employment office furnishes.

State employment offices operated upon the lines indicated above will serve to diminish our unduly large labor reserve and will put an end to the present utterly

out-of-date methods of hiring and of finding work. By doing these things, they will go far toward removing the causes which may push respectable workmen down into the vagrant classes.

CO-ORDINATION OF THE WORK OF PUBLIC RELIEF-GIVING AGENCIES*

JAMES L. FIESER, SUPERINTENDENT ASSOCIATED CHARITIES,
COLUMBUS

The question of public relief is directly identified with the entire problem of destitution. It is not in any way a new problem. For centuries the care of the unfortunate members of society has constituted an issue meriting the attention of all peoples. At certain periods in history the countries of continental Europe were sorely beset by the many and varied aspects of public relief. It is true that the church organizations and guilds rendered valuable assistance in looking after the needy. We can see many errors in the administration of relief at that time, both in the institutions for caring for the sick and in the doling out of alms at the gates of public officials and private citizens and in the defying of mendicancy generally.

That this problem was an issue of great import is evidenced by the recognition given to it by the great leaders of all time. We remember the attempts at solving the food problem in Ancient Rome through the plans of Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus. Corn was distributed to the people at cost and many of the citizens were recipients of public charity. At a later time in France, Charles the Great took cognizance of the roving mendicants in an official decree, and for a time established some semblance of public supervision of public relief. This, however, appears to have fallen into decline soon thereafter. Provinces in Germany and the independent cities in that region, early took official recognition of poverty, and in the Middle Ages undoubtedly there was the beginning of the Elberfeld system of relief. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries England was overrun by transients and homeless men. The laws of Queen Elizabeth particularly show an attempt to publicly supervise and restrict their elements. At that time particularly in the laws of 1601, the question of legal residence and of the obligation of ones home community and the desirability of a work test, were definitely established. It is interesting to note that this law of 1601 has been made the basis, to a considerable extent, of the outdoor relief legislation of our American States. In discussing public relief we should differentiate between that which is given indoor and that which is denoted as outdoor relief. The first is institutional. Outdoor relief, therefore, is our present point of interest.

The question of outdoor relief has been decidedly baffling to people of all countries. We have been confronted by difficulties in the United States and in our own commonwealth of Ohio. We must consider the issue in direct relationship to the problem of poverty. Ohio has provided among others for no less than six specific lines of public outdoor relief administration. It has provided for Soldier's Relief Commissions to look after "Indigent soldiers, sailors and marines and their indigent parents, wives, widows and minor children, uncapacitated widows of soldiers, sailors and marines who have remarried but again have become indigent widows, who reside in such townships or wards, who have been bona-fide residents of the state one year, and in the county six months, prior to such first Monday in May, and who, in the opinion of such relief committee, require aid and are entitled to relief under these provisions." Provision is made for the financing of this branch of relief work through levy made upon the authority of the County Commissioners to a sum not exceeding five-tenths of a mill per dollar of the appraised value of property in a county. The law defines the plan of investigation for such relief, both upon a permanent and emergency basis. A list of those certified must be presented in accordance with legal definition to the Auditor of the County beyond which there is further reporting provided for.

*Read before Section on Universities and Public Welfare.

The relief of dependent mothers in Ohio is the subject of an act designed as the Mothers' Pension Law, in which case partial support of women whose husbands are dead or permanent disabled, or whose husbands are prisoners or have deserted and such desertion continued for a period of three years, is allowed. This work is to be under the supervision of the Juvenile Court following an investigation of the home to make sure that the several conditions of the law have been met. The initial examination of at the home must first have been made by the probation officer, an Associated Charities organization, Humane Society, or such other competent person or agent as the Court may direct, and a written report of such examination must be filed. After granting the assistance the home shall be visited "from time to time by a probation officer, agent of the Associated Charities organization, Humane Society, or such other agent the Court may direct, provided that the person who actually makes such visits shall be thoroughly trained in charitable relief work, and the report or reports of such visiting agent shall be considered by the Court in making such orders."

Prior to the passage of the Mothers' Pension law there existed upon the statute books certain measures providing relief in order to enable children to attend school. The Mothers' Pension Law has not disturbed this. Disbursing of this relief is in the hands of the truant officer. The law provides that, "When a truant officer is satisfied that a child, compelled to attend school by the provision of this chapter is unable to do so because absolutely required to work at home or elsewhere in order to support itself or help to support or care for others legally entitled to its services who are unable to support or care for themselves, such officer must report the case to the President of the Board of Education, whereupon he shall furnish text books free of charge and such other relief as may be necessary to enable the child to attend school for the time each year required by law." Relief to the value of thousands of dollars per year is expended in Ohio under the authorization of this act. It was found by the Ohio School Survey Commission last year that some communities were making greater use of it than others.

The laws of the state assure rather complete medical relief in case of sickness. The machinery exists for covering the entire state with a staff of competent physicians. In some instances, particularly in cases of epidemics, material relief has been given to those who were confined to their home and unable to pursue their usual occupations by reason of quarantine regulation.

The state has provided for blind relief up to \$240 per year under certain conditions. This is under another commission. The courts have declared this law unconstitutional, so the former law allowing not over \$150 is restored. This is under supervision of County Commissioners.

The state has furthermore made provision for public outdoor relief which covers the entire state. This is based upon the township or municipal corporation units. The law provides for certain restrictions such as legal residence. As means of protecting the communities in which the relief is administered, thorough investigation is insisted upon and, to make certain of the thoroughness of this investigation a clause is inserted in the law as follows: "No relief or support shall be given to a person without such visitation and investigation, except that in cities, where there is maintained a public charity organization or benevolent association, which investigates and keeps a record of facts relating to persons who receive or apply for relief, the Infirmary Directors or Trustees or officials of such city, shall accept such investigation and information and may grant relief upon the approval and recommendation of such organization."

The investigation asked for is supposed to contain complete information as to a number of items, such as name, age, sex, color, nativity, length of residence in the county, previous habits and present condition, and in what township and county in state the applicant has a legal residence. This information when secured is to be permanently recorded as a future aid in handling the case.

In regard to the breadth of opportunity in public relief under this arrangement it should be noted that the law states that "Subject to the conditions, provisions and limitations herein, the trustees of each township or the proper officers of such municipal corporation therein, respectively, shall afford at the expense of such township or municipal corporation public support or relief to all persons therein who are in condition requiring it."

This undoubtedly gives a very broad range of opportunity to the public officials in administering outdoor relief. This surely is broad enough to save the state from further diversification. Relief administered under this act must be reported at the Board of State Charities for tabulation.

In reviewing these several kinds of public relief in Ohio attention is drawn to the fact that in no two instances is the machinery for administration centered in the same hands. In no two instances are the same kinds of investigation required. The nearest approach to such standardization is in the case of the Mothers' Pension Law and the Outdoor Relief law, which provide that Charity Organization societies may be utilized in making investigation. It is evident that in drafting these laws their authors wanted as scientific handling of the work as possible. Attention is also drawn to the fact that the six kinds of public relief indicated have no provision for centralizing of records. This together with the absence of centralization of investigation presents the danger of duplication of effort.

England has for over a hundred years given very careful attention to the administration of outdoor relief laws. Its history is too varied to go into to any considerable extent. Within the past several years a Royal Commission on Poor Laws and Relief of the Distressed was appointed, which made a divided report. The minority report which was signed by four members of the Commission makes special reference to the fact that the present system of administering outdoor relief to one class of the needy, the non-able-bodied, in England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, annually called for a total of almost twenty million of dollars for that one division alone. It expressed the opinion that its administration was open to the gravest criticism; that the financial burden was steadily increasing; that the money was expended without any centralized inspection or control, and was given out in doles and allowances which were granted without any reference whatever to a uniform principle, and the methods of granting which differed very materially from place to place. The same policy was frequently not prescribed with any consistency within the unit of disbursement itself.

The minority report further stated that a grave defeat existed in the administration of outdoor relief itself, in that the grants were practically without condition. No attempt was made by those looking after the destitute to ascertain how the household was being maintained upon the relief that was given to it and even less effort was made to improve conditions within the home. This portion of the Commission maintained that the relief which was being given was actually a subsidy to insanitary disorderly or even vicious habits of life and that the children who were assisted through the administration of public relief officials were frequently, "Chronically underfed insufficiently clothed, badly housed and in literally thousands of cases actually being brought up at public expenses in drunken and disorderly homes." This expression of opinion by the minority of this Imperial Commission is in thorough accord with the expression of the majority.

In other words, Great Britain has been confronted by the same issue which we find to exist in our own state in public relief-giving. There exists a great diversity of responsibility for giving it. There is no uniform policy in regard to making grants. There is no central point at which the assisted is registered for future information. There is no state body to which all of the agencies covered must make report. There is no special study of the budgeting for the various kinds of assistance, nor has there

been a study of the extent to which these various kinds of relief at the expense of the taxpayer have overlapped one another.

In this respect, Ohio is not at all unique. A number of states in the Union are similarly confronted. The annual meeting of the American Association of Public Officials of Charities and Correction held at Memphis, May 7, 1914, included in its program a report of the Committee on Home Relief, which was ably presented by its Chairman, Mr. Amos W. Butler. The same difficulties which we have to consider in Ohio were covered in this report. It was found that there was practically no uniformity in the extent to which relief was administered nor in regard to the basis of its administration by the states. It was the opinion of that Committee that for the most part less advance had been made in the application of efficiency principles to outdoor relief administration than was the case in looking after the state wards and their treatment under institutional supervision. It was felt that official relief must be carefully studied in order to do the least possible harm to those who receive it. In order to accomplish this end the Committee reported that the plan in force in Indiana since 1899 applies the principles of charity organization. All of this is under the supervision of the Board of State Charities and has been codified and related in all of its various aspects by the codifying act of 1901. Within the thirteen years since that codification it has been necessary to make any material change in the public-relief administration in the State of Indiana. Several other states, notably Massachusetts, Michigan and New Jersey, have also approached this problem from the standpoint of state supervision and unification.

Of course, the actual administration of the relief depends upon the intelligence of the group administering it and their special preparation for that task. Frequent changes of office holders militate against the most efficient help to the dependent classes. The most thorough co-ordination must exist between the public and private relief-giving agencies. It is the consensus of opinion that in relief measures as well as in most social undertakings, the pioneering up to this time has been done by private agencies, and many of the most efficient measures now in vogue among public officials have been thoroughly tried out first by private agencies. This co-ordination between the public and private officials again will reduce duplication of effort and affords another opportunity for doing constructive work with the recipient of public aid and in this way avoid the likelihood at some future time of the kind of censure which was evidenced in the minority report of the Royal Commission on Outdoor Relief in England. Registration of applicants for aid is absolutely essential. Trained workers are coming to be appreciated by administrators of public relief. In Iowa and in Indiana, Township Trustees have found it advantageous to employ persons with Associated Charities training in their relief work.

The human side must be taken into account. This cannot be done by merely doling out so much public money which has been afforded through appropriation in one way or another. Rehabilitation of the family to the greatest extent possible is absolutely essential. To do this it is necessary to incorporate the methods of the Charity Organization societies and to work with them. It is just as essential that careful work be done in rural communities as in our larger cities. A great many applicants to charitable organizations in our cities receive their start in the direction of pauperism in rural communities, in which the measures for prevention have not been fully developed.

Columbus has been somewhat unique among the cities of the country because it was probably the first city to establish the plan of administering outdoor relief through the Associated Charities, a private agency. This plan has been in operation in Columbus for over ten years. It has proven economical from the standpoint both of the recipient of relief and from the standpoint of the taxpayer. While less money has been necessary than under the old plan of public administration, the needy themselves have been more adequately cared for. Those who were found to be fraudulent

recipients of assistance were entirely eliminated. The chances for prevention and reconstruction have been studied. The Columbus plan has been adopted by most of the large cities of Ohio and many other communities are very much interested in the matter.

There has been a further expansion of the same principle in Columbus by the action of the County Commissioners in assigning to the Associated Charities the investigation of applicants for infirmity care, county burial and county transportation, within Columbus. The City Council Committee of Columbus, which is responsible for the oversight of the Hare Orphan's Home, has recently signed an agreement with the Associated Charities whereby no admissions to that orphanage shall be made hereafter until all the facts in regard to the applications have been carefully determined by the Associated Charities. In other words, so far as Columbus is concerned, these various agencies which might otherwise be duplicative in effort and wasteful, have merged their interest in the Associated Charities as the centralizing agency, recognizing it as the one large investigative and record-keeping body of Columbus, and expending public money only upon its recommendation following careful investigation.

There is no reason to believe that the various forms of public relief which are provided for under state law do not involve duplication, just in the same way that duplication is known to exist and is minimized in Columbus by the Central Registration Bureau, with which the progressive agencies of Columbus register the families under their care. By such registration they may have the benefit of such information as is in the possession of other agencies that are also working for the family. Within one year this registration plan developed the fact that two agencies were interested in 1156 families, three agencies in 233 families, four agencies in 55 families, five agencies in 12 families and six agencies in 1 family in a total of 3496 registrations. This registration plan therefore results in increased efficiency so far as the work of Columbus agencies is concerned, by eliminating the danger of duplication and bringing about constructive and uniform planning for people.

After all, the desire of the public, is not so much to give so many dollars for fuel and provisions and shelter, as it is to try to put people on their feet. This work must be upon the family basis, taking the family as a unit as much as possible. Every point of contact of that family with organized society should be taken advantage of, just as much in administering public relief as administering private relief. Under the direction of efficient workers this will mean happier homes, stronger citizens and less expense to the community. The city of Rochester, which is not much larger than Columbus, continues its relief work through three agencies, a city department, the County Overseer of the Poor and the United Charities. The salaries alone for these three organizations within one year amounted to \$29,162. In Columbus the work of all three of these Rochester agencies is conducted from the office of the Associated Charities' headquarters with a total expense amounting to not much more than one-third of the Rochester total. It necessitates only one set of office equipment and general office expense. The relief afforded by these agencies in Rochester amounted to over \$42,000 within the same year. This again is about three times the amount expended in Columbus. By way of explanation, it should be added, that Rochester is one of the best organized cities in social work in the country, and undoubtedly far greater waste would be found in other cities which have not advanced far.

There is no central point in Ohio to which we may go in order to find out how much money was administered in relief from Soldiers' Relief Commissions, Blind Pension Relief, Juvenile Courts, Truant Officers, Township Trustees, City Poor Officials and physicians looking after the sick. Nor can we get an accurate estimate of the number of persons receiving such relief. We know less in regard to the extent to which they overlap one another. We know practically nothing in Ohio in regard to

the efficiency and training of the persons who administer these various kinds of public assistance. There are many other questions which remain unanswered from the standpoint of centralized information. This situation has not been relieved by fixing upon the Juvenile Courts in the state the responsibility of relief giving.

Many people believe that some steps should be taken in order to correct the present disorganization of relief administration in Ohio. It has been my purpose merely to introduce the subject to provoke thought in regard to its various aspects.

There are several ways out. Reference has been made to the codifying of the relief laws of Indiana by the session of the Legislature meeting in 1901, and the splendid results attained through that codification and the centralizing of reports in the hands of the Board of State Charities. We know something of the benefit which has already come to state through the codifying of the laws relating to children. A similar step with reference to the administration of public relief has now become necessary and should be undertaken with the least possible delay. None of us know exactly what the best measure would be to relieve the situation. Such steps should be based upon careful study of all aspects of the problem. The next session of the legislature should either appoint a special commission to study this matter, as a former commission was appointed to take care of codifying of children's legislation, or one of the state boards, preferably the Board of State Charities which already has much responsibility in the matter, should undertake a careful review and present recommendations to the succeeding legislature. Only in this way will it be possible to reduce the harm which will be done through loose disbursing of public funds and the encouragement of the idea that the state resources may be drawn upon to an enlarged extent, irrespective of merit, for any kind of public assistance. Such an investigation by the Board of State Charities will undoubtedly make possible an advance which will put Ohio first among the states in regard to constructive outdoor relief given in this country.

SCHOOL WORK AT CHILDREN'S HOMES*

PROF. O. C. LARSON, NEWARK

My subject, "School Work at Children's Homes," assigned me is one of vast importance. It grows in interest as you study it. The subject limits me entirely to the educational department of our Children's Homes, or school of letters, as it is sometimes called.

One of the first thoughts to be considered is, shall teachers be employed in the Homes to instruct the children there, or should they be sent to the regular public schools?

It is true, if children were sent to the public schools it would require fewer officers at the Homes, but it would require the same number of extra teachers in the public schools, so the saving to tax payers would not amount to anything, but the shift I maintain would be detrimental from other considerations. To send the children to an outside or public school would necessitate the expense of purchasing extra wraps, umbrellas, shoes, etc. They would also be more exposed to inclement weather and contracting contagious diseases. It would require more attention and anxiety upon the part of the Superintendent and Matron. Class distinction would easily arise by a commingling of the children of the Homes with those of the ordinary public schools. Therefore, I am persuaded that the children of our Homes should be educated in the Homes. However, I would not make this a sweeping statement. There may be Homes which contain only a few children where it would be better to send them to a Public School. Again there may be Homes containing many children, situated near a good Public School and possessing other favorable conditions where it would be for the best to patronize the Public School, especially with the advanced

*Read before section for County Visitors.

pupils. But from the present survey, I think these are some exceptions to the general rule. Changing conditions in the future may reverse this.

In the Children's Homes that the speaker has visited, he found the educational interests receiving increasing attention. We all should rejoice in this. Nothing is too good for these unfortunates who are not responsible for their conditions.

Many if not all of the Children's Homes situated within the corporate limits of our cities, are under the control of the city Superintendent of schools as to course of study, vacation time, etc., but not as to discipline. He exercises a helpful and guiding hand which is appreciated by the Superintendent and Matron of such Homes.

The speaker believes that Homes situated in rural districts should be under the care of county Superintendents of schools as to the best books to be used, course of study, etc. But he believes that the discipline in all Homes in the state, should be left wholly in the hands of Superintendents and Matrons of the Children's Homes. Why? Because the discipline in these Homes is better than is usually found in our public schools. Yes, and is better than we sometimes see in many private homes. The public is sometimes astonished at the laxity of proper discipline in the various schools and private families.

The wages paid in many Children's Homes are insufficient to hold good teachers any length of time. In some Homes normal trained teachers only are employed and they are soon called to higher and more lucrative positions. Too frequent change of teachers is not desirable.

The schools in the Homes have their disadvantages. Some of the pupils are sub-normal and feeble-minded. Some seem to have inherited a sluggish and vicious disposition. Others are lazy and slothful. Yet it must not be forgotten there are many bright and intelligent children in our Homes. Children whose parents are intellectual and fairly well cultured, but who can not and will not care for them. These children should have the advantages of a good common school education, at least.

These schools seem to have some advantages over the public schools. They serve in the dual capacity of mother and teacher. The children below the school age are taken care of in the kindergarten department. Manual training is taught in the shops, on the lawns, and in the fields. The teacher *lives* with the children. Sometimes children first coming to the Homes find their education is not equal to those who have been there some time. It is the duty of all who are interested in the betterment of society, to encourage in every way possible, the growth and development of the school of letters in our Homes.

Another thought of this subject opens before us of surpassing interest. It is the moral and religious training these children receive on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday. The same guiding hands that train and lead them during the week, zealously guards them, in a spiritual way, on this day. A little leaven is thus cast into meal. Who can foresee the results? Good seed has been sown, some of which will sink beneath the soil, from which may grow the greatest trees. And under their spreading branches shall gather innumerable multitudes from far and near and find shelter.

"I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth I knew not where;
I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth I knew not where.

"Long years afterward in an oak,
I found the arrow still unbroke;
And the song from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT COUNTY INSTITUTIONS*

REV. E. E. YOUNG, WOOSTER

It requires but little argument to establish the claim that there is a real demand for religious services at our county institutions.

First—Every man, woman, and child in these institutions are immortal souls, and need to be owned and claimed for the Master. The fact that these public charges have been deprived of parents or homes, or the ability to care for themselves does not rob them of a spiritual or moral nature that needs to be nurtured for a higher and better existence beyond the reach of pain, poverty, misery, and woe.

Second—These inmates of our children's homes are soon to become a part of our citizenship and the character of their citizenship depends largely upon the moral and religious instructions they receive in their abode in the children's home or orphanage. The inmates of our infirmaries as a rule have seen better days and enjoyed many comforts and larger privileges but through adversity and misfortune they have been thrown upon the charity of a cruel world. They cannot but feel keenly the changes that have come and are naturally sad, heartsick, and lonely amid their infirmities, old age and the gathering shades of life's eventide. To bring to them the comfort and encouragement of Him who said "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," is to open the window of their hearts to the eternal sunshine of divine love, that heavenly light may lighten their sad souls when the gloom of adversity is smothering hope from their lives.

Third—We find the men and women who are caring for these people are among our most deserving public servants. But by the nature of their work we find them deprived of the privileges of regular attendance upon the regular services of the sanctuary. They all need the the Gospel, some recognize the loss, and all should be brought into touch with the man of Galilee who was a most conspicuous figure among the public charity workers.

However we must recognize there are many difficulties to contend with in conducting the services.

First—We find a great diversity of personalities to consider, reach, and serve in these services. Here are some who were born and reared in Christian homes and all their lives have endeavored to live a clean honest life, but so severe have been the storms of adversity that made ship-wreck of their lives that they wonder whether the Lord careth for them, yea they with a wavering trust and ebbing faith, have cried, "my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" To them you must bring a message of such tone and character as will anchor their sinking ship with torn sails and broken rudder. Here are some who have never believed, but have always blasphemed the name of God, to them you must come with a message that will take the dregs of a wasted life and refine them into the crystals of piety pure and white for the eternal skies. Here are some who are devoid of a clear understanding, some who have never been able to reason well, some who cannot appreciate sound logic and pure thought to whom you are to bring the message of Him who said, "Be ready always to give an answer to men who ask of thee a reason for the hope that is in you." Here are some who have lived dissipated lives and like the prodigal have spent their substance in riotous living, to whom you must bring a message of love and forgiveness. All these conditions you are to endeavor to meet under the combination of mental, moral, and physical discouragements.

Second—You must labor under the handicap of ecclesiastical prejudices and jealousies. All denominational and sectarian beliefs are to be found here, the Protestant, the Catholic, the Jew, the infidel, the sceptic, etc. Each one has his or her personal prejudices and you must be "all things to all men that ye may save some."

*Read before Section for County Visitors

Third—You will have to secure a person to conduct the services who is broad, liberal, practical and able to adjust himself to all these conditions. One who can be to a Jew a Jew, the Catholic a Catholic. Reformed a Reformed, etc. To find one who is so compromising and democratic in his nature, is a difficulty hard to meet when we realize not one of a hundred ministers is fit in these respects to meet all these conditions successfully.

In closing I would suggest that in as far as possible that the children from our Homes and orphanages be taken to some Church and Sunday School where they get that environment that comes from the general service when all people and conditions are represented, for they some day will be called to live this religion not as orphans but as a part of the great wide social citizenship.

I would arrange for the County Infirmaries a service at the institution as a matter of convenience and necessity. And so arrange the service and conduct it in such a manner as to bring each inmate into a part of the program in order that they may feel it is their service and not a service conducted for them. Make them responsible for a part of it.

And above all be sure to give to each inmate of these institutions a Christian burial and permit none of them to feel they are to be borne out to the potter's field as a brute and buried as a beast. Bury them as you would a friend, for we are all brethren.

FROM THE OLD TO THE NEW*

W. W. WITMEYER, SPRINGFIELD

If one were permitted to consider this theme in a general way, sufficient latitude would be given to roam at will, and many things might be alluded to, which would lead to interesting comparisons. Suppose the discussion covered warfare, or flying machines, or motor vehicles, or the applications of electricity, the contrast of the old with the new would be worthy of any person's consideration. But I am expected to make a local application of the subject, and to consider it as it relates to the change from the old to the new Infirmary Buildings for Clark County.

I happen to be a member of the Board of County Visitors for Clark County and, by the appointment of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, am also a member of the Building Commission for new Infirmary Buildings for our County, and Secretary Shirer presumes that my experiences in this capacity, might be of some benefit to the Building Commissions of other Counties, contemplating the erection of new Infirmary Buildings. If I shall be able, in any way, to alleviate the troubles of other Building Commissions, I shall feel amply repaid for my humble efforts.

About a half mile from an old grist mill, which had been built by Simon Kenton, the famous Indian Fighter, were located the first Infirmary Buildings for Clark County, in about the year 1839. They were erected about 1½ miles north-east of the center of the City of Springfield. The first building had been enlarged and remodeled from time to time, to provide additional facilities for taking care of Clark County's unfortunates. The old buildings and site were used for over seventy years, but owing to the growth of the City of Springfield and the increase of the population of Clark County, and the necessity of extended repairs and additions, it was decided by the County Commissioners, that the site should be changed and new buildings erected. The land belonging to the Infirmary Buildings had grown to be very valuable, and the buildings were in a state of decay, and out of date and were thought to be inadequate and unsuitable for the purposes of an Infirmary.

Accordingly, on May 15, 1913, the County Commissioners purchased a farm of one hundred acres, about 8 miles west of the City of Springfield, for Infirmary purposes, paying for the same \$145.00 per acre. They then advertised for sale at public auction, the old farm of 58 acres and buildings, and the same were sold at

*Read before Section for County Visitors.

\$ 1000.00 per acre. The ground has been platted and improved by a reality corporation, which purchased the same, and lots are now for sale, but possession of the old buildings, is retained until the new buildings on the new site are ready for occupancy.

The County Commissioners had gone so far as to employ an architect to prepare plans for new buildings, and were nearly ready to advertise for bids, before they learned, that there were some provisions of the statutes with which they were not familiar. Judge Hagen of the Court of Common Pleas, on June 24, 1913, appointed two attorneys, one professor in the High School and a carpenter Contractor to act in conjunction with the Board of County Commissioners of the County, as a Building Commission for new Infirmary Buildings on the new site.

The Building Commission held its first meeting on June 30, 1913, and organized. It then passed a resolution requesting the opinion of the Prosecuting Attorney, in writing, as to what building the Commission was to erect and what amount of money the Commission might expend for the buildings. There was some doubt on this subject for the County Commissioners had sold the old buildings and land for \$58,000.00, and the electors of the County, on June 10, 1913, by a vote of 4973 to 1264, (a light vote) had voted in favor of expending \$85,000.00 for new buildings, the site having already been purchased and paid for from other funds.

The \$85,000.00 was voted on with the statement attached that there was to be no bond issue. We were certain that we could not build the necessary buildings for \$85,000.00 and were not sure where we could get any more money without the issuance of bonds, upon a vote of the people.

In the meantime, the Commission visited a number of infirmaries in the State, for the purpose of learning what they could about up-to-date institutions. They also wrote a number of architects, inviting them to submit tentative sketches and plans and estimates for an Infirmary building. These were submitted in due course, but most of them were found to be beyond our available means and were rejected. Robert C. Gotwald of Springfield was finally selected as architect to prepare plans, specifications and estimates for buildings to cost not to exceed \$50,000.00. After many considerations of the plans and specifications, with suggestions of changes and modifications, they were finally adopted on October 22, 1913, and bids advertised for. Bids were opened on November 25, 1913, but it was thereafter decided that inasmuch as there were some irregularities regarding the proceeding, and same were not according to the statutes, that all bids be rejected and a re-advertisement for bids was had. It was also ascertained, in the meantime, that the Commission could obtain more funds by a transfer of unused balances from some other funds, and the County Commissioners were requested to have the Prosecuting Attorney of the County, take the proper steps to have the same done.

On February 10, 1914, bids were again opened and on March 2, 1914, contract for the construction, heating and plumbing and electric wiring were entered into, aggregating \$61,769.00. In addition to this we will have to furnish a lighting plant and lighting fixtures, a water supply system, sewage disposal plant, refrigerator, barn, and pay the architect's charges, and these together with the grading of the grounds and extras, will make the total cost of the buildings about \$75,000. The Contractor is under contract to complete the building by April 1, 1915, and we think the buildings will be available for use in a few months thereafter. The main contracts also cover the erection of boiler room and heating station, and the installation of the necessary boilers and machinery. As the buildings are located near the line of the Ohio Electric Traction Company, the Building Commission has entered into a contract with the Ohio Electric Company, for the erection of an Electric Transformer sub-station, for the purpose of furnishing electric power to pump the water and to furnish electricity for lighting the buildings and grounds the cost of the sub-station to be \$999.00, which is very much less than the cost would have been, if a complete and separate electric plant would have been required to be built. The walls are constructed of red

clay-craft brick and the roof of red tile. The building is of fire-proof construction, of reinforced concrete, with hollow tile partitions. The floors for main part are to be constructed of cement except tile in the halls, and some other parts which are to have composition floors.

The site is a beautiful one, on an elevation of about 50 feet above the surrounding country to the south, and overlooks the beautiful Mad River Valley, which consists of as good land as can be found anywhere. The location is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the birth place of Tecumseh, and of the scene of the battle of Piqua, between George Rogers Clark with his Kentucky and Indiana pioneers and the Shawnee Indians led by Tecumseh. The view from the front of the building and from the sun porches on the wings, will be as fine a landscape view as can be wished. It is to be hoped that the beauty and convenience of the new building, in its attractive surroundings, will not be so enticing, as to produce an influx of occupants overcrowding the capacity of the building.

The plans and specifications have been submitted to and approved by the State inspector of Work Shops, Factories and Public Buildings and by Secretary Shirer also. The plan of the Building is somewhat the shape of a Maltese Cross, with the Administration part extending in front of the building proper, but connected with the same by means of halls. The wings extend out on each side of the Administration Building and a short distance back of the same, and still further back of the Administration Building and the wings, and connected with the same by halls are the dining rooms and kitchen. The entire width of the building is 176 feet and the length 184 feet. The sexes have separate dining rooms and there is another dining room also for the Administration Department. Each wing is provided with a large sitting room, and hospital, besides the rooms to be occupied by the inmates, which are largely on the corridor plan, with from two to seven beds. The Administration part and the wings are two stories high, with sun porches for good weather, affording beautiful views up and down the valley. A few rooms have been provided for aged married couples, where they can live together. All the rooms are heated with steam and lighted by electricity.

The building is arranged to provide for 120 inmates, besides the Superintendent's family and help, and the wings are so built that they can be extended when additional room is required, without destroying the harmony of the building. When completed, we think the building will be convenient and commodious and will be a credit to the County, and we feel quite sure in saying that no other County in the State, has furnished the same quality of building and the same or equal accommodation for the same amount of money.

While much improvement has been made in the manner of taking care of the County's poor and unfortunates, from the old times to the present, in many cases, we do not believe the advancement in this line has kept pace with the growth in wealth and progress in other charitable work. The idea seems to prevail often that the poor should be satisfied with whatever accommodations the County may see fit to provide. The inmates of infirmaries, generally, on account of decrepitude and infirmities, have but little ambition and hope left, and the public is slow to tax itself, for the purpose of providing some of the comforts of life for them. But we think public sentiment is growing in favor of better accommodations for the County's unfortunate poor. Quite a good many occupants of infirmaries have seen better days, and in many cases, circumstances, beyond their control, have placed them there. Their earning capacity has been lost by reason of failure of health, or accident or loss of fortune. These derelicts upon the sea of humanity, with all hope and ambition gone, should at least be made comfortable for their few remaining days by those who are enjoying good health and prosperity.

Granting that some reach this goal because of their vicious or careless habits, it must be borne in mind that society and the state are in a degree responsible for the

existence of the pit-falls which engulf the weak brother. When the new order of society shall prevail, in which an equality of plenty is guaranteed to all, when the evils of environment and heredity shall be minimized so that the weak brother shall be prevented from falling, that would indeed be an evolution of the new from the old. John Burroughs says, "Man was proud before he was kind; he was chivalrous before he was decent; he was sacrificed to his gods, before he helped his neighbor; he was heroic before he was self-denying; he was devout before he was charitable. We are losing the savage virtues and vanities and growing in the graces of all the humanities, and this process will doubtless go on, with many interruptions and set-backs, of course, till the kingdom of love is at last fairly established upon the earth."

May we not attribute, in some degree, at least, the erection of the new Infirmary Buildings for Clark County, and for other counties also, to be brought about, not merely because necessity required a change from the old to the new, but also as an exhibition of a growth in the higher graces of the humanities, in which is embodied the unselfish desire to help our unfortunate brother, and make his life more comfortable, thus furnishing an answer to the long propounded question, that we are, in some degree, our brother's keeper.

The evolution from olden times, when might was supreme, to the new, when the finer graces of humanity and charity prevail, has been made by slow paces, and the manner in which and the means by which, the county's unfortunates are cared for, indicates the stage at which the community has advanced, on its forward march to higher things. The character of the buildings and of the accommodations provided for the poor, reflects the degree of the philanthropic spirit and ideals of the people providing them. I take it, the County Infirmary Buildings are a monument to the unselfishness and charity of the tax payers of the County, and in the proportion that these buildings are commodious, convenient and substantial, to the same degree will be indicated the progress of the people from the old ideals to the new. Let us therefore build well, lest our monument fail to represent the true character of our people. Let our monument be a perpetual memorial to the future generations, ever reflecting the high ideals and liberality of those who have gone before.

KEEPING OUT OF THE POOR-HOUSE*

MRS. MABLE CALHOUN, TIFFIN

"Over the hill to the poor-house,—I can't quite make it clear!
Over the hill to the poor-house,—It seems so very queer!
Many a step I've taken, a strollin' to and fro,
But this is a sort of journey I never thought to go."

The struggle to keep from the poor-house, that is, to be able to furnish for those dependent upon you, the necessary and proper home, care, food and clothing, is the great struggle in this life for the great majority of our human beings. It is sometimes peculiar and always interesting to note just how little it takes to assist the ordinary person or family and keep them from going to the poor house, and which, without that little, whatever it may be, they suffer much and sometimes are broken entirely. Perhaps, only a ton of coal, a small bill of groceries, one month's rent, a small amount of clothing, or the paying of a small doctor's bill is all that is needed, but, in times of sickness, or other more serious difficulty it may be necessary to extend the hand of relief until the condition is entirely removed.

Whatever is required, however, if given at the proper time and in the proper way, may be the means of keeping many from the poor-house, and is the means of keeping the scar of pauperism from being stamped upon many a family.

Relief, is administered in the home or outside of the infirmary is given for "temporary purpose" only by township trustees and the superintendents of our county infirmaries. But only too frequently the relief needed is more than of a temporary

*Read before Section for County Visitors.

nature, and when given or extended by the public officials it means that the recipient certified to these officials as "dependent poor" a thing in many cases, not only a pity, but absolutely wrong. Take for illustration, if you please, the case of the school boy or girl whom the law compels to attend school, and who needs only a pair of shoes to keep him or her in school. If given as "outside relief" it will mean a certificate of dependency, and thus by our own law we are forcing upon such children, the afore-said painful scar of pauperism.

Or, again, when a calamity, such as an epidemic, a flood or a conflagration, strikes a community where quarantines are exercised or where homes are destroyed, to grant relief publicly would mean whole communities stamped as paupers. Such are the times, however, when relief is most needed and must be most generously extended. It will be seen then that the large amount of the relief granted or extended must come from sources other than public funds, that the proper good may be wrought, and not positive injury ultimately done. That much the larger part of our relief is extended from sources other than by public charity is evidenced by the great number of charitable institutions, like the Red Cross Society, our United Charities, our fraternal and church associations, and the numerous other bodies. These are the sources from which emanate the real charity work and only an isolated case, now and then when the truth is known, ever reaches the poor house. The most serious problem, perhaps, for every relief or charity worker to solve is to know just when and how relief should be granted. The proper organizing of all relief or charitable associations, under one head, is it seems an impossible task to accomplish, but the necessity thereof is one of the things in charity work which is absolutely essential if relief be properly extended. The overlapping of work, and sometimes of the relief extended, has become in large communities a serious problem. Your physician reports a case to your public officials. The household reports the case to the church and fraternal societies. The charity worker reports the case to the associations. Each one working independently of the other, if they act promptly, grants relief, which when once granted cannot be withdrawn, and yet may entirely overlap to that extent as to be absolutely wasteful. To avoid the overlapping in both the work and the extending of relief, it is necessary that there should be the most hearty coöperation among all those persons whose duty it is to perform the work. Examples are only too frequent, I am sorry to say, where one class of relief is carefully hidden from those persons who administer another class. Where relief is carelessly extended and never reported, or if reported, is secretly done, such acts are wholly inexplicable and should be ever discouraged.

The work of charity is a noble one in behalf of the welfare of our people, and, independent associations for charitable purposes, are no stronger, or are of no more worth, than are the persons who head or do the work for the association. And to have then a good charity association, it is necessary to have some head to that association who not only knows how to perform the many and varied duties thereof, but who is willing to, and does tirelessly work at every duty. Charity work must not be interfered with by social gatherings of afternoon teas or evening parties, but must be such a duty to the head of your association that even home is second thereto. No persons on earth, not even physicians and nurses, should be more constant, painstaking, careful and devoted to their work than should our charity workers.

Those persons who give funds for charitable purposes want to know and have a right to know that every cent expended is properly and judiciously done. That those most worthy are rightfully assisted and that every possible assistance is extended for the amount spent. From the above then you will note that keeping from the poor-house means:

- First*—Thoroughly and carefully organized charity associations;
- Second*—Heads or leaders therein, who are constant and devoted thereto;
- Third*—Careful and proper extending of relief;

Fourth—That coöperation which will cause the least amount to do the greatest good to the greatest number.

SOME SUPERINTENDENTS I HAVE KNOWN*

AMOS W. BUTLER, INDIANAPOLIS

I assume that I have before me the members of boards of county commissioners and the superintendents, matrons and infirmary officials of Ohio. I have never had the privilege of meeting with this group of your association, although it has been my pleasure and privilege several times to attend this Ohio Conference. I have been temporarily in various infirmaries, or "poor asylums" as we call them in Indiana. The Board of State Charities has the supervision of all the infirmaries in our state, and visits and inspects them. I remember on one occasion a good woman of Hiberian descent who observed the state inspector coming came to the office of the superintendent and announced that the "State Suspector" had arrived.

Our conception is that an infirmary or poor asylum exists for the poor, the sick and the infirm. If it were not for these, the institution would not be needed. Consequently the proper care of the inmates is the first and chief consideration. Yet we found in our state that many persons think the poor asylums exists for farming purposes almost exclusively. It often happens that a superintendent is chosen for his ability to run a farm rather than his ability to care for his unfortunate wards. Our conception is first that we shall select a competent superintendent, and we couple with that the idea that he has a competent wife. I believe that if there be any deficiency in either, the wife ought to be superior to the superintendent.

Among the essentials, aside from the ordinary ones of character and natural fitness, is general administrative ability and experience in dealing with people. A few carefully worked out rules are needed for the guidance of officers and employes and the conduct of the inmates.

The first thing to be thought of is the proper separation of the sexes and as good a classification of the inmates as can be made. More trouble and scandal come from lack of proper sex separation than from any other one source. Of course cleanliness, neatness and good sanitary conditions are essential but one thing that is of prime importance in connection with an institution of this kind is employment. Every one who is capable of doing anything should be given something to do. If a woman can only darn stockings or sew on buttons, or a man can gather eggs or bring in kindling, each should thus do his part. These institutions are for the care of the poor who have become permanent dependents or those who have become temporarily more or less helpless. They are the homes wisely provided for those who have fallen by the wayside in life's struggle or who are not able, physically or mentally, to bear their share of human burdens or win their way in the world. To such they should be a home.

We have found that persons look differently at the responsible position of superintendent of an infirmary. Some consider it a work of drudgery. They do not enter into the work with their whole soul. Others, realizing the opportunities for doing good to their fellow men, consider it a duty or even a privilege. We should encourage all who engage in this work to enter it with the right spirit—the spirit of helping others, of doing good to the unfortunate. While there must be rules and regulations, system and method, a pleasant word and a gentle touch should go with them; the spirit of kindness and love should pervade all. Not only in this, but in every work, the spirit with which it is undertaken is what makes success or brings failure.

It usually happens that neither the newly appointed superintendent nor his wife has ever been inside any other infirmary. They know nothing of the method of conducting one. How can they expect to succeed? Many of them take the first opportunity to visit a few of the better conducted institutions, and the result is a saving

*Read before Section for Infirmary Officials.

not only of time but of money. Having this knowledge, it is well then to proceed to organize the institution. This is a big word, but to one who is qualified for the work it means something that can be done. The inmates should be classified. They should be separated as individuals or by groups.

It is essential that the worthy old men and women should not be made to associate with the depraved characters so frequently found in the county poor-house. Enforced association with such, who are public dependents only because of their own shiftlessness, will make the home provided by the county almost unbearable for the respectable old people who have no other refuge. How far this classification can extend will depend upon the number of inmates and the facilities of the asylum.

A few simple rules should be adopted. These should be kindly but firmly enforced. It is no kindness to permit the inmates to do as they please or as they formerly have done if the institution has not been properly conducted. A kind heart, determined mind and firm hand will be most helpful to the inmates, to the superintendent and to the matron.

These country homes should be well administered. How few there are who know what this means. They do not even know that there is such a thing as administration. Yet there are tactful superintendents, or his more tactful wife has taken the right course, the institution is governed with almost no friction, and there is no just cause for complaint.

Regular days for washing, ironing, cleaning, should be set and nothing should cause any change.

Sex separation, discipline and employment are the three things which the efficient and tactful superintendent and matron will understand as essential to the success of their institution. We sometimes hear superintendents say of the inmates "I can't get them to do any work." Another will remark "It is too much bother to get them work; I would rather do it myself than to show them how." Both these admissions show the superintendent who makes them is incompetent for his position. The efficient and successful superintendent will be able to succeed in employing the inmates. They will in time come to take an interest in the work they are able to do and be happy in it. Employment, too, is a factor in good discipline. Where there is little or nothing done by the inmates they have more time to plan trouble and think of ways to find fault. I recall one visit to such an institution where the inmates did but little work. A number of able-bodied men had found their way into the institution. There were twenty-five or thirty such there at one time and as I came out of the dining room I met a big, able-bodied Irishman. I spoke to him and he responded gruffly, with the inquiry "Be you a State officer?" I said "Why do you ask?" "Because, if you are a State officer, I have a complaint to make." "What kind of a complaint?" was the inquiry. "It's about the food, sir." "The food? I have just come from the dining room. Do you know what they are going to have for supper?" "No, sir." I said, "They have good bread, butter, molasses, cold meat, sliced tomatoes and at each end of the table a great bowl full of beans." "Yis, yis, that's the thrubble; it's banes, banes, banes, three toimes a day and niver a paratey."

I fancy he was not the only one who could complain about the food and yet it was as good as most people have. The question of putting up a new building was before the commissioners of that county. The proposition was made that if they would build a new building for men, get a competent superintendent and matron, with proper rules, specifying among other things employment for all the inmates, that the result would be a lessening of the population of such an extent that in ten years the saving would pay for the cost of the new building. Finally such a building was built and the population was reduced from about sixty to thirty-five. My acquaintance who complained of the "banes" was one of those who left. By the saving made by the new administration the new building was paid for in two years' time.

In another institution of that kind when the law was passed requiring all asylum inmates to work, the superintendent who had taken the job was the lowest bidder. He figured that he would have fifteen or sixteen able-bodied men to help him conduct the farm. His contract was at a low price. He read the law to the inmates one day. In it was the statement that all able-bodied men should be required to work. They began to look at each other and some said, "well if we have to work here we might just as well work on the outside." The next Monday morning the whole company of those who were able-bodied had left and the superintendent had to hunt up the board of county commissioners and obtain their consent to employing some help to do the necessary farming.

Our experience is that in one institution after another, where the question of working or leaving is put up to able-bodied men, they prefer to leave. Some of our superintendents have carefully studied their population and found things in which individuals were interested. In one county there was a man who was a chronic insane patient. He was very fond of the cows and he was given charge of the cow stable. He fed and watered the cows regularly. Every day he cleaned them and tidied up the building and from time to time whitewashed it. He took great pride in his work. In a number of counties were found men who had experience in growing vegetables or fruits, and in some, women who understood gardening and the growing of flowers. The tactful superintendents and matrons sought to cultivate this interest, with the result that the institution tables were supplied with fresh things to eat and flowers for decoration and the inmates were pleased with what they were able to do, even if it was but little. A skillful superintendent and matron will be able to organize their help. One will be found here capable of doing one thing, another there who is competent to do another thing. They will discreetly give them privileges with the understanding that they are to use their special gifts or abilities in that particular line.

I recall in one county where the buildings were poorly planned and in bad condition. The superintendent had a difficult time but finally he interested a number of the men in gardening and trucking. One day when I visited the institution I found twelve or fifteen men in an irregular line working their way across the field between the potato rows. Upon a near approach I discovered that they were being directed by an inmate who had no legs. He walked upon two wooden pegs with the help of two canes and he followed up the men directing and encouraging them behind the advancing line. I discovered they were engaged in bugging potatoes and that this proceeding was followed every two or three days. This cripple had the ability to organize his force and to get much work out of these men and they were all better for it.

The question of sanitation is an important one in these institutions. It is a gratification to observe that as the years have gone by, sanitary conditions have improved. This is largely due to the fact that there is better sanitary equipment, that the inmates are better separated and classified. Those who are untidy or destructive or helpless have had quarters provided for them apart from those who are able to take care of themselves and who like to have cleaner and better surroundings. We are getting away from the stage of existence when we thought that parasites were essential to human existence. Occasionally yet in one of these institutions the inspector may find "crimson ramblers" on the wall. I recall visiting an institution with a man who had been a prominent State officer. When he saw the condition of the room of one man he beat a retreat to his carriage. A new matron, when spoken to about the insect population of her institution, said "I allow, sir, that I am not responsible if I get them but I am if I keep them."

In another institution there was a cripple who had considerable mechanical ability. He had worked as an electrician and he was put to work managing the electrical and heating system. Many persons are competent to do something under proper supervision and restriction but are not able to control themselves when they

are free in the community. An exceedingly good engineer who became intoxicated whenever he could ever get a little money would remain at the poor asylum for a year at a time without drinking a drop and would look after the heating and piping as well as any man who could be hired. One ingenious superintendent built a frame building for all the machinery in the institution. He had there the feed mills, grind stones, emery wheels, sausage cutters, as well as a battery of kettles for rendering lard. At one side of this building he constructed a Merry-go-Round, which was operated by the same power and was used evenings and Sunday afternoons by the inmates. This was their reward for good conduct and industry and the greatest punishment was to prohibit them from taking a ride. It was run by a gasoline engine. The arrangement was for the men to ride at one time and the women at another time.

From whatever point we view the administration of the institution, it all goes back to the essential of which I have spoken, discipline, employment and the separation of the sexes. It is well to encourage the individualities of the superintendent and matron and at the time try to have them see what is possible in the way of development among the inmates of the institution.

On the whole our institutions have made progress. Some have made much more than others, and some perhaps little at all.

I have been very much interested in visiting some of the institutions in Wisconsin. They have there a system of county infirmaries and they also have a number of county asylums for the chronic insane where they are better cared for than in the custodial wards of the average state hospital. These county asylums are really district agricultural colonies for the insane, where they are employed out of doors. The infirmaries and asylums are entirely different institutions. They are not as a rule on the same farm but often are near each other. And one curious thing is that the good standards in the asylums for the insane have had a very beneficial influence in improving the conditions of the infirmaries. Some of the superintendents of each of these institutions have served for long terms. One man at one of the asylums for the insane was educated in one of the Universities of England. He had been unfortunate, come to the United States and eventually became superintendent of one of these asylums. He had served in that capacity for many years. He was one of the most interesting men I ever met. I remember one night sitting with him until near midnight. I asked him what he did when he wanted a good farmer. His reply was, "I want one who knows nothing about farming; I want to teach him. When I get a man who claims to be a farmer, he wants to farm in his way but when I teach one he farms in my way. That is the reason I have such a good-looking farm and such good crops." He had a magnificent herd of milk cows which he took great pride in showing to us. The whole institution and, for that matter, a number of institutions were used as county demonstration stations by the State University. He explained that at the end of any particular season when the crop was matured, the farmers from all the country around were invited to come and see the farm, to note the results with the crop and to see the awards. There might be a dozen patches of corn, the seed for each of which was supplied by a different farmer from his own crop the previous year. The best ears of corn were judged and the awards were made, the results published in the county papers. All the farmers took a great pride in this. Particularly was this true of those who received the awards.

It has occurred to me that in all of our states our county institutions which have suitable farms could be used in the same way.

Now I have talked to you of some experiences with different superintendents. Whatever there is in what I have said that is worth while is the result of the experience of men who have worked these things out in different institutions, and as such I have given it to you in this formal way for whatever value it may have.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF AN INFIRMARY?*

W. T. CROSS, CHICAGO, ILL.

When one addresses so practical a group as this Association of Infirmary Directors, his right to speak on so fundamental a subject as the one assigned to me is likely to be challenged. I have never been a superintendent of an alms-house, but I have inspected scores of alms-houses and conducted investigations. Though I cannot qualify on the ground of immediate experience, I may represent another, less important, element in this discussion: Among these elements are the institution, the farm, the equipment, the inmates, the superintendent's task. On the other hand we may consider the institution in the larger sense, including the county government, the public at large, the question of policy in the maintenance of this institution—which is only one of the several units in our American system of relief. I do not know of any institution in which I feel more at home than in the alms-house. I have had most delightful associations with superintendents, especially in the organization of the Missouri Association of Infirmary Officials. After we had made a complete investigation of conditions in the alms-houses of that State two years ago, an investigation revealing some of the most deplorable conditions, I went to the annual session of Infirmary Officials with fear and trembling. One of the first acts of the Association when they gathered around their round table at the Court House, was to call in the investigator and myself, and pass the most hearty resolution of endorsement of the investigation, calling upon the legislature to make reforms according to the conclusions of the study.

So I will ask you to bear in mind this dual aspect of the alms-house, as the superintendent sees it and as it appears to the outside. I am sure that those who made up this program could not have had in mind the functions merely of the infirmary building in assigning to me this subject; for so many buildings are poorly adapted to their uses. Imagine some of the ordinary buildings arising as persons on this occasion to testify. One would say, "I am a farm house with sagging roof and rotting porches, built for a farmer, his wife and four children. That's the reason inmates have now to be kept in the woodshed." Another would say, "I am a small structure put up when the county was poor, and the number of paupers was small. I lasted in good condition during the first year and could accomodate all that were sent to me. But now I am sadly outgrown." Another would arise and say, "I am chiefly a monument of the public spirit of Beaver Dam County with my flaring cupalos and unused attics." And there would be a few who would testify to efficient adaptability to the expanding needs of the county, and to lasting construction.

It is not the building alone, nor the official staff alone, nor any other element than must be considered in speaking of the function of the infirmary. My answer to this question would be more simple perhaps than you may expect; but I am prepared to defend it. The function of an infirmary is the dispensation of charity in the true sense. The infirmary furnishes above all other institutions a possibility of transplanting home influences to a public institution for the unfortunate. I do not think it is satisfactory in discussing this subject merely to mention the early history of the alms-house as a fundamental institution of American poor relief, and the gradual drawing off of several classes—children, insane, defectives, etc. Then you have, of course, only harmless old people of the respectable sort left. The difficulty is that we do not find these conditions in any of our infirmaries; and on such an occasion as this I do not think it best to speak altogether in ideal terms. We ought to discuss rather the alms-house as it is, the way it may be administered by the average superintendent with the difficulties he ordinarily meets in dealing not only with his inmate population, but with the public and their officials who may not always appreciate his difficulties.

*Read before Section for Infirmary Officials.

This rule of charity in the infirmary means not merely pious goodness, but efficient goodness. And it means effective treatment adapted to every individual case. A hospital for the sick exclusively can apply a common rule of hygiene and sanitation to every one committed to it; it is not so with an institution for the county's poor. You have been speaking in your discussions this morning especially of the problem of work for the able-bodied, and in some respects the alms-house must be always a penal institution, but this exercise of compulsion ought always to be subordinated in the mind of the superintendent to the idea of being good to the inmates. Nor is the function of the infirmary simply that of economy, although useless waste should be avoided. Nor is this matter of goodness to be carried to the degree of sentimentality.

I believe the superintendent of an infirmary should be one of the best trained, most ingenious men in his community; for the alms-house is a community institution and should always remain so. The management of a county infirmary, I maintain, is an ideal pursuit; ideal in the way that we speak of the profession of the teacher and the minister. All the practical considerations which come before an organization of this character should never blur in our minds the fundamental object of the institution.

THE TUBERCULOSIS SITUATION IN OHIO, ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO COUNTY INFIRMARIES*

DR. ROBERT G. PATERSON, DIRECTOR OF DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS,
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, COLUMBUS

Some years ago the infirmary superintendents had all the problems of this tuberculosis question just as they have them today with syphilis. At one time in Ohio it was said the solution of the tuberculosis problem lay in the erection of a state sanitarium where we could treat incipient cases. We thought we would send all our cases there and solve the problem by building up an efficient medical and nursing staff. In that institution we said we would teach these individuals how to take care of themselves and they would go back to their homes and spread this gospel of health. Then we discovered that that was not quite the thing. While that kind of an institution was necessary, other steps had to be taken to prevent the further spread of the disease. That led in 1908 to the passage of the County Hospital law under which three counties now operate tuberculosis hospitals. Within a year the experience with that law showed that it was necessary to provide a district hospital. We have changed that law in other respects and in 1913 repealed the County Hospital law. At the present time no county hospital can be built. We have provided for the district hospital, the size of a district being two or more counties up to the number of ten. The size of the district is subject to the approval of the State Board of Health. We have now 11 institutions caring for tuberculosis patients; three county, two municipal, four district and two private hospitals all serving useful purposes. Under the law there are supposed to be no cases of tuberculosis in any infirmary of our State. In order to control tuberculosis and prevent the spread of it through the infirmary population which is composed of the aged, infirm and physically weak, who can go out from the institution almost at will, we feel today that something else is needed. We not only need to keep tuberculosis out of the infirmary to prevent further infection, but there is a large group that needs institutional care. I refer to the tuberculosis individual who is able to pay something for his keep—the laboring man. When the curse of tuberculosis comes into the home of the working man he has no place to go. The wealthy can go to the special hospitals throughout the United States. There should be tuberculosis hospitals not only for the pauper and the wealthy, but for the benefit of every person desiring to avail himself of them. So there is a shifting from the point of view. The

*Read before Section for Infirmary Officials.

State of Ohio has adopted the county as the unit so far as supplying the remedy is concerned for the treatment of these unfortunate people. Efforts are being made to get two or more counties together and have their minds meet on the problem of erecting a hospital. I believe that the compulsory building of tuberculosis hospitals in Ohio would be a failure, because we would not have the understanding and sympathetic support of the commissioners or the people in the counties. We are taking the long hard way of going at the commissioners, trying to get them to see their responsibility, and back of them to get the people to see their responsibility. With the institutions we have now, if we could enlarge them sufficiently, we would have enough to take care of advanced cases. And once we did that, we would be in a fair way to control the further spread of the disease. Certain problems arise in connection with the operation of a district hospital. The tendency has been under the County Hospital law for the county commissioners to say, "Here's the law, it says we ought to provide an institution for these people. The law forbids our keeping them in our institutions. But here we have 350 acres of land, let's put a hospital on that." That has been done. Then next they said to the infirmary physician, "You look after those people that are sick with tuberculosis over in that hospital." That operated against the hospital because your physician could not confine himself to the one disease. As a rule under such conditions the nursing service, the medical service and the administrative service of the tuberculosis hospital is on the same par as the kind of service you are giving to paupers in your infirmaries.

Again, if a man is able to pay something he will not stay very long in such a hospital if indeed he will go there at all. So we have cut off from a large part of our population the usefulness of an institution of this kind. In the district hospital we have the same kind of a proposition to a large extent. County commissioners have great difficulty in seeing that they are providing a new kind of institution for the people of their county which should be just as distinct from the infirmary as the children's home is distinct. They have a new set of problems, and they must find out what these problems are as quickly as possible. If the county commissioners and infirmary superintendents look at this problem from that standpoint, we will get very much further along in one campaign against tuberculosis. What are these problems? We might do in Ohio as they have done in Massachusetts, build up a system of state institutions. Or we might adopt the Pennsylvania plan and establish state dispensaries throughout the state for the examination and nursing care these patients in their homes. This is a local problem, and tuberculosis is the greatest cause of mortality we have among our population. Until we can get the people to understand what this problem is, no matter how much legislation to handle the problem we might pass, we should always ultimately have to go back to the people. So we have done that and we are taking the long course. Ohio will probably for a few years lag behind other states so far as the actual reduction in the death rate from tuberculosis is concerned. But I believe in the long run Ohio will be the foremost state in the Union in the handling of these patients. If we can get you to study that situation and set your mind on solving the problem, there is no doubt in my mind that Ohio can in a few years show a decided reduction in its death rate, and have a system of handling tuberculous cases equal to any in the United States.

THE ADMISSION OF INMATES*

O. K. ELLIS, SUPERINTENDENT COUNTY INFIRMARY, COLUMBUS

The subject assigned me, "The admission of inmates," is thoroughly covered by the statutes in the following sections:—2526, 2527, 2540, 2541, 2543, 2544, and 3481. I will not take up your time in reading them, except the last one, the one under which we operate:

*Read before Section for Infirmary Officials.

Section 3481, "When complaint is made to the township trustees or to the proper officers of a municipal corporation, that a person therein requires public relief or support, one or more such officers, or some duly authorized person, shall visit the person needing relief, forthwith, to ascertain his name, age, sex, color, nativity, length of residence in the County, previous habits and present condition and in what Township and County in this State he is legally settled. The information so ascertained shall be transmitted to the Township Clerk, or proper officer of the municipal corporation, and recorded on the proper records. No relief or support shall be given to a person without such visitation and investigation, except that in cities, where there is maintained a public charity organization, or other benevolent association, which investigates and keeps a record of facts relating to persons who receive or apply for relief, the County Commissioners, Trustees, or officers of such cities shall accept such investigation and information and may grant relief upon the approval and recommendation of such organization."

The sections just named cover the statutes under which paupers are admitted to Infirmaries. Particular attention is called to the last section quoted, in relation to cities or corporations in which the Associated Charities investigate the cases before a permit is granted for admission to an Infirmary.

Under the old system of Infirmary Directors, the applicant merely went to the Board of Infirmary Directors and without any investigation as to the needs of the applicant, whether worthy or unworthy, they issued a warrant permitting admission to the Infirmary. The consequence was that during the winter months the Infirmaries were taxed to their full capacity and the counties were supporting a large percent of robust, able-bodied tramps who looked upon these institutions as a winter haven, and when the first snow fell, it brought with it a large increase in population to the Infirmaries throughout the state, where they were warmly housed and well-fed until the spring sunshine came, when away they went until the cold blasts of the coming winter would drive them back to their refuge.

While my heartfelt sympathy goes out to the sick and infirm and I firmly believe these institutions are founded for them and them alone, I am sincerely glad to say that under the present system, we have rid ourselves of the old time tramp forever.

When an applicant desires admission to the Infirmary today, he is sent to the Associated Charities for a letter of recommendation. If he is worthy, the society after investigation, has no hesitancy in granting his request, and he is admitted and taken care of.

The professional tramp, however, never has the face to apply for admission, as he can not stand investigation, hence, he either goes to work or to other fields where life is made easy for him. To cite an example, many of our former boarders are now driving coal teams and have become self-supporting. This has been brought about simply by using some system, and thanks to that magnificent body, the Associated Charities, any person in need, or sick and infirm, is now taken care of in an expeditious manner and the county is not now supporting a horde of able-bodied tramps each winter. If all donations were made direct to the organized Charities, there would soon be no professional beggars or able-bodied tramps and the worthy poor would receive the benefit of the large amount of money that is wasted in mistaken sympathy. In closing, I give you the following statistics for the year 1914:

303 sent to Infirmary in 1914 up to November 1.
 22% of this number are from 50 to 60 years of age.
 27 % of this number are from 60 to 70 years of age.
 9.5 % of this number are from 70 to 80 years of age.
 81.6% are white.
 18.4% are colored.
 57% of the colored are under 40 years of age and 53% of this number are syphilitic.
 16% of the white are under 40 years of age and 30% of this number are syphilitic.
 34% of all the colored admitted this year, are syphilitic.
 3% of all the white admitted this year are syphilitic.

LABOR BY INMATES*

J. B. FIERSTOS, SUPERINTENDENT COUNTY INFIRMARY, CANTON

To give you some idea of the work that is required in the Stark County Infirmary it is necessary for me to give you a few statistics. Of the 311 acres, about 275 are under cultivation. We keep about 28 head of cattle, and 50 to 60 hogs. We farm about 40 acres to wheat, 40 corn including silo, 25 potatoes and 40 oats. This year we raised 7,000 heads of cabbage, 2,000 tomato plants, 20 bushels hulled lima beans, 15 bushels common navy beans and 50 to 60 bushels green beans. We have about 60 bushels of carrots and beets buried. We haul all our coal and about 300 loads of manure from town.

We keep two farm hands. I do not agree with what the gentleman said. I believe a farm hand must be a leader, and at the same time also willing to take hold. A fellow that just tells the others what to do is not a success according to my notion. We have two young men who are both willing to work and able to lead. We have an engineer and these three are all the men we hire. The other work is done by the inmates. We try to get the good will of the fellows as much as it can be gotten, and of as many as possible. We try to get their good will in various ways. For instance, we have an honor table; and we see that the men who do the work willingly are protected by the right kind of clothing. We also give them an extra package of tobacco if they like that. It is the custom in some infirmaries to have great dinners and feasts. We have cut that out entirely at the Stark County Infirmary. I believe it has a tendency to create a better feeling when such things are left out. It has been customary to call upon the workhouse when help was needed; but all the work that the workhouse has furnished to the Stark County Infirmary this year has been to hoe potatoes and they receive part of the potatoes. We raised about 3,300 bushels, the workhouse getting 550 bushels. Heretofore they had a contract with the Board of County Commissioners to furnish them a specified sum. One of the first difficulties when I first took hold was the fellows that played sick. I have overcome that to a great degree, and this is my method: A fellow reported sick to the hired man. I went to see him myself, asked what ailed him and he told me. I said "At 10 o'clock the doctor will be out; you hand this paper to him." I handed him a piece of paper with his name and supposed ailment. I told the fellow, "The doctor will examine you and report to me. If you are sick you need not work. If you are not sick you will leave immediately after the doctor sees you." One case was sufficient and we are not troubled very much with fellows playing sick. The trustees have reported some back whom I have discharged, but I would not accept their papers. I have assumed that right. If a superintendent cannot discharge a man who violates the rules, what is he going to do? We have a man who is a cripple. He used to get drunk and abuse others and we discharged him. The trustees returned him with proper papers. I called up the prosecuting attorney and asked what I should do in that case, the man being a cripple, he said that I had a perfect right to keep him out of the institution if he had violated the rules, but that public sentiment would be against me and advised me to take him back. I told him he could come back on certain conditions and he was willing. One of these conditions was that he be confined in a cell one week. We had one man who was mentally deficient. He went to Sebring. The police headquarters called me up and I went after him. But when a man who possesses an ordinary amount of brains walks off, we let him go. I have made it a point to have no particular set rules. The other day I told my man to get all the men into the corn field and get that corn out during the pleasant weather. We had one man about 40, Mike, who does not use his cane when he thinks no one watches him. I sent to his room to get him to husk corn. He said to the man, "You get out of here, you Dutchman, or I'll put the ax to you." If a superintendent has not authority to discharge

*Read before Section for Infirmary officials.

that kind of a character, I do not know what kind of a life he would have at the infirmary. Last winter our hired man asked a man to go to the cellar and get enough cabbage for dinner. He said, "You get it yourself if you want it." I have made it a point to have them report to me when anyone talks like that. I went to see that man and I said to him, "You have your choice of two things, you get that cabbage or hunt a boarding place." He said, "I'll see whether a man has to work when he is in here." He went over to Alliance and hung around the trustees a while. They called me up and wanted to know why he was fired from the infirmary, and when I told them they sent him to the workhouse for 90 days. He has not been back to the infirmary since.

CIVIL SERVICE IN COUNTY INFIRMARIES*

L. L. FARIS, SECRETARY STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, COLUMBUS

Your work is the work of caring for the deficient, delinquent, and dependent wards of the commonwealth. It demands and commands your best intelligence, your sympathetic interest and attention.

The work of the State Civil Service Commission as related to the eleemosynary institutions of the state is to provide you with efficient and permanent help.

The quintessence of civil-service reform is that the state or political unit shall receive a dollar's worth of service for a dollar's worth of pay. That is the key-stone to the arch of civil service reform. Closely associated with this is the proposition that the efficient servant has the right to permanency of tenure.

The extraordinary doctrines and practices in connection with the distribution of political patronage have threatened the very fabric of government. The old "spoils system" is a thing of the past. There may be reactionary and spasmodic efforts made at times to set aside the merit system, and these efforts may achieve some temporary successes, but they cannot eventually prevail. "The spoils system imperils not only the purity and economy and efficiency of the administration of the government, but it destroys confidence in the method of popular government by party. It creates a mercenary political class, an oligarchy of stipendiaries, a bureaucracy of the worst kind which controls parties with relentless despotism." This very fact has been true in the conduct of the eleemosynary institutions of municipality, county and state, even within recent memory.

The question of the open competitive examination has been, perhaps, the hardest fought of all the battles in connection with civil-service reform outside of the first battle—that of surrendering the "spoils system."

Open competitive examinations are founded on the broad principles of justice, liberty, and equality, and in their very nature affirm these principles:

First—That every citizen stands on an equality before the law and in the right to enjoy an open and manly contest with his fellows for the honor of serving his country.

Second—That the government needs in its service those who represent capacity and worth rather than those who represent partisan influence or political intrigue.

Third—That the right and propriety of high official and influential politicians taking to themselves the monopoly and profit of opening and shutting the gates of the public service is denied; and

Fourth—That the affairs of the nation being the greatest of all human affairs, and its interest to have the people educated and of good character being a paramount interest, therefore a just test of real character, attainments, and capacity is enforced in the common cause of good morals, good government, and general education.

It is clear that competitive examinations must, therefore, be destructive of the monopoly of the right of saying who may be examined. The poorest and humblest may

*Read before Section for Infirmary Officials.

apply without the the consent of any officer or politician. The introduction of open competition is the death sentence of the last phase of official feudalism.

Non-assembled examinations are held from time to time for persons desiring to enter the service of the state in the position of housekeeper, housemother, cook, waitress, hallgirl, laundry help, messenger, orderly, porter, janitor, attendant, fireman, night-watchman, hostler, teamster, local pike superintendent, local highway inspector, deputy game warden (not on fixed salary), laborer, farm-hand, bridge tender, ferryman, cement worker, mason, painter, carpenter, tinner, chainman (temporary), rodman (temporary), and kindred positions.

Publicity is given to all civil service examinations through the agency of an official bulletin which is sent out upon request to all persons desiring it, and publicity is also given through the agency of the newspapers in addition to special announcements sent to the heads of all state departments as well as to all the county clerks, city auditors, county auditors, village clerks, county commissioners, and district assessors.

The end and aim of honest civil service administration is the despoliation of the spoils system. The very essence of the merit system is to secure a dollar's worth of service for a dollar's worth of pay, and the new state civil service law in Ohio is being administered with a view only to increasing the efficiency of the public service in both state and county, and not with the view of protecting job holders.

SHOULD THERE BE A PRAYER-MEETING HELD ONCE A MONTH AT THE COUNTY INFIRMARY?*

MRS. T. E. DYE, MARIETTA

As Christian women we sincerely believe there should be a prayer-meeting held once each month, at the different County Infirmaries, for the spiritual benefit of those who are domiciled there. We all acknowledge God as the source of all wisdom and power and love, and it was love and sympathy in the hearts of those whom God created and imbued with a great spirit of love, that prompted men of our land to build these charitable institutions that dot our own old Ohio from boundary to boundary. Within these homes of charity there are living to-day, aged and enfeebled men and women who once had the privilege of attending church where they could worship the God whom they still love and serve; now that they are no longer able to go to God's house to worship, why not bring to them a service where they can pour out to Him in prayer and thanksgiving the love that is in their hearts. In a spiritual way we can do nothing except through Christ who gives us strength, and therefore we can do many things, through prayer, for these unfortunate people who have no opportunities. We all are or should be interested in their spiritual welfare and should use all our influence toward urging the superintendent and matron to have a prayer service once a month or week, as may be most convenient, at the infirmary. Such a meeting would surely bring a great deal of happiness into the sad, dreary and darkened lives of the inmates of these institutions.

God hears even the cry of the raven and is He less mindful of men and women than of the birds of the air? No, for of how much more value to Him are human souls even though they have no earthly home save that provided by charity. God is no respecter of persons and by helping these people in a spiritual way we are helping them toward an heavenly home.

Sometimes when we see the tasks that confront the Matrons of our infirmaries we are almost overwhelmed by the heaviness of their responsibilities, and yet it is that very bigness of opportunity for service that attracts and demands our appreciation of what they are doing. We are also deeply conscious of what they have to bear and do not wish to do anything that would increase their burdens, but we feel that no

*Read before Section for Infirmary Matrons.

matter how much is done for the physical comfort of these people, we are falling far short of what God requires if the "one thing needful" is neglected. Much is being said both from pulpit and press in these days about "Community Life" and thinking men and women are trying to impress upon us the value and the wisdom of working not merely for betterment of our own conditions, but for the uplift of the community in which we live. May we not consider these institutions as communities in themselves and seek for their uplift? While we can see no argument against holding prayer-meetings for our people we can see many in favor of so doing. Does some one say they are only objects of charity, why bother about them? Paul says:

"Hath not God chosen the poor of this world rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised to them that love Him? But we have despised the poor."

And does another say, "Oh but there are so many clouded intellects among these people." Again Paul says: "For see your calling brethren how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called."

And so it would seem to us there can only be one answer to the question and we trust that every matron here will join us in praying that the time may come and come speedily when there will be a prayer-meeting held at every infirmary all over the state, at least once in every month and that there will be a spiritual uplift among her inmates. We firmly believe that no matron will consider a prayer-meeting a burden but rather a great blessing.



PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE ON DEPENDENT CHILDREN

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Social Standards and Efficiency

O. P. KIMMEL

Superintendent Children's Home, Eaton

It is certainly gratifying to the officials of this organization to see so many present at the opening session. Your presence is a manifestation of your loyalty to the Ohio State Conference on Dependent Children and an evidence of your interest in the work in which you are engaged.

"There is nothing in all the world so important, nothing so interesting as children. If ever you wish to go into some form of philanthropy, if ever you wish to be of any real use in the world, do something for the children."

At the time of reading these words of David Starr Jordan there was being mobilized an army in the schools of this country for training and discipline which vastly exceeds the great armies engaged in rapine, destruction and inhumanity in Europe and upon which rests the fate of more than one-half of the population of the entire world.

The greatest standing army on which any nation can rely in peace or in war is being drilled for future citizenship of this country. Our hopes are centered in the family home, the school, and the church to do this great work.

Auxiliary to and overlapping these great forces are the many agencies and institutions which supplement their work.

The Ohio State Conference on Dependent Children is an organization whose aim is to protect and promote the best interests of all children's agencies in Ohio which have for their purpose the care, training and protection of dependent, neglected, homeless and orphan children.

It is your conference, you men and women who are acquainted with the causes and conditions, and who are actually doing the work.

We live in an era of missionary endeavor, social service, organized charity, community uplift and scientific philanthropy.

Not until within our own time these agencies have taken a broader aspect—that of sympathetic cooperation, becoming thoroughly established. Instead of each organization or institution working out alone the various problems that are confronting them, wasting much in valuable time, energy and accomplishment, the plan today is an interesting interchange of ideas; each adding his fund of knowledge gained and then drawing from the rich collective experiences.

This exchange of ideas has been best accomplished through organized associations, local, state and national. We, with a common purpose, meet on a common level and in a decidedly helpful attitude look carefully into and endeavor to solve the various problems as they present themselves.

It not only makes for better service, but better men in the service. "Service, like mercy, blesseth both him that gives and him that receives." It is upon this conception, with your indulgence I desire to present a few thoughts on "Social Standards and Efficiency."

Social equity (not equality) demands that every person shall do his part toward furthering the interests of society as a whole. The people who have lived without giving service have ever been a menace to society. Children are dependent upon others for food, clothing and shelter, and naturally think that these comforts are theirs by inherent right.

This is the attitude of childhood, and society encourages this attitude because children are helpless to provide for themselves.

The same attitude in adults is looked upon with great disfavor and is termed mendicancy. It follows then that society must provide for the needs of children because they are dependents. When these children have passed beyond the period of childhood they should not only be self-supporting, but should render service to society in addition, in order to provide for the needs of other dependents.

It is the tendency of society today to turn over all the training of children to the schools, and their control to curfew ordinances.

Years ago it was the rankest heresy to bribe children, to make them work either in school or at home. Children did their work because it was the right thing for them to do it, and it gave them a stability and firmness of character for doing their best, for their fractional part of the world's work. Healthy children ought to work, and on the same principle of self-improvement that they should obey their parents, respect those in authority, be polite, cleanly in speech and thought, and fear to do wrong.

I thank heaven and my parents that I was taught to work at home, and that I was sent to school to obey the teacher, get my lessons, play at the proper time, and, when school closed, to walk home and do my assigned duties both night and morning. The only motive held up before me was that steady habit of industry was a better thing to have than money, in fact, the very best thing in the world except a good name meritoriously deserved.

Hiring children to do their duty should be placed as a statutory offense against the peace and dignity of the state.

In the public schools, where the majority of children at least secure practically all the training, spiritual as well as mental, which is likely to come their way, the attitude toward work, toward real work, is even more deplorable usually than in the home. The boy whose father wears a blouse learns to hide the fact; the girl whose mother cooks and washes for her comfort, blushes if her companions realize that she is associated with such humiliations in her home life.

It is quite appalling if one thinks of the inevitable result of such training, which we are giving most of our future citizens, and which is preparing them for idle lives without means of support in their idleness.

We are already feeling the result of this fake attitude in the home and the school toward work, which is constantly making for an increase of cigarettes, rowdyism, poverty and criminality. And this will continue until we teach our children both at home and in the schools that the ability to earn their own living by honest and earnest toil is the patent to their right to life itself. And they should be taught the necessity for each individual citizen to earn a living, but their preparation should be such that their means of livelihood would be the best, most valuable work which their taste and capacity would render possible.

The past age has kept us so busy perfecting and marketing horse power that man has been greatly neglected. Our truancy laws, juvenile courts, houses of correction, detention homes and homes for dependent children are the many evidences.

Time forbids further discussion of the false standards of society; let us consider briefly some of the recruits brought into the juvenile courts, who are mustered into our company as dependents for training and discipline. They naturally divide themselves into three classes.

The largest class are those in which the defendants are charged with violations of some ordinances which curtails their play—the best substitute for work. In this class of cases seasonable disturbances are very noticeable. In spring, the top, the marble and baseball. In summer, the largest number are boys who go swimming, who have no bathing suits and no bath tubs at home. In fall comes the season of football, coincident, with the university games. Of course bonfires burn most bril-

liantly at election time. In winter, snow-balling and coasting. All these sports mentioned, valuable as they are, however, if permitted in the streets, would increase so as to become quite dangerous to human life and property.

It is the community which is on trial for failing to provide play grounds or some useful employment and *not the children*. The Judges, full of human sympathy and recognizing the fact that it is a case of ordinary boys and no place to play or work to do, are inclined to look leniently on this class of law-breaking. Most of these youngsters are allowed to return to their homes with the promise to keep their end of town in order. Those failing to do this are sent to the Children's Home.

The second class includes children who are insufficiently provided with the material necessities of life, those who are not kept clean and those whose surroundings are undesirable from a moral point of view. This presents a great variety of cases and makes the parents defendants.

The primary causes being indolence, disease, lack of judgment in use of their earnings, unhealthy appetites acquired for drugs, narcotics and stimulants, quarrelsome and disagreeable temperament, shiftlessness, indecency, vulgarity, licentiousness, physical and social environment, disregard of family ties, misdirected education, and unwise philanthropy.

With but few exceptions it is the children of such parents that are committed to the organizations and institutions for the care of dependent children.

The third, and most serious, are the boys and girls, mostly high-typed imbeciles, who have taken to a vicious way of life. These are the habitual truant, runaways, gamblers, leaders of the gang in fistic and stone-throwing fights, thieves, burglars and those indulging in clandestine immorality. It is this class that the courts are called upon to exercise all qualities of humanity and justice. It is a difficult matter to know where to fix the responsibility of the misdemeanor. The doubt is invariably given in favor of the child and such is declared a dependent and committed to the Children's Home, to be there received, cared for, educated and kept subject to the control of that institution.

Would it be an exaggerated statement to say that nine-tenths of the children admitted to the county homes of the state come through the channel of the Juvenile Court, since the adoption of the Children's Code? The remainder are voluntarily surrendered by parents or guardians either through misfortune or desire to shift parental responsibility.

In short, in the many children's homes of this state, there come from day to day masses of animated protoplasm from few days old to eighteen years of age, each composed of thousands of traits, tendencies and variations inherited from a long line of ancestors, modified by environments of former generations reaching down to the present.

Every child admitted has an individuality all his own. All these different tastes, desires and habits of the recruits must be trained to act and live in harmony. Unless the spirit of unity is obtained, chaos increases in geometric ratio with the advent of each recruit. They must first be taught to move in concert with others, to sacrifice the individual to the interest of the group.

It means a steady pull against a cold collar, for many of these recruits have formed the habit of moving independently, and with little recognition of authority. The group idea in the institution is necessary to obtain the maximum of efficiency with the minimum friction. But that children's home is greatest and best, when children act as a unit, with no abatement of their individuality.

Is not the county home system in this state the best possible for obtaining and preserving a just balance between the group and the individual?

Does not the condition exist in all the public and private homes for dependent children of this state, to make every child feel that he is worth something in the world, that there is a place for him and that he must get ready to fill that place?

What is sadder than a feeling that there is no place for him, and that no one cares for him, that he is completely lost in the group?

There soon develops a pride in every child's heart through the inspiration and influence found in every well conducted institution. This enriched life is evidenced by the willingness and anxiety of the children to keep the buildings and grounds beautiful and attractive and sacred from vandalism. They are natural, wholesome children and attest this fact, by their naturalness of manner, speech and laughter. The man at the head merits their unimpaired loyalty.

It is the happy province of many of these homes to have a farm in connection as a delightful setting and an opportunity for developing character. There is no better chance to give the child an honest start in life, than his taking his share of responsibility in the orchard, the garden, care of animals, and the field. It makes willingness to work for daily bread, intelligent provision for the future, courage to fight for home and love of country.

If the boys of a neighborhood make the raising of peaches and watermelons impossible, a better remedy than the jail would be to start them raising peaches and watermelons. To turn the stream into beneficent channels is far better than to let it run to waste or to dam it up.

Some one has discovered in a certain county that the per capita cost of the maintenance of the Children's Home is greater than the per capita cost of the Infirmary in that particular county.

It is a glorious thing to take care of the aged and infirm and no heart goes out to them with deeper fervor than mine. But does not our hope lie in children? It is for the dependent child that I plead. The one having spent or wasted nearly all of life's powers, the other blooming into life's possibilities with physical handicaps. Should not the child have the lion's share of the state's parental care?

A girl who has defective eyes and teeth was committed to the Children's Home and placed in a foster home within one week of her admission. Note the item of expense:

Eyes examined and glasses	\$ 7 00
Dentistry	9 00
Clothing outfit for placing	20 00
Total	\$36 00

Cost per capita for one week only.

Who says waste and extravagance for such expenditure? You might as well try to measure the influence of the sunlight and place a value upon it, or measure a mother's love with a tape line, or determine the wisdom of God with a pint measure.

Children love companions. Every child is pre-eminently a social being. The admission of each child to a children's home, forms a tie between that institution and the community from which it comes. Then it follows, the attitude of that community toward the institution is governed in a great measure by the class to which that child belongs. Likewise the placing of a child in the family home connects the institution to that particular community where the foster parent lives.

The reputation the foster parent sustains in that neighborhood has its corresponding effect on the attitude it will bear toward the institution.

Then, too, visitors to the institution are influenced most by first impression. One hoidenish girl may give to the visitor an unfavorable impression. Grave injustice may be done to the real character of the home by such judgments on surface indications, and first impressions are never easily dislodged. It may require years to disabuse the minds of the people of their incorrect impressions. It matters not how near the children's homes of our state attain the ideal or to what standards of efficiency they have attained for the care of dependents within the institution, it can in no wise do for the child what a well regulated family home can do, where pure ideas and true and high ideals exist.

The institution falls short of its greatest possibilities just so far as it fails in securing that particular family home adapted to the need of the child.

Finally it requires adequate leadership to generate a wholesome spirit within the institution and for the institution. The spirit whether good or bad, is not fortuitous, neither is it spasmodic nor ephemeral. It comes as a growth.

If this spirit is bad, it is easy to attribute it to the depravity of the children, but for the fact, that in another institution, where there is an equal degree of natural depravity, the spirit is good.

As is the Superintendent, so is the institution. The qualifications and enthusiasm of the Superintendent then must be the determining cause in generating the spirit whether he will it or not. He has no working-model, no blue-prints, no compass, and no reliable or standardized precedents.

He can not demand it. If it is a good spirit it exists because he expects no less, being what he is, *Master* of the situation. By the largeness and exuberant vitality of his wholesome nature, he touches life at every point and nothing that effects humanity is alien to his brain or his heart. He is working *for* and *with* the children, realizing that his greatest possible service to humanity must be done *for* and *through* the children.

"OHIO TRIED AND FOUND NOT WANTING"

SECRETARY'S ADDRESS

R. A. LONGMAN, CINCINNATI

The Ohio State Conference on Dependent Children is an organization composed of officials and students who are especially concerned with the problems affecting dependent children. It is the aim of the Conference first, to seek out and emphasize the best methods of rearing and educating dependent children and the surest ways of securing for every dependent child a happy childhood; second, to ascertain the causes of dependency and give expression to adequate preventive measures; third, to point out practices which are ill-advised and out of date, and to save the child from the work of the faddist and experimenter; fourth, to aid every child-helping agency regardless of race, creed, name or nationality, following strictly a live-and-let-live policy; fifth, to advise in securing effective and progressive legislation and to enable the members of the legislature to know without question what is the best thought of the State on any subject relating to dependent children; and sixth, to provide a literature on our State problems which will enlighten the public and secure a general interest in the welfare of dependent children.

Such, in a few words, are the lofty aims of our organization. We invite the scholar, the theorist and the man with practical experience to a common platform where a free and friendly discussion on all phases of child dependency may be had, and through which discussion the child may emerge possessed of his inherent rights. In accomplishing this worthy purpose, we must make it clear that we seek not to eliminate any organization nor to supplant any existing agency with another, whether new or old. It is possible for an organization to become so inflated with a feeling of its own importance that it can see little merit in any other agency or system not cast in its own mould.

In defining the personnel of our Conference we have seen fit to prescribe it to those who have in some manner specialized in child welfare work as it relates to dependent children. The public school teacher is interested in the problems of dependency and we could obtain much from him that would aid us; the penologist is interested in dependency and he could give us much valuable instruction; the promo-

ters of moral reform are concerned with child dependency and their point of view would help us; every taxpayer is interested in these problems and we can be benefited by his advice; but it will be observed readily that it would be impracticable and a waste of time to hold a convention of men with such diversified interests and attempt to cover the subject in its widest ramifications. Such an effort would be too much like the farmer's boy who was directed to give the old turkey hen a setting of eggs. When asked by his father if he had obeyed the instructions, he replied that he had and that he had given her nineteen dozen eggs, assigning as his reason that he would like to see the old thing spread herself. It is plain that the old hen could not hatch all the eggs. It is possible for us to have in our Conference enthusiasts on the subject of prohibition who could entertain us for hours in proving that the enactment of prohibition laws will solve forever the problems of child dependency. On the other hand there are many holding liberal views who could give an array of statistics showing that prohibition is not such a panacea. Both sides are entitled to a patient and a respectful hearing, but we would defeat our aims if we should give undue prominence to this subject and pack our Conference with ardent supporters on either side. There are those who are so impressed with the numerous and widely differing causes of dependency that they wish to have a conference like this thrown open to all who are in any way interested in children. We believe we will dissipate our energies if we so widen the scope of our Conference. We believe that we should specialize and devote our untiring energies to dependent children only, who are with us in large numbers and whose education and training are a matter of supreme importance to the State.

We could not endorse the creation of a State Bureau to which all children may be committed for expert study. The dependent child is not so much in the need of a physical and mental examination as he is in need of a kindly recognition in a community he can call his own. Let us place the solitary child in an environment such as will not forever remind him that he is unlike other children, and such that will enable him in his mature years to say with the poet:

"Backward, turn backward, O, Time, in your flight,
Make me a child again just for tonight."

As leaders in a service for dependent children we are as much concerned with the neighborhood and the social center as in the children themselves. Each community must take an intelligent interest in the dependent children and accord to them a place in their midst in common with other children if such children are to have equal rights with other children. We would emphasize with ringing effect the necessity for sympathetic coöperation of the community with child-helping agencies in order to make our work most effective. For this reason we believe that the county children's home system is not only ideal but by far the most efficient. We are able to bring every neighborhood into intimate and intelligent touch with the children themselves by maintaining organizations in each county. Let it not be forgotten that ours is a social service and not a clinic or school or organization to foster a propaganda.

We are proud of our county children's home system. No other system has ever been devised which is capable of more beneficent working possibilities. In making this claim for our county homes, we do not want to be understood as claiming that all of the homes have been up to the highest standards of efficiency all the time; but we do wish to be understood that, when any institution persists in such maladministration, there is no one who will condemn it more thoroughly than this Conference. The leaders of this Conference were eager to see every child helping agency in Ohio placed on the highest plane of efficiency, and therefore, gave liberal aid to the Commission created to codify and revise our children's laws. We stood solidly back of every recommendation the Commission made. We advocated before the Legislature the enactment of these new laws and amendments and we stoutly resisted all efforts to amend the original bill so as to change its purpose and intent. We sought to give

our Board of State Charities larger powers of supervision, believing that the Board would pursue a policy of helpfulness rather than engage in a work of embarrassing and strangling any of our existing agencies. We are back of this Board in this splendid aim and we anticipate a steady and sure raising of our standards because of this sympathetic aid. As the success of any organized effort depends upon those chosen to conduct the work, we hope that our Board has chosen wisely and that those chosen to do the work will recognize in us their strongest supporters.

During the year just past your Secretary completed a survey of the State to ascertain trustworthy figures relative to dependent children in Ohio. Blanks were mailed to all agencies, both public and private. Every public and semi-public institution in the State, excepting one, responded. This report of our children's institutions is probably the most exhaustive and accurate ever compiled. We give herewith tables of statistics relating to County Children's Homes:

THE EQUIPMENTS

Number of buildings	249
Number of acres	3,408
Value of plants and grounds	\$2,814,785
Value of fixtures	108,718
Value of farm implements	19,878
Improvements for the year	24,491
Annual current expenses	400,905

CEREALS

Wheat	255 acres	4,615 bushels worth	\$ 4,248
Oats	166 acres	4,796 bushels worth	1,994
Corn	410 acres	21,518 bushels worth	11,980
Barley and rye	20 acres	308 bushels worth	175
Total	851 acres	31,233 bushels worth	\$18,397
Hay	440 acres	647 tons	\$ 9,634
Potatoes	126 acres	5,900 bushels	5,375
Onions	12 acres	667 bushels .....	.....
Tomatoes	20 acres	4,180 bushels .....	.....
Beets	5 acres	321 bushels .....	.....
Beans	12 acres	296 bushels .....	.....
Berries	7 acres	.....	.....
Garden truck .....	.....	.....	13,950
Total	1,873 acres	.....	\$47,356

FRUIT TREES

Apple	1,343
Peach	480
Pear	251
Cherry	594
Plum	209
Total	2,877

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Horses	134 worth	\$21,500
Cows	283 worth	18,945
Beef cattle.....	26 worth	1,220
Calves	93 worth	1,390
Hogs	777 worth	8,970
Chickens	7,794 worth	4,077
Turkeys	31 worth	55
Ducks	47 worth	28
Total		\$56,185

THE CHILDREN

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number now in homes.....	1,540	1,052	2,592
Admitted during the year.....	918	799	1,717
Number that may be placed.....	632	390	1,022
Number placed during the year.....	457	393	850
Adopted legally during the year.....	37	50	87
Number committed by the court.....			613
Number of colored children.....			194
Number of deaths.....			12

DEFECTIVES

Blind.....	8
Deaf and dumb.....	5
Deformed.....	9
Crippled.....	24
Feeble-minded.....	55
Total.....	101

SCHOOLS

Number of institutions having their own schools.....	30
Number of institutions sending their children to public schools.....	24
Total.....	54

Let us analyze these figures and see what they mean. We find that there are 249 buildings to serve 1,540 boys and 1,052 girls, or 2,592 children. They have surrounding them 3,408 acres of ground, mostly fertile farm land. On these grounds are orchards of apple, peach, pear, cherry and plum trees to the number of 2,877, more than one tree for every child. They have fields of wheat, oats, corn, barley, and rye, aggregating 851 acres, and producing 31,233 bushels of cereals, worth more than \$18,000. They were permitted to see 440 acres of hay mown and 647 tons hauled to the barns. Any man or woman raised on a farm knows how much pleasure this brings to the children. But in addition to all of this they saw growing in the fields 126 acres of potatoes, 20 acres of tomatoes, 12 acres of onions, 12 acres of beans and garden truck and berries of every description. The children not only saw this growing but many of them helped in cultivating it. What an education it is to the child to stroll through the orchard and see the trees gayly decorated in a myriad of hues and hear the hum of the bees and the joyous song of the birds. How it gladdens the lives of the children to see the fields of golden grain and hear the rattle of the mower and smell of the new mown hay. Children permitted to live in such surroundings will be able to say in adult life:

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view."

But these 2,500 children also have 134 horses to feed and pet and admire. In the green pastures and under the spreading oaks they see 283 cows, 26 beef cattle and 93 calves which learn to obey the call of the children because the children have learned to be kind to them. They have nearly 8,000 chickens, turkeys and ducks to furnish the indispensable music of the farmyard.

What does all this mean for the education of the child? Most of the children in our Children's Homes are too young to work; but every farmer's boy can recall how he toddled around after his father and saw how he harnessed the horses, how he plowed the ground and how he reaped the harvest, long before he himself took any part in the work. By this means he learned how to do things long before he was old enough to do them. Lessons learned in this way are never forgotten and they are the most important lessons in life. Large institutions under State control could not meet these essential needs of the child. Where there are large numbers, the organization must necessarily be rigid and unyielding and the rules must be followed much more closely. There cannot be that freedom which would enable the individual to choose and learn by experience, and the officer is more like a dictator than a father or elder brother. Where there are small independent groups, they develop individuality and each child is more sure of securing adequate and loving individual attention. It is folly to contend that good men and women cannot be found to take charge of these small homes. The rosters of the County Homes of our State fully refute this charge. A more thoroughly consecrated and well-trained corps of officials cannot be found in any like group of institutions anywhere. We are not unmindful of the exceptional failure, but this we find in any system, and it is the purpose of the Conference on Dependent Children to help reduce the failures to a minimum.

Our survey reveals the fact that about 1,700 children are admitted each year to 54 county children's homes. About 850 of this number are placed in family homes. That is, about half of the children admitted are placed out. What becomes of the other half our figures do not determine. We know that in some instances the judges commit them with the proviso that they shall not be placed out, because the court wishes to have opportunity to reconstruct the home. We believe that this is sound principle and we should aid our courts in this constructive work that preserves the family. There are other cases where the authorities of the institutions feel that they ought to keep the children for the benefit of worthy relatives whose pride would be crushed if the children should be placed among strangers and probably never be heard from again. We must have heart in our work and be capable of being touched by the feelings of the infirmities of our weaker brothers. In this humane endeavor we can accomplish the best results by working in coöperation with the Juvenile Courts and the Humane Societies, which have original and full knowledge of the cases.

Institutions and societies which are maintained exclusively by private funds, did not show sufficient interest in our State wide survey to enable us to give out statistics concerning them that could be classed as full and reliable. This failure may be attributed largely to the strong aversion of these agencies to anything that looks like political interference with their chosen methods and principles. This feeling has been accentuated during the past two years by the persistent endeavors of a group of reformers who sought to revolutionize our methods and who found much encouragement with an ultra radical legislature. We were unable to convince these agencies that they would not be led into political entanglements, the thing which private charity most thoroughly detests. We were unable to convince them that we were in full accord with them in this endeavor to eliminate politics from all work of charity; and we could not make it clear that such statistics as we sought would strengthen all of the well-conducted private agencies with the public.

The public is entitled to a full knowledge of the way dependent children live, learn and grow to maturity. Society should be assured that every child has adequate advantages to develop into a good and useful citizen. Unless all sheltering agencies of their own accord will give out facts relating to their activities, it is a foregone conclusion that the State will more and more assume the control of this important work. It would be a distinct loss to the children and to the State if our religious societies, through any action of the State, should be hampered in their aim to give religious and moral instruction to large numbers of homeless and neglected children. But these societies should not presume that no one outside of their governing bodies has any right to expect information about the methods employed and concerning the progress of the children. If private institutions are doing superior work, it will strengthen their position to let the people know all the facts. It is plain that the most favorable report that can be made concerning these agencies are the reports prepared by their own representatives. For this reason early in the year we submitted a list of questions to existing agencies in Ohio, to be answered by their own representatives in their own way, with a view to tabulating the figures and giving to the public a comprehensive report of all activities in the State. There should not be anything to conceal in this work of making future citizens, and it is our opinion that there will be little difficulty in securing all the data essential to making up a comprehensive and valuable report relating to all institutions and societies dealing with dependent or partially dependent children, when our aim as a Conference is well understood.

In order that we may satisfy private agencies that this Conference sincerely desires to promote their best interests, I would recommend that a committee of five, representing different phases of private undertakings, be appointed by our President to formulate an inquiry blank which will be acceptable to all, and by means of which we may complete a trustworthy and helpful census within the next year. If this Conference stands for anything, it stands for research, for the study of community needs, and for progress in all the activities of our institutions. It will be helpful to know what is being done in other States and in foreign countries, but our first duty is to know our own strength and our own weaknesses. It happens too often that conferences of the character of this one spend their time in the rehearsal of platitudes and in proclaiming plausible theories. We should make this Conference primarily an educational institution, and we should strive to educate not only our own members but the entire public, on all questions relating to dependent children in Ohio.

We have given detailed statistics pertaining to the fifty-five County Children's Homes and we have observed that they care for about 2,600 children. Since we cannot give like statistics relating to the strictly private institutions, we will submit a list of them and estimate their population:

DISTINCTLY CHURCH HOMES

PROTESTANT—

Bethany Home, Glendale.
 Dunkard Home, Greenville.
 Ebenezer Orphan Home, Flat Rock.
 German Methodist Orphan's Home, Berea.
 German Protestant Orphan Asylum, Cincinnati.
 Lutheran Orphans' Home, Toledo.
 Methodist Children's Home, Worthington.
 Mennonite Orphans' Home, West Liberty.
 Oesterlen Orphans' Home, Springfield.
 Otterbein Home, Lebanon.

CATHOLIC—

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Cincinnati.
 St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum, Cincinnati.

St. Joseph's Infant Asylum, Cincinnati.
 St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Columbus.
 St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Columbus.
 St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Cleveland.
 St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Cleveland.
 St. Ann's Infant Asylum, Cleveland.
 St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Dayton.
 St. Mary's Institute, Minster.
 St. Mary's Orphan Home, New Riegel.
 St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum, Toledo.
 St. Louis Orphan Asylum, Louisville.

JEWISH—

Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland.
 Jewish Infant Orphans' Home, Cleveland.
 Jewish Foster Home, Cincinnati.

NON-SECTARIAN HOMES

Children's Home Society, Columbus.
 The Children's Home, Cincinnati.
 Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, Cincinnati.
 Home for the Friendless, Cincinnati.
 Colored Orphan Asylum, Cincinnati.
 Home for the Friendless, Cleveland.
 Jones' Home for the Friendless, Cleveland.
 Protestant Orphan Asylum, Cleveland.
 Children's Aid Society, Home and School, Cleveland.
 The Humane Society, Cleveland.
 Children's Country Training Home, Amherst.
 McIntire Children's Home, Zanesville.

FRATERNAL HOMES

I. O. O. F. Home, Springfield.
 K. of P. Home, Springfield.
 Masonic Home, Springfield.
 National Orphans' Home, Tiffin.

STATE HOME

Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Xenia.

Estimated population Protestant institutions	500
Estimated population Catholic institutions	3,000
Estimated population Non-Sectarian institutions	1,250
Estimated population Jewish institutions	500
Estimated population O. S. and S. O. Home	650
Estimated population Fraternal Homes	500
Total	6,400

Our tables show that we have about 9,000 children in the institutions of Ohio, not including those found in convents and institutions which are correctional and reformatory in character. It does not follow, however, that there are 9,000 dependent children in Ohio. The children in the fraternal homes cannot be classed as dependent, since their parents made ample provision for them through their worthy membership in lodges. The protection and care of the family was the prime motive that led the parents of these children to join the lodge. Likewise a large majority of the children

in the homes maintained by religious societies cannot be classed as dependent. These children are being educated and trained in conformity to the expressed will of dying parents, and in most instances ample funds have been provided for the expense of their care and training. Even in our County Children's Homes we find that board is regularly paid for many who are there sheltered. Such children could not properly be classed as dependent. We would estimate that half of the children in public institutions return to friends and relatives and for whom there need not be exercised any further oversight, except possibly that which is exercised by the Juvenile Courts. Probably three-fourths of the children in institutions supported by churches return to friends and relatives and for whom no further supervision by the institution is needed. Practically all of the children in fraternal homes eventually return to friends and relatives. We should observe also that many of the children in church and fraternal homes come from other States and cannot be classed as Ohio children.

We will conclude, therefore, that there are about 2,500 really dependent children in institutions in the State of Ohio, whose fate hangs upon the mercy and generosity of our prosperous Ohio communities. There are many other Catholic institutions in our State, but they are either educational or reformatory in character, and the children in them could not be classed as dependent. A dependent child may be defined as a normal child deprived of the support of parents or near relatives, whether through death, immorality of parents, abuse or abandonment, and a child who is capable of being controlled by ordinary rules of discipline.

In conclusion I wish to thank our President, the members of our Executive Committee and the many friends of dependent children for the valuable assistance given me in the year's work. I have been zealous probably to a fault, but I want to assure you that my zeal was due to an abiding faith in our existing institutions and an ambition to promote the best interests of all agencies both public and private. For the future let our motto be:

Utilize and do not crush our existing agencies;
Save and do not experiment with helpless children.

THE VALUE OF CONTINUITY OF SERVICE, METHOD AND PRECEDENT IN THE WORK OF CHILD SAVING

JOHN F. FISHER, SUPERINTENDENT, CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
SCHOOL AND HOME, CLEVELAND

Among the most prominent features of the philanthropic work of Ohio, perhaps the most prominent are the Mansfield Reformatory, the Cleveland Farm Colony, the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded, and the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court. All four of these institutions have been pioneers and pathfinders in their departments. They embody new and original ideas, ideals and methods. They have established new precedents and new standards. They are visited and studied by all sorts of representatives of the human welfare movement from all parts of the world.

Every one of the three owes its present standing largely to the personality of one man, whose control has been sufficiently complete and sufficiently long continued to enable him to work out his ideas and ideals into visible forms and appliances, such as have enabled him to demonstrate successfully his methods.

These are the days of the accumulation of enormous assets of all sorts, local, state, national and world-wide, and numerous experts reckon up for us what the exact value of these various assets are. But in the face of all this vast accumulation, I have no hesitancy in asserting that the world's greatest asset is *Personality*. It is true in general, and it is especially true in connection with the subject now under consideration. In our towns, the state, the nation, at almost any time one or at most a few persons rise conspicuously out of the multitude, become the center of attention and dominate the thinking and action of the many.

It is absolutely necessary to social evolution and civic development that the ideas and plans of the people become personified. We are not satisfied until we see them embodied in a personality. We are ever on the lookout for the person, and although he may frequently change, yet ever must we have him.

At any point in the world's history one man, or at least a few men, rise as dominant forces in the world's attention and movements. Pharaoh, Xerxes, Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Pericles, Augustus, Charlemagne, Napoleon, Gladstone and the German Kaiser, have been among the colossi, who in turn have bestrode the world.

The extended plane of the spirit, the thought, the acts of a few large connecting personalities make up the unprecedented page of our own national history. Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Wilson, foremost among them.

The Christian system sets forth one colossal personality as the Saviour of the world. Emerson says that human history is but the elongated shadow of a few great personalities.

President King, of Oberlin, in a recent book makes a most comprehensive and penetrating analysis of our own times. He finds that the dominating note of present conditions is reverence for *Personality*. He traces it through all the multiform ramifications of the complex life of today and finds it everywhere to exist. Notwithstanding unprecedented organization, combination, mass movement in human affairs, personality is still the largest factor, most highly valued, most eagerly sought for, most carefully conserved. In fact all organized efforts in its last analysis has as its final objective, the conservation of *Personality*.

This is obviously true in the affairs of our daily life. The man who carries the ball, is the center of attack and defense on the mighty gridiron of human progress. Those who favor him rally round him and make up his interference as he speeds toward his goal; while his opponents concentrate all their energies in an effort to get him. We cannot do business until we have a Money King—a Watch King—a Railroad Magnate.

We sit up nights with the telescope of our attention turned upon the sporting and theatrical pages to discover the stars. And what is base-ball and the world series, except the starring of a few batteries, especially of the twirler in the box?

But it is the marvelous social evolution of our time that the ascendancy of personality is most evident. We outdo all former times in the number and extent of our social organizations, so that it sometimes seems as if the many of them were becoming so vast a barnacle weight upon the ship of progress as to threaten to sink it.

And equally given are we to organization in our *human uplift work*. So extensively have we thrown ourselves into the use of such methods, that there is much danger of our annihilating the independent individual, with capacity and opportunity for initiative, and substituting for him, mere subordinate machine operators. But however general or strong this tendency, it must be accountable to the genius of our time, which is Reverence and Personality, in two ways.

Organization, combination, first, must ever have as their end the conservation of Individuality, and second, to justify their continued existence, they must accomplish the uplift and welfare of Personality.

All the unending fight against trusts is the unalterable determination of the spirit of our time to preserve and exalt Personality.

However ponderous and mighty the car of our modern progress moves along, it must not become a Juggernaut. It is a Personality, the most valuable thing in God's universe, lifting up its voice, demanding its birthright. It is the word of the ever swelling army of the defenders of Personality. It is the voice of God, declaring that the world must offer nothing in exchange for a human soul.

Spirit rises in its might, and with thunderous command says to Things: "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." We command it to halt, if it threatens the

destruction of "one of the least of these." And society will not rest until it makes traffic regulations for human progress which will render it safe to every Personality, young and old, feeble or strong, the highway over which it moves. "Safety First" is the clarion note of the spirit of our time. It is being sounded with compelling force in the face of our rushing progress. Every machine driver—political, social, commercial, philanthropic—must pause and give heed. If he does not he will be banished from the thoroughfares. His career will end, and the great procession will move on without him.

Personality is set forth in this manner here because it is vitally related to my subject. In the care and training of children, personality is of prime importance—in fact it is almost the only thing.

What is the real tragic element in the case of the dependent child? It is that he may not have the right sort of food in sufficient quantity, or that he may not have proper clothing, or that the house or the room he lives in does not afford sufficient shelter or is not sanitary. The lack of these things is surely serious, and to provide them is of great importance, and the first thing to be done in solving the child's problem. But they are really only means to the end. They have to do with the house the man lives in. The vital thing is the man inside of the house. If a child is left an orphan "indeed," the greatest element of his affliction is to this selfhood, in being deprived of the influence of his parents, his natural guardians and guides, assuming that they were persons who could suitably guard and rightfully guide him.

If parents indulge selfish inclinations, and because of that fail to harmonize with each other, and then following their disagreement, in the same selfish spirit seek separation from each other, perhaps they may immediately remarry, they irreparably injure in this selfish course, their child or their children. They may provide him, or them, with food and raiment and shelter, but they can never repay the *injury to the personality*. And instead of opening up to them the broad highway of easy divorce, for the child's sake, the state should require them to maintain, at almost any sacrifice to themselves, their united parental relation, seeing they have entered voluntarily upon it, and have thus become responsible for the child's existence.

And in the case of a drunken father, who forsakes wife and children, the lack of food and raiment and shelter is not the chief affliction which the child suffers. It is the crushing blow that falls upon his personality. His real, his vital dependence, is for the growth and strengthening of a large, noble personality, and the opportunity to make suitable habitation for itself, forever making new and larger temples here, until in the evolution of life, under the redemptive economy of the Heavenly Father, through Jesus our elder brother, he passes to dwell forever free in the large room of the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

The shell of "The Chambered Nautilus" that ship of pearl, which, poets feign, sails the unshadowed main, is a thing of wondrous beauty. Most people value it for its loveliness, or for the pearl that is in it. But Holmes saw in it a relation to life. Its marvelously shaped and colored walls were the work of a living creature, a "Child of the wandering sea, from whose dead lips a clearer note is born than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn." It became to him the symbol of a soul, a living soul, whose function is to build its own mansions. And he makes his appeal to his soul:

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll.
Leave thy low vaulted past.
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea."

The real tragedy of the dependent child is that he is prevented from becoming the noble occupant of the "more stately mansions" which were impossible for him to build and inhabit. His injury is an injury to his personality.

The fundamental, vital work, therefore, of those who have the care of children in these institutions of the home—for every home is an institution, whether it have one child, or two, or ten, or fifty, or a hundred, or five hundred—the vital work is the nurture of the personality—its discovery—its preservation—its growth—its ennoblement. This, as you will recognize, is the work of an educator. The true work of an educator is to teach people how to live. And the work of those who have charge of a home is this educational work of teaching children how to live. It is difficult to find words in which to properly set forth the importance of this work.

With all our advanced thinking it seems almost impossible for us to come to an adequate conception of the value of the child. Some great men and women—teachers, authors and others—have felt it and expressed it. One representing all, has said, "The child is father to the man;" so that all the possible worth of importance of man is comprehend in the youthful man—the child. William Ellery Channing, the great Unitarian preacher, declared that "there is no office higher than that of a teacher of youth, for there is nothing on earth so precious as the mind, soul, character of the child. No office should be regarded with greater respect." The first minds of the community should be encouraged to assume it. Money should never be weighed against the soul of a child. It should be poured out like water for the child's intellectual and moral life. We know not how society can be aided more by the formation of a body of wise and efficient educators. We know not any class which would contribute so much to the stability of the state, and to domestic happiness. Much as we respect the ministry of the gospel, we believe that it must yield in importance to the office of training the young. In truth, the ministry now accomplishes little for want of that early intellectual and moral discipline by which alone a community can be prepared to distinguish truth from falsehood, to comprehend the instructions of the pulpit, to receive higher and broader views of duty, and to apply general principles to the diversified details of life. A body of cultivated men, devoted with their whole hearts to the most effectual training of the young, would work a fundamental revolution in society. They would leaven the community with just principles. Their influence would penetrate our families.

This strong statement from Dr. Channing simply means that the child is the most valuable and important object in God's world; only a personality is adequate to training him, and that for this largest task the largest personality is required. He should be one of whom it may be said, as President Garfield said of Mark Hopkins, "That it was a liberal education to sit on the other end of a log with him."

That is to say, that the person having charge of a children's home should be an expert in this line. Quite as much of an expert should he be, may we say, as the man who raises thoroughbred live stock, or thoroughbred poultry, or conducts scientific agriculture or scientific growing. And how shall we get him? Do we find him on every street corner in the city, or at every cross-roads in the country, standing idly waiting to be employed, so that we may go out at any moment and lay hold upon him and place him in charge? Not ordinarily. And it may even be that we shall fail to find him in last summer's graduating class in a training school for social service, which has finished a prolonged course of three months.

The fact is that the right man—especially with him, what is absolutely indispensable, as his wife, the right woman—is rare, exceedingly rare. You could easily make a Sabbath day's journey among people and not find him. This dual personality is the only adequate one for conducting child nurture. It is of the nature of the child that it requires both father and mother influence for a full-orbed development. And it is only now and then that Divine Providence puts a man and woman together in the married relation who are equally well fitted to assume the life-training of a company of boys and girls, and who are so completely united that they blend into a harmonious unit, in the great work which they will have to do in the position now under consideration.

There really is but one way of producing this dual personality, with its rare, exceptional capacity, and have it fitted to its task, and that is by finding a man and wife who have had the right sort of training and then place them in their position and permit them to grow into it.

The previous training should be partly of the schools. This man and wife should each have had the full public school course. Then a college course and a professional course. While it is possible for some to succeed who have had but part of such a finished training in the schools, yet, other things being equal, the more complete the school course the broader and larger the capacity and the greater the efficiency. "The best minds in the community," was Channing's requirement.

Then somewhere—at the feet of the man of Nazareth, who was the very soul of philanthropy, and who "went about doing good"—or possibly elsewhere, this man and this woman should have developed philanthropy as their life purpose—should have come to look out upon life from the benevolent standpoint, and make to life a benevolent adjustment. None can succeed here to whom personal advantage is the principal aim. Of these it must be said that they are going forth into life "not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give their lives," in service to the many. Unless this spirit of life service has been developed, success of the right sort in this great work is impossible. This is the previous training required.

Now let this man and this woman be placed in charge of—what? Merely a building or set of buildings with so many children and their caretakers finding an abiding place within the walls? Oh, no. But put in charge of *lives*—of the bodies, minds and spirits of little immortals—that they may be made much for themselves—that their own self-hood may be enlarged and enriched to the limit; that they may have instilled into them right ideals with respect to their relations to humanity, and especially as American citizens; that they may know and love the Heavenly Father, through our Divine Saviour, and that they may have the equipment of bodily and mental and moral strength which will fit them for noble and successful lives.

This dual personality at the head of the home for children will put *itself* into their lives and characters. This husband and wife will be parents to the children, they will represent the Heavenly Father's love to them; they will impersonate in themselves the standards of life and character which they hold up before the children. And the result will be, that above all things else the children will learn them. They will be the object lesson of all they would teach. And their attitude of love, and kindness, and intelligence, and wisdom, will make human life to seem to the children all that they represent. This is the one method for the proper moulding of the child life; it is the sensible method, the psychologically correct method, the pedagogically ideal method, the method of Christian love, the one efficient method.

But now the question comes, assuming that we can succeed in effecting this ideal adjustment, what next becomes necessary? The answer is brief; this sort of a Rome, this all-important Rome of an ideal training method for human life cannot be built in a day.

The adequate dual personality which is set to administer this work must first *have room in which to move*. If you have only a little cubby-hole to put your administration in, do not try to get this sort of people to put in it. Get the little sort of people who can be readily squeezed in. If a board is the real administrator, if a dozen people or more, men and women, all most excellent no doubt, but with as many minds as there are individuals, to keep in their hands the details of its management, and are to dictate with regard to the adjustment of the Superintendent and his wife to the children, and determine the details of the varied conditions of the work, then all that is needed at the head is two faithful servants, who will take their orders meekly, and carry them out as mechanically as possible, so as not to incur the criticism of any member of the board who may have put through an idea that he wanted to have set in operation. Or if all work of this sort is to be centered in political control by

boards, and their inspectors or field agents, who are appointed by the chosen leader of a political party, and who inevitably form a part of a party regime; who set themselves to carry out the party program with allegiance to party as the cardinal virtue, then choose men and women who understand that they are entering political life, to meet its requirement of party fealty and party subserviency, and who are willing to subject themselves to party exigencies, to go in with this and out with that. Do not search for the sort of people here advocated, who with adequate or superior training and equipment are entitled to be recognized as experts in this work, and who have committed themselves unreservedly to a service of God and humanity in their form of work, and who ask for only favorable conditions in which to make themselves as effective as possible, and for as long a continuous period as they can make it appear they are worthy of.

The sort of heads of homes here favored do not need to be bossed. They should not be suspiciously or unsympathetically officially inspected. All they need is approval and encouragement. They should not be made the *servants* of a board, but the expert *leaders of a board*. Not the boss of the board, for they will be large and wise enough to inspect, and defer to, and learn from, the honorable men and women who constitute their board and will not seek to lord it over them; but by their expert knowledge furnish the board with the sort of leadership which the right sort of a board will be wise enough to value and utilize. Let it be a sufficient endorsement of him and his work that he is under the supervision of a board of noble and superior men and women; that this work is done for the people, under their observation and in connection with them, and that everything is always wide open to the inspection of any responsible person who at any time may come around.

And then if you get the sort of a dual personality at the head of the home, and after you have given it room, then give it time. It will have and develop its own ideals, modified by experience; it will make its own precedents, wisely dovetailed into those that have gone before. It will evolve its own methods, after a broad knowledge of those which have elsewhere been successfully used. And above all it will infuse its own spirit into the whole work. In this way it will reach the highest possible degree of its efficiency. But it must have years in which to do this; years of hearty support of its board; years of comparative security in its position.

During these years this personality will reproduce itself in the developed personality of the little folks to whom it communicates itself. The institution and its appointments and surroundings will leave but little impression upon these children; but the kind and loving spirits who are as parents—almost as the Heavenly Father—to them will impersonate the whole of the force whose impact upon them the children feel, and they will remember as standing for the whole institution.

This personality through many years will be the center of thought and affection and memory with the children after they have gone out into life and when they are grown to be men and women.

Very frequently the detachment between Superintendent and wife, and many of the children, is one which continues through life. As their years increase the children think of their early benefactors with every increasing affection. They are eager for the exchange of letters or of visits. They love to tell of their successes, they often come with the story of their sorrows and misfortunes. If the Superintendent is a minister he may often be called to their weddings or their funerals. In short, the relationship established during the stay in the home becomes one of the highest and most precious gems in the treasure vaults of memory.

After the institution that has had a personality continuously at its head will come to have a distinctive character and stand for distinctive ideals, especially if its few Superintendents follow each other in reasonable unity of spirit and method.

If, as sometimes the case, it comes to be known by the name of the Superintendent rather than by its own name, no harm is done. This accumulation of reputation

is to the home an asset of great value. It attracts the attention and secures the confidence and good will of the best people in the community, so that donations and all sorts of favors come readily. Such a standing is all the advertising a home needs to have. While its gifts come freely, requests for its help will come all the more freely, and it will not only ever have its full quota of children, but will probably have to turn away many more than it receives.

It may be objected that here the continuous thing may become stale—that a Superintendent long in office may move along in a rut—continue on an even plane—perhaps not a very high one—and make no progress. Of course, in advocating continuity of ideals and administration, I am not speaking in the term of archæology. The Egyptian sphynx, with its inscrutable gaze peering into the vast unknown, has stood among the sands of the abiding desert for some years, and I saw a figure in the British Museum carefully wrapped up that had made no change in three milleniums. Antediluvian fossils are numerous. But the sort of a Superintendent who is fitted for continuous service is alive, alert, growing. He observes broadly, reads widely, has an extensive experience, keeps in close touch with the people and with the affairs of his time. His children he also keeps alive to the rapidly moving world about them. He has them read "Current Events," interprets current life to them, and has them wild with enthusiasm in preparing and sending articles for the Christmas ship.

In this day no one can be recognized for a moment as a leader who is not heartily in sympathy with the wonderfully great and equally rapid progress of our time. All must be alert to discover as they must be ready to utilize all the new ideas and methods which have real worth, and are better than those which have been in use. But the intelligence of our day, especially the the leader in philanthropic work, should be too large and too strong and too stable to make change merely for change's sake. Such a spirit will ever be leaping out of the frying pan into the fire, and seeking to escape some ills, may fly to othes it knows not of. One of our noblest hymn writers looked out upon life and said, "Change and decay in all around I see." It is all too easy to make change spell decay, but the truly intelligent man will avoid it. A great writer in a great book says, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." This is my closing word as relates to our work.

DISCUSSION BY

M. V. CROUSE, SUPERINTENDENT CHILDREN'S HOME, CINCINNATI

The value of continuity of service depends upon an interrogation point. What kind of a man is it you are talking about? "Oh," you say, "he must be a good man. No one would think of continuing any other kind of a man in service." Yes, but there are two kinds of good men. One is only good for awhile, or only good in spots. After awhile he becomes indifferent. But you say, "We will not waste time talking about one who ceases to be good." But we have not yet gotten away from the interrogation point. There are two kinds of men who continue to be good.

First, there are those who like a change frequently: They want to get away to green fields and pastures new. They need a change, they need the stimulation of new faces and new surroundings. The United States Government understands this and changes some of its good men from one field to another. So also do railroads and great corporations.

There is another class of good men who cannot bear to have a change. They like to get into a rut and stay there. They are unwilling to learn anything new. To them the old ways are the best and all the new ways are fads and predetermined failures. They are good men, but they are dead set against any change. They have the goodness of coal-oil lamps in the day of electricity or of the old family horse and carriage in the day of automobiles.

Now let us drop the interrogation point. We are talking about a man who is good and continues to be good and does not need to be shifted and is willing to learn and remains thoughtful and sympathetic to the wants of the poor and faithful to a high sense of duty.

Speaking of this kind of a man, continuity of service is of prime value. I will give you a few illustrations.

DEALING WITH THE POOR

Let us suppose the man in question is the Superintendent of a Children's Home. If he is long in a place he learns to know the children of the poor in his district. He knows their parents, their grand-parents. He comes to know even their children and their grand-children. He knows the company they keep. The character and destiny of these children is greatly influenced by their surroundings and he knows those surroundings. He knows what they need and he knows what they should not have. A man comes to him with a family of motherless children. The father is helpless. The only thing he can think of to do with his children is to give them up to the institution and go on his lonely, sorrowful path. Perhaps after he has lost these children, whom he holds dear, he will go on the downward path. Now, if your Superintendent has been long in service and knows his duties, he may be able to make that man some good suggestion or to give him just the right help by which the man can keep his children. Thereby he will save the children and the parent to each other and will save the institution from rearing the children.

DEALING WITH THE PUBLIC

Your officer who has been long in service will know the social workers who bring the children to him. He will also know the supporters of the institution. These supporters may be contributors as to a privately maintained institution or they may be the taxpayers. In either case it is important that your officer should know them and that they should know him. If they come to visit the institution he will be able to show them its value, what it has done in the past, and ought to accomplish in the future. They will go away pleased and satisfied, to the great advantage of the work of the institution. They have confidence in him. When a good man has been long in his place the public believes that the institution is in good hands and will maintain it as it ought to be. He knows, too, the leaders of public opinion. If the maintenance of the institution is in question, or if enlarged work should be undertaken he knows how to start the stream of influence which will converge at the right point.

ADMINISTRATION

The help problem is one of the most important with which your Superintendent has to deal. Let him be in his place a long time and he knows people upon whom he can rely to have the work done. They learn to like him and if they must leave his service each of them will know a circle of similar people among whom he will be able to provide a suitable successor, the help come to have respect for his judgment which they might not if they had been in their places before he came to his. They also know what to count upon. It is not one thing today and just the opposite with some new man another day.

SUPPLIES

Another great problem is the selection and purchase of everything needed for the institution. When a good man has been long in his place there is much which is valuable in his experience. If he leaves you, you lose that experience. The new man may start with plans for economy which in the end may prove to be experiments. Or he may say that the economy of his predecessor was inadequate to the requirements. He starts out on a new scale and greatly increases the expense of the administration, only to learn at the end that there have been no corresponding advantages.

IMPROVEMENTS

The value of his experience is especially important if you wish to make changes. You bring in a new man who may know something that was beneficial in some other place, but it may not be applicable to your place. He will tell you what great things have been accomplished in some other state or city, but his ideas do not fit the needs of your locality. The good man who has been long in your service does not have to make a guess, he knows exactly what is needed.

PLACING IN HOMES

This is a delicate task. It is an equally delicate and vital point to visit children afterward and if necessary to adjust difficulties. The man who places the child in the home is the one who ought to visit the child and its foster parents. He knows the family and the child. He keeps up with the progress. He is the one as the years go by who should handle the questions of prime importance in the development of the child along with its foster parents. A stranger may come in and be unjustly suspicious or ill-informed and through ignorance may destroy in a day the good work of years.

PERSEVERANCE

The good man who continued to be good and is willing to learn has one quality which makes him precious. This is the quality of cold steel—because of which it will not wear out. It is the quality of diamonds by which it can cut the cold steel. Your good man who continues to be good will not be a “quitter.” He will not throw down his work because of criticism.

If there is anything in the saints which the Almighty appreciates above all things else it must be their perseverance.

If thou hast found such a man and proven his fidelity, bind him to thy soul with hoops of steel.

THE AIMS AND METHODS OF THE CHURCH HOME IN CHILD SAVING

REV. A. E. HARFORD, PRESIDENT METHODIST CHILDREN'S HOME,
WORTHINGTON

In the following discussion of the subject, “The Aims and Methods of the Church Home in Child Saving,” I want it understood in the beginning that what I say concerning the church home, as a religious institution, does not preclude either in theory or practice the possibility of the institution, which is not specifically denominational, being also a religious home. I am simply discussing “The Aims and Methods of the Church Home.”

In the broadest sense the primary function of the church in the world is the development of the moral and religious natures of man. Secondly, it is a means of inspiration and education. Unfortunately, the work of the church in this field has been too often carried out along too narrow a line. Denominationalism and other secondary interests, instead of the fundamentals, have been too frequently and too greatly emphasized. One of the aims, but not the primary aim, of the church should be to perpetuate and strengthen itself; to do this it must give evidence of its Christian spirit and one of the things that has long stigmatized the church has been its tendency to develop what has been erroneously termed “the spiritual life,” which has referred purely to the devotional. Consequently, it has become too often a mutual admiration society, holding prayer-meetings and singing songs of worship without giving concrete and practical evidences of Christianity. The world believes in Jesus not primarily because of His doctrine and philosophy of religion, but because of His practical expression of the religious life, because He went about doing good; and the church must either give evidence to substantiate its claim of being divine or lose its power in the

world. The church has been the only outstanding agency through which the life and teaching of Jesus has penetrated human society and in proportion as it has penetrated the life of any people, it has lifted them in the scale of civilization and the very philanthropies represented here are the products of Christianity as it has been propagated in the world through the organized Christian church. So it becomes important and necessary that the church bear the fruits of Christianity as an evidence that it has been instituted of God along with the Christian home as the two primary institutions for the redemption of the world. The aim of the church home, therefore, should be primarily to develop the moral and religious natures of the child.

Food, raiment and shelter are important, but to give attention only to the physical means to develop merely the animal. "Man shall not live by bread alone." It is also equally important to develop the intellectual, but to develop the intellectual without the safeguards of morals and religion often means to simply increase a man's power for evil. Hence the importance of the moral and religious training, and it is the religious ideals, in the end, that complete the circle of life. Take away the religious motive and you remove the chief corner-stone from beneath the economic and moral structures of society. Christianity refers to all the interests of society and has been the greatest civilizing factor in the world's history. The nations that are the most intensely Christian are the nations of higher civilization. The laws framed for the guidance of citizenship, which are worthy of a civilized nation, are founded upon Christian ideals and this is a question that today is worthy of consideration: How can it be possible to maintain a Christian nation with a pagan and immoral citizenship? Hence the importance of training not simply the fortunate child born of good parentage, fostered by loving hands under favorable circumstances and in a good environment, but also the importance of training the unfortunate child, handicapped by a bad heredity (whatever that may signify) and by a vicious environment. Someone has said, "The child sits at the center of all civilization; another, that "Empires are builded out of babies," which means that the foundation of all the future must be leading childhood and with the moral and religious development of the child neglected, the other interests of life must suffer sympathetically and in proportion. I am profoundly convinced that we can never develop a high type of Christian citizenship and solve the tremendous problems confronting us as a nation and as a world, which are crowding upon us with ever-increasing intensity, until we get back to fundamental methods and begin, as my Catholic friend said, "With the breath of life to train the child in the principles of our holy religion," as well as to provide for its physical and intellectual natures.

Granting the great importance of caring for the physical, intellectual and moral interests of the child, the aim of the church home is to complete the cycle of the child's life by developing, along with the others, the religious nature so that he may grow up a fully developed, well-rounded and complete man and citizen of the first order.

In discussing the "Methods of the Church Home in Saving the Child," I shall confine myself to a discussion of the ideals of the institution which I represent, toward which it is the fond hope of our entire Board of Control to approximate, as nearly as possible, as we grow older and become better established. As to method in general, I believe that a wise combination of the home and placing-out system approaches the ideal. Some children should be placed in foster homes; others, for equally good and valid reasons, should be detained in an institution, which I believe should be on the cottage plan wherever possible, in which the family idea is made dominant. The question as to whether the child should be placed out or detained in the home should be decided in the first place on two fundamental principles: First—Parent or parents and child should never be separated permanently on the grounds of poverty alone. A good mother should never be deprived of her child, or the child deprived of its mother simply because of misfortune. Such children should be detained in the home with the hope of rehabilitating the family. In the second place, I am averse to break-

ing up families, separating and isolating the children from each other whenever that can be avoided. It seems to me that the indiscriminate breaking of family ties is a violation of the unity of the family, which is the unit of society. And again there are other children who, by reason of some defect, either real or imaginary, in their appearance or make-up, cannot be placed with advantage and who can be better fitted for the great responsibilities of life in the cottage home in which the family idea is carried out. Besides, the home is necessary as a detention home and a place of training for the children to be placed in families. Recognition of these principles reveals the place for the home in placing children. The church home as an agency has the advantage of a ready-made organization, through which the work in finding first-class Christian homes and in giving supervision to the children placed in homes may be carried on. It should be the method of the church home to use every available agency at its command in finding the very best homes in which the dependent child can be placed. Its method should be to study the home through every means and also make a careful study of the child and then try to place the child in a home for which it is fitted. It should see that the child is not made a common beast of burden and exploited, through greed of gain, by those who ought to foster and protect its rights and contribute to its welfare, that not only its physical, intellectual and moral, but its spiritual welfare is conserved in the highest degree.

The method as to the home should be to eliminate the mechanical features of the old type institution by putting into operation the family idea. It is the mechanical nature of many institutions which institutionalizes the child and sends it out to meet the conflicts of life with a weakened and subdued individuality. The child who is fed for years on a restricted and specified diet, who is put through a narrow routine of daily life, who says its prayers by rote and scarcely ever comes in contact with anyone who has the spirit of a Christian parent, and in an institution whose highest ideal is to feed the child at certain hours during the day, furnish it a place in which to sleep, teach it to spell, read and write; or which, in other words, grinds them through the mill, all after the same fashion and then, at the end of the period puts a tool in its hand and sends it out to do some common-place things in life, can never bring to the highest type of development the child in its care. The family home, under the cottage plan, where the meals are planned (with variety) as our mothers planned them, and cooked according to scientific methods; where the children are in personal and intimate contact with a housemother who has the spirit of a Christian mother and who learns to love the child in her care as if it were her own, securing in that way a return of love and confidence which will prove a constant stimulus to the child, greater it may be than that of its own mother, because of the superior qualities of the housemother, for which she was selected, will secure wonderful results in developing the child in its care into something approaching at least that which God intended it to be when He thrust it into the arms of its mother not only to be fed, but to be led and inspired into the highest life possible.

While I have sought to emphasize the importance of completing the circle of the child's life by careful, patient and persistent religious training, not only in the church and Sunday-school, but through the personal touch of a Christian mother, I would not conclude this discussion without reference to the importance of industrial training as a part of the method of child saving in the church home. Many an institution, which meets well all the other conditions and would succeed preëminently if it were not handicapped by lack of facilities for industrial training, fails to secure the best possible results. It is as useless to expect good results from the institution as it is from the normal family leaving out industrial training. The child must acquire habits of industry. One great reason why so many of our successful citizens in every walk in life come from the farm is because on the farm "everybody works, even father." One of the problems of the Children's Home is to find tasks for all to do. This cannot be accomplished without more or less provision for industrial training.

There is an old saying which expresses a vital truth, "Satan finds work for idle hands." Hence the method of the church home should include the broadest field for industrial training possible.

Luther Burbank, that wizard of plant life, who has performed such miracles in the field of botany, found by the roadside a little plant, the common field daisy. It had been crowded and jostled almost out of existence; to others it was only the noxious weed by the wayside, despised and neglected. But Burbank's trained and skillful eye saw its possibilities. With high and lofty aim he took it, the little, ugly weed, and planted in the rich and fertile soil of his garden of wonder. With gentle and loving hand he trained it patiently until it was ready for the last touch of perfection, when a sad thing occurred which revealed the love and tenderness of his care, his lofty aim, his careful, painstaking method. One day when he had gone out to finish the task of giving to the world a new flower, surpassing all his others, he found that the garden gate had been left open and some child had wandered in and had broken from its stem the most perfect flower, the one he had intended for polenization, and it was gone. Burbank wept! It seemed that the faith and hope and toil of years had been lost. But as he wept lo! a single, tiny, yellow spot was found upon the ground. It was the pollen which had been rudely shaken from the flower by the thoughtless hand of the child, and with the delicate touch of the hand, almost divine, Burbank transferred the pollen to the mother flower, thus kissing into new life and beauty a massive flower, almost four inches in diameter with a heart of gold fringed by long and yet delicate petals as white and fair as the lily bloom. The little field daisy—the despised weed—had been transformed into the Shasta Daisy to enrich the world immeasurably by its surpassing beauty and the inspiration of its grandeur. What we need most of all in the field of child saving is the mind and hand of a Burbank to pluck up from the streets and dirty alleys of our cities, and even the country wayside, the little, neglected, and by many forgotten weeds, and transplant them into the favorable soil of His wonderful garden and by the touch of His miraculous hand transform them from the despised and noxious weeds into the flowers of beauty and fragrance, proving a blessing and a benediction to the world.

DISCUSSION BY

REV. JOHN R. KING, SUPERINTENDENT OTTERBEIN HOME, LEBANON

I am very sure I will only detain you a very few minutes. I see you are getting tired, and you have a right to be. This has been a long session. I will not detain you very long.

I simply want to emphasize at this time what our brother, Mr. Harford, said this afternoon on the Church Home. Just one other point I want to emphasize. We have a duty which we owe in this connection to the homes from which these children come.

There are relatives, friends—those that are concerned about the welfare of the children that come into these homes that have not the confidence in the county home.

There is a nearer relationship between the church and the home than there can be between the state and the home. If we can take them into these homes and thus find places where these friends feel more at home, then we have accomplished a great thing. Another thing, we deal with these children from a purely philanthropic spirit, more than it can be shown in the county home. We have something to live for along these lines. We want to keep a continuity of service for this purpose.

The church is the most active agency to furnish the connecting link.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF FRATERNAL ORDERS IN EXTENDING AID TO ORPHANS

R. M. LE FEVRE, SUPERINTENDENT OHIO PYTHIAN HOME, SPRINGFIELD

All principles antedate practice; therefore, to locate a principle we must search for the origin or beginning of the thought, impulse, or moving cause, in any effort which man may undertake, either in his own behalf or that of others.

Should we attempt to locate the primal inspiration, which in these latter years has moved men more and more to be conserved not for themselves alone, but for their fellow men, and which has found such forcible expression in the name, and under the banner of fraternity, we should intuitively wander back to time and life of Him "who spoke as never man spake," and hear Him charge those who should come after Him with the individual and collective responsibility of the duty of the strong toward the weak.

We should hear Him say again, "Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not;" or "Whosoever doeth it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, doeth it unto Me."

We should again hear that declaration, inseparable from His life and teachings; namely, "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this; to visit the widow and the fatherless in their afflictions."

Through all the centuries since the Christ, man has intuitively heard the cry of the fatherless and the orphan, and has been charged with a peculiar responsibility for the alleviation of the needs of these dependent ones.

In the beginning God implanted in the breast of man and beast alike an instinct greater than any other natural instinct, which we call parental instinct.

That instinct which has sacrificed countless parents for their off-spring and that makes the besotted and deserted vagabond even beam upon a little child.

That parental love has been the primary inspiration for the building, protection and maintaining of individual homes since the world began; whether the savages among wild beasts of the forest, or the more pretentious home erected by man in his higher and better state.

Despite these natural instincts of man from the beginning of time, however, the idea of special provisions for orphaned, afflicted or dependent children was not born until conceived by a Christian civilization; and even with this Christ-given inspiration centuries of such higher civilization had elapsed before the segregation of the dependent child from the dependent adult was begun, and orphanages as such found a place in the interests and affections of men.

The principle without the practice robbed countless millions of orphans and helpless ones of the inheritance bequeathed to them by Him who by both teaching and precept sought to gladden the lives and lighten the burdens of these most dependent ones of earth.

In time there came to the church, and then to the state, the inspiration that it was not only feasible and therefore practical, but that it was also a duty and privilege to adopt as a special endeavor the erection and maintaining of homes set apart for the care of the orphan; and then men wondered why neither the church nor state had seen this great vision and opportunity for service centuries before.

The nineteenth century gave birth to the fraternal spirit; and out of that came the organization of the great army marching under that banner, all having the common slogan of the brotherhood of man and the bearing of burdens of the weak by the strong.

In most, if not all, of the great fraternal organizations that found so large a place in the hearts and lives of men during that period, there was taught the duty of caring for the widows and orphans of the deceased members.

It seems now passing strange that we had reached almost the end of this—by some denominated “the fraternal century”—without having put into concrete expression this oft-repeated duty.

We seemed content to let the church, state and charitable inclined persons do the work which we were professing in all too general way to fully share.

But at last this vision of opportunity and privilege came to the leaders of many of the great fraternal organizations and as a result the last generation of fraternalists erected these fraternal beacon lights on the hilltops and in the valleys of almost, if not every, state in the Union.

Sufficient time has elapsed since many of these homes have been erected for some of us to see the orphaned child of a few years ago snatched from impending dependency and perhaps ruin, and transformed into virile forces in society and business.

Individual homes—not a few have been established in many states where love, opportunity, endeavor and success dwell together in sweet peace, because those who were once orphans now preside therein, breathing the new inspiration and hope, which pervade that larger home conceived and made possible by fraternity.

Lives innumerable have been transformed by the dissipation under wise guidance of the sense of helplessness and dependence, and the implanting of ambition and purpose in their stead.

The membership has been taught the joy of service of a concrete kind and the practicability and desirability of specific endeavor, rather than of platitudinous generalities.

Fraternity as an institution has been stripped of the selfishness that too often characterized it in its formative period, and has been made to stand in fact as well as in name for service.

Fraternal organizations have been enabled in a new and splendid way to carry their share of the burdens of society, without which accomplishment no fraternity can give a reasonable excuse for its existence.

The state, the church and the charitable inclined citizenship have been relieved of a large measure of the burdens otherwise cast upon these forces, and so enabled to broaden their several endeavors along other needed philanthropic lines.

Each such home stands as a lasting rebuke to him who would say that the world is growing more selfish and unconcerned for the weaker ones.

Every member of the order thus fathering one of these homes for the orphaned ones of his brethren, being a contributor to its maintenance, gathers his own about him with a more thankful heart because of such participation.

The realization that no child of a former member of my fraternity need not want for bread, proper care or a chance to make his or her place in the world stills many a tumult in my own life.

Society rests content in the realization that an asset rather than a liability is being moulded for it out of the lives thus guided in the spirit of fraternity.

The almost sudden entrance of the fraternal societies into this field of endeavor was not without its problems or mistakes; but the evolution that has gone steadily and successfully on is surely making the way to most practical methods.

While recognizing, and in the main agreeing with the general trend of thought of the experts, that the best interests of the child required that sooner or later it be placed in a private home and under the consequent personal influences and environments thereof, this practice is more difficult to establish in a fraternal home than any other of which we have knowledge.

In most instances the children come from homes in which better than average conditions were assured until the death of the father; and the children are never considered in the pauper class by friends or relatives, or as dependents in the ordinary sense of that term.

To add to the difficulty of subsequent transfer of such child, the lodge, through the influence and coöperation of which such child is admitted, seems to transfer the affection had for the father to the child, and resent any control that reaches beyond the order or its officials.

The difficulty is emphasized in most cases by the fact that there are more than one admitted from the same family and the consequent objection, which is not without force, that to break the only remaining family tie would be an injustice to each, far outweighing any advantage that might accrue to individual members of such family group.

Then again, sentiment, which forms so large a part of the warp and woof of fraternity, seems to take an intensified form when the children of deceased members are the subjects for consideration or disposition.

Without analyzing the future of the child, fellow members of the fraternity, who feel charged with the responsibility for its present needs in particular, naturally compare the order with its numerous members and large resources with the individual who would assume the care and training of such child, quite unfavorable to the latter.

It requires but a few instances of abuse, real or imaginary, on the part of foster parents in the past to force the conclusion on the part of many that such instances are the rule and not the exception.

It is a fact well known that there are many childless homes, either as result of death, or disappointment, in which there is an ever-present store of parent love, hungry and unexpended, and in which the opportunities for many of our orphans would be greatly enlarged; but these in the main, unlike the objectionable instance, are not likely to reach attention of the public, especially when it is known that there will be reluctance, if not outright refusal, to supply the desires of such homes by transplanting of children therein.

Again, we believe that it is but natural that those in charge of the fraternal homes should intuitively become more closely attached to the children because of their fraternal character; and the consequent enlarged interest and affiliation of those responsible for such homes, which naturally makes such officials more loath to see the family ties broken, even though the family is a large unnatural and artificial one.

Again, the interest manifested by the communities in which such homes are located, usually resulting in equal educational and enlarged social privileges, creates in these homes an atmosphere of unity and family life, not so likely to be found in homes under the control of the public or even in purely charitable institutions.

All of these conditions have complicated the problem of how best to deal with those resident in the fraternal home, in order not only that the principle of fraternity shall be maintained, but all of the future of the child taken into account.

It must be admitted that the largest development of independence and individuality cannot be attained where large numbers of children are reared together, unless employment of both mind and body can also be provided, sufficient for the peculiar capabilities and inclinations of each child so reared.

We are coming to understand that to provide housing, clothing, food and the ordinary school privileges for such children to a period arbitrarily fixed, will leave many of such children without proper equipment for the real struggle of life.

A large percentage of children wherever reared must in the very nature of things ultimately work with their hands rather than their brain; and for such, if they are to succeed on their own account, we must provide means to train them along their natural inclinations at an earlier period than is now the rule.

Each home where any considerable number of children are gathered should be equipped with a complete manual training school, with competent instructors, that the boy of mechanical turn might find his vocation in this most natural manner.

Should the boy be agriculturally inclined, or the girl domestic in her tastes, rules and regulations should be made that should at least charge the lodge responsi-

ble for such child, in coöperation with living relatives or best friends, to provide such child with that environment; and in case of failure on the part of such lodge, relative or friend to so provide, the board in control, in the interest of such child, should be expected to make such provision, without criticism, or adverse comment, from any one, either within or without such home.

Fraternity in these latter years has wrought mightily in the interest of its orphaned children, its work thus far naturally and necessarily being largely in dealing with the physical needs and necessities of the children provided for by this new and splendid endeavor.

With the many commodious and well-equipped homes, completed and planned for covering so fully the physical needs of these wards of fraternity, we believe it is just entering upon an era of intelligent endeavor that will in time solve in the best way the even more important problem of how best to subserve the individual needs and development of all who turn wistful eyes on us, and for whom it is such a delight to labor.

Fraternity, in this comparatively new endeavor, is but paying the debt it promised to society in its original organization, by so generally adopting the principle as set forth in its varied and numerous rituals, and declarations of principle, of caring for orphans; and in the years to come will more than prove its right to the claim it makes, that the practice, as finally developed by its intelligent and unselfish guardians of this great philanthropy will be so perfected that it will in the fullest measure subserve not only the present, but the future interest of those we love and serve.

DISCUSSION BY

CHAS. H. KERNAN, SUPERINTENDENT NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME, TIFFIN

The problem of caring for the children in a fraternal home is the same problem that one meets in caring for the children in any home. If it is different in any way it is in the fact that private individuals meet and pay the bills, and for that reason assume that they should have a voice in the management of the institution.

Mr. LeFevre represents an ideal organization, and he is the Superintendent of an ideal home. Perhaps the most concise definition of the difference of the membership of the Junior Order and the Masonic Order for the purpose of this discussion is to say, that a man who joins the Masonic Order is attracted largely by the social features that the Masonic Order offers. Those who join the Junior Order are attracted by the social and patriotic features, but to a greater degree by the beneficial advantages that the Junior Order offers.

This is another way of saying that the membership that compose the Junior Order are poor men, to whom the loss of a job may mean that the family will suffer, and the loss of the father is a calamity, and many times the disorganization of the family.

The first thoughts of the mother is the feeling of inability to meet and settle satisfactorily the problem of caring for and keeping in order the family of boys and girls left her. Many times the strain she has undergone during the prolonged sickness of her husband has left her health and nerves shattered, and it does not take very much urging from friends to induce her to shift the responsibility of caring for her growing and noisy brood to the care of the home.

This question settled, the next is: can she find a home that will take her children, feed, clothe and educate? A home that will promise to keep together until such a time as she has gotten her grip on affairs, and she feels courageous enough to face the battle alone.

I have yet to find a mother who did not confidently hope to come back and get her children, perhaps in a month, or a year, or when she gets married again.

At the Junior Home the 323 children represent 131 mothers. Of the mothers, 65 mothers average 4 children each, sometimes two children, sometimes as many as 6; 44 mothers who have 2 children each, and 18, 1 child. Of these 131 mothers, 48 are dead, 41 married and 42 as yet unmarried.

Of the children whose father and mother are dead, the home is under contract to keep the child in the home until he is eighteen. The council of which the deceased father was a member is a party to the agreement or contract, and as the members of that council are constantly paying a stated sum for the care of these children, they of course insist on the contract being carried out.

The mother who has remarried is constantly hoping that in a short time conditions will improve so that they will be able to take their children out. Fourteen years of experience has taught me that this speculation is very rarely accomplished, and the same thing might be said of the mothers who have not remarried.

Some years ago I, too, joined the ranks of those who felt that the natural place for a child is in the home, if not with the mother, then a foster home, carefully selected. After spending two years—rather strenuous years—in explaining my ideas to the membership, I have come to the conclusion that the consensus of opinion at present is that I am a pretty good fellow, with some crazy ideas, but harmless.

I decided to let the Lord undertake the contract, and more attention is given now to the pressing problems of helping the mother find herself again and encourage her to take her children and resume the family life. And that is the real problem that confronts us now.

Gradually the idea is gaining headway in the membership of this order that the mother has a right to the child and the child a right to the mother, and I am hoping in time that it will be such a self-evident truth that every one must accept that the best interest of the order and the child will be served with perhaps a less cost to the membership; not in building a large industrial institution for the proper care and education of the children committed to the care, but in spending the same time and less money in searching among its membership for the childless home and putting a child there.

THE INTER-RELATION OF CHILDREN'S HOMES AND THE JUVENILE COURTS

LEWIS K. ST. JOHN, JUVENILE JUDGE, TROY

I do not want this audience to understand through my willingness to make a few remarks, I am to take the place of my friend, Judge Baggott; not at all. I am simply the blunder-buss as it were, to fire off the cannon, to enhance the discussion that will follow. Simply to make a presentation of the matter, so as to work out the program the committee has laid out for us this morning.

The Inter-Relation of Children's Homes and the Juvenile Courts is a subject that doubtless presents a good many questions which are of vital interest, not theoretically, but practically, to every Children's Home Superintendent here. I know that it is of great interest to every Juvenile Judge.

We are strangers to the discussion that has just preceded us. The only presentation of the subject we want to give is from the philanthropic side of it—the relation between the home and the court, their manner and purposes in carrying out such work.

You will note the keynote of all their problems is—is it for the best interest of all? Is it for the welfare of the child? Is it for the betterment of humanity? We cannot take these waifs and solve it in any other way.

The court and the superintendents of homes are so hedged about by circumstances, that we scarcely know under some circumstances what to do. As a superintendent of a children's home, some of you feel that the court is not in true sympathy with your work; when as workers we are. It is not possible, ladies and gentlemen,

to place upon the statute books of Ohio, a law that will deal accurately and justly with every situation, neither to the Juvenile Court, nor to the superintendent of a home, in a way satisfactory to all.

Every particular case presents a problem that will differ one from another as widely as one individual case will differ from another. In so far as we take up the law, we feel at times, that, if we cannot take a broader view of the law as laid down for us to follow, we very often fail in carrying out the purpose of that law. The *law* is merely the *direction* of the course to take up. We are to apply it to the needs as we find them in the facts presented to us, in the best way possible. We cannot work the spirit of the law in any other way. And, the *spirit* of the law given lives when the law is dead.

We cannot work out the welfare of the child unless we try to conserve the relationship between the parent and the child, is another thought. Note the keynote—conservation of the family tie. I want to say in mind this is of inestimable value, for the *home is the true American institution of government*.

We cannot break up entirely these homes we are temporarily robbing; we must conserve that family tie as much as possible. The parent in its future relationship may need the child, as much as the child now needs the parent. And to conserve that relationship, which we as individuals are responsible for, must be the policy of every Superintendent of a Home. He must carry on his work to that end as far as he can.

As to the inter-relation of the Juvenile Court, it appears that the Juvenile Court is merely the door-knob to your institution. Some person comes knocking at the door, for the purpose of admitting a child into that institution. The Juvenile Court has been there, the dependency of that child has been investigated—the door is opened into your institution. It is the heart of humanity. It has presented an asylum and a place of refuge to the little waif, who has no place else to go. There are multiple classes of these dependent children.

The majority of those who come to us are the so-called delinquent children. I want to say that a great majority of these so-called delinquent children are no more delinquent than you or I. And if not so labeled that child would get into your institution and find shelter. We have no place to send them.

I am in favor of enlarging your duties. If the law does not enlarge it, I am in favor of those who have the executive authority enlarging it, so that when the age of the child is such, regardless of the fact as to whether it was or was not labeled delinquent, *that* child could have a home and shelter in your institution.

For instance: I had a boy that was brought in before me on the charge of delinquency—*stealing a locomotive*. The locomotive was standing on the railroad track; the boy, about nine years of age, climbed upon the tender of the locomotive, pulled the wrong lever, and the locomotive ran away, came to a switch and toppled over. What was there in the act of that child that made it a delinquent? I sent him over to our Children's Home, where he would have the proper training and home influence, believing it would bring out in that boy the better part of his nature, instead of sending him to some reformatory or penal institution. What could there be in the heart of that nine-year-old child that would make it a delinquent? I think the term "delinquent" is a misnomer. If they are wanting in discipline, where shall we send them? Lancaster receives our children; they are taking all we send. Many and many a child goes there who ought not to go.

Another thing—the public cannot get away from the fact that the Juvenile Court is not a place of punishment. These children are brought into the court with that idea; that the court is there as a place of punishment. They think the Juvenile Court is a bug-a-boo, such as "The Goblins will get you if you don't watch out." That theory of the law is *wrong*. The Juvenile Court is not a place of punishment. The court is the child's friend. It is there to examine all conditions, and, if I have

the right conception of the Judge, he is only there to determine just what that child's rights are. He is to say to that child: You can do so and so; you can try this plan; you can do this, etc. Ofttimes we return a child to his home, to be looked after by one of our Probation Officers.

Now, then, many times that home in the eyes of many critics, will not be the proper place for that child; yet I think if we go up the scale of society until we reach the end of the alley, where the houses are found in which the homes appear to be better, we sometimes find conditions not one whit better. I want to say that some of the best citizenship of this country have come from homes that would have been condemned by the public. This is the problem.

I want to say we have one of the most liberal homes in the State of Ohio. The Superintendent opens its doors for every waif the Juvenile Court sends over there. If the court feels that the charge against the child is not sufficient to commit him to some institution like Lancaster, he sends the child into the Children's Home; and in doing so he feels he is committing no violation of the purpose and spirit of the law. The child that comes back from Lancaster may be, or may not be, labeled as a bad citizen. So the sole aim along all these lines is to work out so far as possible the welfare of the child.

Now, on the other side, in the County Children's Homes, I want to say to your Superintendents I have a very great sympathy in your work. In my three years' experience as Judge of the Probate Court, in connection with the Children's Homes, I think I know something of the work you do. I have supplied during vacations as Supply Superintendent; and I want to say in all earnestness I had a terrible time of it. Problems inconceivable to the laity many times confronted me. And to those who have the milk of *human kindness* in their hearts there are some things that come up in the Children's Homes that are just as hard problems as one would care to bear with. Remember, your court is in true sympathy with you, and as such you should *both* work together to the greatest advantage.

Now as to your Board of Trustees, consisting of men and women, for there are frequently women on the board. They are persons who are appointed by the authorities to go to your institution, to give that management their services without pay. They come from here and there when a meeting is called. They leave their private interests to take up the business of that institution, listen to the requests of the Superintendent, which they try to take care of, and they depart. They are wanting in the point of contact with the real problems.

There is another committee appointed by your Probate Judge. (You will remember I am a Probate Judge.) This committee is a Board of County Visitors, appointed by him to visit and inspect all charitable and correctional institutions in the county. In many places they are called the "Smelling Committee." You feel that they come there to pry into your business affairs. The theory of that board is this: here is a group of citizens of the county, without home or friends, and for whom the law has provided an institutional home. This board is supposed to come there to find out whether these public charges are receiving the benefits of that law, as it should be given to them. It is hard to find a Board of County Visitors absolutely and unqualifiedly fair, honest and liberal in their views and investigations, however much they may attempt to be so. Ofttimes because of a misconception of their duties, more than anything else, they go to an institution as a sort of a prying committee. But they should not visit the home to criticize, nor to pass judgment on the problem of the home as they see them; for they are waiting in point of actual contact, and if any Superintendent has a Board of County Visitors whose actions show anything but good will to the personnel of the management of that institution, I want to say that the English language is not a proper vehicle of expression to convey to that Board of County Visitors the message they should have.

Of course when they come to your home they are not there principally to praise you. Neither should they be there to criticize you specially, but to help you in the way of suggestions if necessary. If you are needing criticism, you should take it kindly, for we are all subject to criticism. If you are doing the things that you think are right, and you think they are wrong in their criticism, kindly and courteously announce it, and then go into it and see whether you are right. If they should be wrong and you should be right, just keep on your way, remembering, after all, you are interested both in the same great mission as concerns the little child.

You will always get criticism. If you are not doing your duty you will have more criticism than if you do it well. You are the executive in charge of the home, just as the Judge is in charge of the court. The home represents *deeds and duty*. We think no one should be denied the privilege of helping along these lines.

I trust you will call upon the Judge of your county; let him help you and thus together work for the welfare of the child in the truest sense.

Now when we send a child to Lancaster, if in the wisdom of the Juvenile Court it is best to take that child out of the institution before his term has expired, we bring him back and place him where we may aid him in working out his destination. I had a boy whose parents found work for him if they could get him out of the institution. They took the matter up with me. I ordered a rehearing of the case, and brought the child back. I think I have a right to put that child back into an environment where he can work out his future, accomplishing the welfare of the individual in the highest and best way in the elements of human judgment to do.

But the needs of the home itself are many and peculiar. In homes where the mother is lazy and neglectful, I would be in favor of taking that class of mothers and mothers who are derelict of their duties and housing the mother as well as the child until such time as we can bring that mother under proper training to see her duty as we see it.

MR. WAY: I would like to ask a question. It is this: Have the Trustees a right to take a child out from an institution and place it in a home without the consent of the Judge who sent it there?

JUDGE ST. JOHN: They have the right. When the Judge commits a child to a home his authority ceases. So it does when committing a child to a State institution, his authority properly ceases. But that presents one of the most vital problems we have to deal with. This is my final word. In case of doubt, two officers working together for the welfare of humanity should and will resolve the doubt in favor of the welfare of the child.

MR. SAUNDERS: This is the thing that confronts me: A child sent by the Juvenile Court to my institution has been there a year and over without the payment of the expenses of its maintenance by the court, or any one under the order of the court. Does the court still have jurisdiction over that child who has been there 14 or 15 months without board being paid?

JUDGE ST. JOHN: I am of the definite opinion my court would have the right to call that child back into the court for a rehearing of the case, and if the court after investigating all conditions, finds in his judgment that it was for the welfare of the child to place it in that institution, that the Trustees would and should make the concession, and let the court have continued jurisdiction. When a child is placed in a foster home you have the right of the third party. But in my opinion it would be the right of the court to supersede the rights of all other parties.

DISCUSSION BY

E. J. BROWN, SUPERINTENDENT LUCAS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, MAUMEE

I have listened attentively to the Judge's interpretation of the laws, as they apply to the "Inter-Relation of Children's Homes and Juvenile Courts" and I would like to say I wish we had that Judge up in our county. I want to congratulate Mr. Fish on

the Judge he has to do business with. We have not always got a man so fair-sided as the speaker we have just heard from. I know we have been edged in here for this discussion when we have not the time on the schedule. This discussion and address should have come yesterday; however, I will occupy just a few minutes.

I approve of the good heart of the Judge, in the case of the boy brought before him branded as a thief, who believed there could be nothing in the heart of a nine-year-old child to sustain such a charge. So he was taken to the Children's Home, believing that there he would be absolved into the family and be all right.

That is the spirit of the man who wants to help a boy to get the right start if it has been denied him. The spirit that wants to help, and not *punish*—to make citizens and not criminals of these dependent children.

The relationship between the management of the County Children's Homes and the County Juvenile Court should be the most cordial. These two branches of the county government should be made up, and usually are made up of men who are big enough and broad enough and urbane enough and generous enough and polite enough to be good neighbors at all times with each other, and with all associations with which they have to have relations.

The County Children's Home in Ohio is an institution conceived and instituted a good many years ago, when well administered and in accordance with the intentions of the law, it becomes a blessing to its community.

The County Juvenile Court in Ohio was provided for by law twelve years ago. It is now on its thirteenth year. It is a great blessing to the children of Ohio—a greater blessing than I can describe. The existence, in any county in Ohio, of a well-managed Children's Home, and a well-conducted Juvenile Court, eliminates many childhood dangers, and adds immeasurably to the joy of living among children.

Efficiency and coöperation between these two branches of county government will brighten the life of every really unfortunate child in the county. It will save scores and hundreds of children from the State Industrial Schools at Lancaster and Delaware.

A visit to either one of the Juvenile Reformatories will reveal a lot of little boys or girls who would never have been there in the world if the counties in which they were raised had done what they were entitled to do under the law to save them from the *reformatory*.

Children are many times sent to these reformatories in desperation by the Juvenile Judge, because there is no County Children's Home, or because the Children's Home management declines to honestly coöperate with the Juvenile Judge in the work of making better and happier the lives of the unfortunate children of the county.

I have said the relations between these two county organizations should be most cordial. They will be the most cordial, if the officials of the two concerns are the right kind of people. Two neighbors living on the same street, and in the same block, each with a large family of children, will have the happiest of relations together, if all the parents are people made of the right sort of stuff. And it will not be necessary for any parent or either family to get entirely off the earth.

A County Children's Home and a County Juvenile Court will live happily together and honor the work in which they are engaged if each fills his mission and expects the other to do the same.

Each enterprise has a province to fill and no good will come of trying to narrow or extend that province.

The Children's Home which declines to receive any child which has been sent there by the Juvenile Court is limiting its opportunity for serving the children of its county. The court may likewise save itself some trouble and limit its usefulness if it refuses to consider cases which might by some interpretation of the law be saddled on to the Children's Home, which rightfully belongs to the jurisdiction of the court.

In the same way each enterprise may make the mistake of trespassing on the province of the other if it has not a wise and sensible management.

Each one of these two good neighbors, the Juvenile Court and the Children's Home, should conduct his household so well that he will always have a happy relationship with the other.

I might call your attention to a number of cases in which the relationship is shown between the Juvenile Court and the Children's Home of one county, but I will refrain because of the limited time.

But let me repeat what I said a few minutes ago. The relationship between the Juvenile Court and the Children's Home should be that of two neighbors with large families, each in a home of his own, each independent of the other, each dependent on the other, just as all neighbors are dependent on each other for the happiness of their families.

HOW SHOULD WE DEAL WITH THE HOMELESS INFANT AND THE DEPENDENT MOTHER AND INFANT?

MRS. WM. G. BILES, PRESIDENT HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND
FOUNDLINGS, CINCINNATI

The Homeless Infant

To many persons such an idea as a homeless infant would seem preposterous, but the social worker knows it is only too true. We find the homeless infant ever in our midst, abandoned by unknown parents in a filthy dirty cellar, in the arms of some kind individual, in the railroad station, in the rooming or boarding house, abandoned, neglected, and left in the most pitiable condition. Many babies are rendered homeless by erring mothers who surrender them to institutions often for economic reasons, being unable to care for their offspring. Sometimes an infant is rendered homeless and brought by its father to an institution because the mother has deserted it, or has been taken from it by death, illness or insanity.

What is more helpless than a little baby?

Nothing shows neglect more quickly.

It is utterly dependent upon some one. The homeless infant must be cared for and there are enough loving hearts and hands to love and care for each and every little one. The only question seems to be, "What is the wisest and best way to bring the homeless infant to a good home and place it amidst surroundings which will afford it the greatest help in working out a high and worthy career?" It has been well said, "When you save a man or woman, you save a unit, but when you save a boy or girl, you save a whole multiplication table."

In Biblical times we have a striking example of how Moses was provided with a home, and the wonderful results. The story of Moses tells us how his mother cared for him for three months, and when she could no longer hide him, made an ark of bulrushes and placed it in the flags by the river's bank.

We are told how Pharoah's daughter found the ark and opening it saw the child. And, behold, the babe wept, and she had compassion on him and he finally became the adopted son in a king's household and grew to be a mighty man in Israel. This is only one story of a homeless infant. Who can forecast the results in saving these infants whether we may not be saving to our nations great men and women? "God works in a mysterious way, his wonders to preform."

The infant has the first right, which right is considered a foundation principle of our civilization, namely, the right to live.

"The condition of a nation is not measured by the strongest, but by the weakest." Not the regard had for and the respect paid to the strong, but the con-

sideration shown to and the anxiety manifested in behalf of the weak, reflect the true glory of a nation's might, and reveal the distance that separates it from barbarism. "After the infant's first right to live comes the future. Two-fifths of a child's future depends upon its heredity, two-fifths upon its environments and one-fifth upon its education. If a proper home and adequate education is provided, the hereditary influence may be overcome.

The average homeless infant comes into the world often wronged before its birth. Take for example the mother and her illegitimate child. The mother has been anxious, worried and badly nourished, and, in other words to conceal her condition, she has laced herself unduly, or has injured the child by efforts to produce an abortion. Sometimes she falls into the hands of some ignorant midwife, or an unprincipled mother, who is willing to sacrifice the child in order to save the family's reputation. The baby is abandoned and becomes a homeless infant. Consequently, many of these homeless infants are very pitiful specimens of human nature, with their weak physique and inherited weakness of character, which must be overcome by proper surroundings and necessary education. It must be constantly kept in mind that after the inherent right to life is the right to good citizenship. We must determine how these homeless infants can be developed into useful citizens and become a help instead of a burden to society.

Our charitable and public institutions can and do provide the homeless infants with temporary shelter. Whenever practicable a suitable home is provided immediately, one in which a high moral and religious tone is emphasized. The foster parents should be mentally, physically and financially able to care for the infant that it may grow to maturity, strong in body, mind and character. Many of our homeless infants are illegitimate and surrendered by the mother to an institution. Some are from the middle class and are healthy, normal babies. It would seem best to find a home for this class at once. Childless homes can be found readily where such infants can have the proper foster parents and good home influences. The delicate and weak baby, with all its inherited weaknesses and diseases, can be temporarily cared for in a foundling home. Here it will have the care of trained nurses and a competent staff of physicians for the first three months of its life which is the most critical period of life. Here, too, the infant will have suitable supervision and be protected from the dangers which beset such infants. Its feeding will be regulated properly and it will be carefully guarded against contagion and infection, cholera infantum and other infants' diseases.

In these institutions many are saved from blindness by having their eyes properly examined. Much of the blindness is due to the carelessness of physicians who attend the infant at birth. After the critical period in an infant's life is passed, then a carefully selected home can be found by a responsible home-finding agency. An adoptive home with proper surroundings is the ideal place for a homeless infant. We do not wish to keep the infant in an institution unless, for some reason, the child is undesirable and cannot be placed in a home.

In our Cincinnati Home, out of the one hundred and eighty-five babies, who were placed in homes in a given period of time, only eighteen died, although some were placed at a very young age and none of them over one year of age. Some of these died when they were four or five years of age, having fallen victims to contagious diseases.

We believe this is a remarkable record and shows the value of the institution's methods and the fitness of the adopted home. The United States Bureau of Census on Mortality for the year 1912 estimates that three hundred thousand babies die who were less than one year of age and that half of these deaths were needless. If this one hundred and fifty thousand babies, whose deaths were needless, had received such care and attention as is given in our institution and similar institutions, they might have been saved.

THE DEPENDENT MOTHER AND INFANT

Let us now turn to the consideration of another phase of our subject—the dependent mother and infant. Most of the dependents of the nation are the children of laboring people, children of the poor and the unfortunate. By far the most important and valuable philanthropic work is not the curative, but the preventive. To check dependency by studying thoroughly its causes and by effectively remedying the conditions that contribute to dependency, should be the constant aim of society.

The New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children is worthy of our consideration as an example of methods of baby saving work.

The infant mortality rate of New Zealand has been for some time recognized as the lowest of any country, and it is in a large measure due to the activity of this society. Such a work might be wisely undertaken in the small towns and rural districts of our own country.

New Zealand is a young vigorous country with a scattered population, having no very large cities. In view of the marked and growing interest in the preservation of infant health in the smaller cities and rural communities of our country, it is believed that similar volunteer efforts in this country would produce similar results. Public interest was enlisted in the work of this society. Seventy volunteer committees in as many districts maintained the educational work in conjunction with the central office. The Government itself assisted in various ways and although the death rate of infants in New Zealand was one of the most favorable in the world, it was felt that it was too high and with this conviction Dr. Truby King made a plea for educational work in his statement that a "generally diffused knowledge and recognition of infant requirements and maternal duties would save the community one life per diem and would correspondingly increase the strength and vitality of the rising generation."

Let us compare the death rate of New Zealand with some of our own States and cities. Owing to our laxity in regard to registration of births and deaths in our own country, accurate figures are not always obtainable, but we quote the most reliable. In New Zealand the death of infants one year of age, for every one hundred births in 1910 was 5.1; in New York, 12.9; Rhode Island, 15.8; in the city of Lowell, Mass., 23.1; Cincinnati, 13.1; Columbus, 12.1; Los Angeles, 9.7; Seattle being the lowest, 8.2. Dundeden, New Zealand, with a population of sixty-five thousand, reduced its infant mortality, by the work of the Society, from 1907 to 1912, until it was 3.8.

Among the activities of this Society the most interesting features are: a system of State registration of nurses, registration of midwives, government maternity hospitals, supervision of infant asylums and kindred institutions and a complete registration of births. The Society is supervised by the Government and received financial aid from the Government. The city and Government officials coöperate cordially with the Society whenever occasion arises.

New Zealand has a perfect system of birth and death registration, which aids the Health Society in every stage of its work and has made it possible at all times to gauge the effect of the work in reducing the number of infant deaths. The functions of the Society are as follows:

To uphold the sacredness of the body and the duty of health; to fit every mother for the natural calls of motherhood. To acquire and disseminate information and knowledge on matters affecting the health of women and children. To employ especially trained and qualified nurses, with a view to conserving the health and strength of the rising generation and rendering both mother and offspring hardy, healthy and resistive to disease. To promote legislative reforms in matters pertaining to the health of women and children. To coöperate with any present and future organizations which are working for any of the foregoing or cognate objects.

The work of the Society is mainly educational. The Society takes the stand that its functions while broadly humanitarian are not patronizing or charitable, not even in the ordinary sense philanthropic, but are essentially patriotic and educational.

For preventive work in the large cities one of our co-workers advocates an educational health center, where the parents are educated, doctors, nurses and assistants trained, and by placing of the knowledge and material things necessary to the conservation of infant life within the economic reach of all who may have need of them, any community can achieve a complete program for reducing the necessity of the dependent mother and infant by the establishment and development, one after another, until the entire city is covered by district unit educational stations. Until the preventive work becomes effective, provision must be made for the dependent mother and infant.

In Germany the mother is able to provide for the family, when dependent through the death of the father, by compulsory industrial insurance. Every working-man's family in Germany gets a pension of sixty per cent of the wage earner's income on his death. The dependent mother is now helped in many states by the mother's pension, the Day Nursery, State and philanthropic institutions. It is always for the best interest of the infant and for the mother not to separate them, except in rare cases. It takes mother's love, mother's arms and mother's breast and considerable common sense to grow a human properly for the first nine months, and no institution, no matter how scientific or philanthropic, can replace these things.

No good mother will give up her infant and most mothers are good, provided the economic burdens are lifted from her shoulders. She has rendered to society a service by becoming a mother and she continues to render a social service if she devotes herself to the child and brings it up to be a good citizen. Society is morally bound to help the mother discharge that purpose for which nature has called her, and society in aiding the mother, keeps the child at home, helps the child, in many cases serve as an anchor to save the mother from the terrible danger that confronts the young mother, who is forced to go out into the big cities and fight the battle for the maintenance of herself and infant. Help the dependent mother financially to rear her infant, often appointing a guardian, to look after their physical and intellectual welfare, will become friends to the mother and infant, especially see that she has a little friendship. "Few die from starvation or lack of food, but thousands die every year morally and physically from lack of friendship." Give them a little bit of love and encouragement.

There is another interest in keeping the mother and infant together, that is the chance of being cared for in her old age. It is very possible to have a large institution in each community where the dependent mother and infant could be helped to live together, according to our ideas of a home, until the child was six or seven years of age, then the dependent mother would have gained her strength physically and morally and would be able to go out into the world and properly provide for the child or the infant might be kept for the mother, without her surrendering it, until it had reached school age.

There are few institutions where a mother can leave her child for a number of years without surrendering it. The claim of the unmarried mother and illegitimate infant is often cruelly ignored. Even these children and mothers are worth saving and their needs are not essentially different from that of the other helpless mothers and children. Their needs should enlist our sympathy and help, for has not our Heavenly Father said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

There is never a time in a girl's life when she needs a friend more than during the first days and months of unmarried motherhood. She feels that she has been ostracized, that the hand of everyone is against her. A friend is truly welcome and the only friend is often the institution. Here she should remain and nurse her child until the critical period in the child's life is past, then after this time, if the unmarried mother wishes to retain her child, she should not be denied the privilege. The desire of the mother should be the prompting influence in deciding upon the matter. If she keeps the child, proper provision should be made for them, if not, care should

be taken that the unmarried mother is protected from the evils that are sure to be thrust in her way.

A home should be provided for the infant when the mother gives up her child and all records of the past should be concealed so that the babe may grow to maturity with no shadow which the unscrupulous public may hold against it. Unmarried mothers and their children do become useful citizens and the percentage will increase as the public learns to look upon them as victims of unfortunate circumstances.

"Oh God, show compassion on the wicked;
The virtuous have already been blessed by Thee in being virtuous."

DISCUSSION BY

REV. C. H. LEBLOND, DIRECTOR OF CHARITIES, DIOCESE OF CLEVELAND

Listening to the paper just read by Mrs. Biles, one sentence in particular struck me with force. That sentence, that seemed to sum up the entire question of how we should deal with the homeless infant. And that one sentence contained the solution of the problem.

"We should seek the wisest and best way to bring the infant to a good home." And when that has been done, and only then, have we fulfilled our duty to the infant confided to our care. There are, however, a number of considerations that must be taken into account before the infant is placed.

One of the most important I feel is this: Determine whether the child is really permanently homeless; for some babies are only in need of temporary care and may be returned to their parents. Others are permanently homeless, and only these have we any right to place for adoption. And we should exercise great care, that we may never by hasty action deprive an infant of its natural parent.

If the infant is a full orphan, of course there is no problem other than finding the proper home. But often when only one parent is dead, the remaining parent, overcome by sorrow and despairing of the future, desires to surrender the infant, fearing the burden of its care. And in instances of this kind we should act slowly.

For, after the first poignant stress of sorrow has passed, the future often looks brighter, opportunities multiply, and the bereaved parents can take a saner view of life and find some way to keep their children with them.

We should render all the assistance that we can, but keep in mind that the right of the parent and child is mutual; that the child has just as much claim upon the parent as the parent has right to the child. And that no parent can surrender the child's right to its protection and help until it has proved beyond question that the parent is unable to fulfill the duty that parenthood brings with it.

Where the child is made homeless through desertion I think we should wait a reasonable time before placement, and use the law and all other means at our disposal to locate the parents and force them to care for their child.

Very often we are obliged to remove a child from its home owing to the improper surroundings there. And we should never be satisfied, simply to take the child and place it, without making every possible effort to improve the home to such an extent that the child may remain in it. If by an improper home we mean simply a home in which the child is receiving improper care, we should try to determine whether the lack of care is due to ignorance, poverty or neglect, and whether to educate, assist, or prosecute, as the case may warrant.

One of the most serious problems in connection with homeless infants is that which arises from illegitimacy. It is in cases of this kind that the greatest care and attention and thought are required. We have on the one hand the mutual right of parent and child, which urges us to refuse the surrender of the child. And on the other hand, we have always the danger that in the refusal to accept the mother's surrender, we are simply sending the child to be placed by the doctor or an advertise-

ment, or an individual, without investigation before or supervision after. In cases of this kind, I am under the impression that the best work can be done by a Maternity Home, where mother and child may remain together for some time after birth, and where the decision as to the disposition of the child may be postponed until such time as the unmarried mother is able to take a reasonable and normal view of the situation.

She is then enabled to become accustomed to her situation, there is a chance for mother love to develop, and a greater probability that she will find a means of caring for the infant to whom she has given life.

We all agree that mother and child should remain together. We all encourage the unmarried mother to retain possession of her child; but, are we doing enough to make it possible for her? Do we realize thoroughly the difficulties and disgrace that she must face? And, do we not too often, send her forth to face that battle unaided and alone?

I know that there is a movement afoot in many of the large communities to prevent mothers from the rural counties coming to the city to the maternity homes. This movement is justified on the grounds that the resident county is responsible for her care. But, with private institutions at least, our charity should be broader than our locality; and we should think more of the welfare of the mother and child than of the locality in which we happen to be situated. If we are working for charity, then we must think more of the need of the afflicted, and less of the residence of those who require our care.

When we have once determined that the child is really homeless, then there is only one way to proceed; that is the solution that Mrs. Biles has given. "We should seek the wisest and best way to bring the child into a proper home."

THE ESSENTIALS AND IMPORTANCE OF ADEQUATE RECORDS IN CHILDREN'S HOMES

F. D. SAUNDERS, SUPERINTENDENT SUMMIT COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, AKRON

If any of you have any feelings of regret that the State did not go dry this last election, you will feel compensated for it when you find out what a dry paper I have prepared for your pleasure this afternoon.

It is unavoidably so, because it is given to you more as a document for reference, than anything you could take away.

I realize that this subject has been ably and fully covered in an exhaustive manner, and on first thought one might be led to think that any further consideration would be unnecessary. Assuming that such papers and literature apply primarily to state institutions, home-finding agencies, boarding and aid societies, it is very desirable that the public children's homes and private children's institutions of Ohio, should have a standard plan of recording their peculiar work.

It has fallen to my lot to write such a paper for a basis of discussion. Being a member of the Committee on Uniform Records, and having merged my individual preference with those of the other members, I shall endeavor to make it harmonize with the finding of said committee.

For clearness in discussion, it may be well to consider the various entries under the three main divisions into which they naturally fall, viz: Financial, Statistical and Individual.

FINANCIAL

Vouchers for purchases should be made out for signature of Trustees and Superintendent. The vouchers should be printed on back of bill heads, or when more convenient the original bills may be pasted on this voucher. Vouchers when thus approved should be filed with the County Auditor and notice sent to the merchant, from whom purchase is made, to call for warrant on the County Treasurer, if he is conven-

ient to the County Seat. Otherwise the Auditor should mail warrant. A duplicate should be kept on file in the office of the institution. These bills should be entered in a book and classified to meet the requirements of the Board of State Charities. This book should have columns for each heading, excepting the minor items of plumbing, postage, stationary, furniture, insurance, lumber and funeral expenses, which could be all in the same column and be subdivided at the end of the fiscal year.

Salaries and wages could be treated the same way. This will save book room and not add much to the work at the end of the year. On August 31st these columns should be added and balanced crosswise to equal a column entitled, "Total Amount of Current Expense," and this, added to the footings of the two columns for the extraordinary expenses of improvements and repairs, should equal the total expenditures for the year, and agree with the books of the County Auditor. Columns may be added to show the receipts from Taxation, Board, etc., or a few pages in the back of the book may be used for this purpose.

For a record of board paid by parents, a receipt book with consecutive numbers recommended. It may be printed with a stub bearing the same number, or two receipts numbered alike, to be used, with carbon paper, original to be given parent, and carbon copy left in book. From this book the amounts, names, dates and numbers should be copied in a cash book, for use of the Deputy State Auditor. They can also, and should be posted to an individual account kept in connection with the child's history. This financial system is usable in public homes, but most of the principles of it could be adapted to private institutions, and are doubtless already in use in some form by them.

STATISTICAL

A Day Book is very important and should have columns for admissions and dismissals, which will show the total number admitted and readmitted for each month and year. (Enter readmissions in red ink), also total number placed in homes, returned to relatives and a column including deaths, runaways, transfers to other institutions, etc. A remark column next to this can be used to specify which.

The name of child admitted or dismissed, together with the date, should be entered *at once* in the proper column of this book. It will take only a fraction of a minute and will insure that the details which belong in the individual records and can be entered at leisure, are not overlooked. A column for a check mark when this is done, will assist in this direction. A record of the daily average of inmates is also essential and no other record than the pad furnished by the Board of State Charities is necessary for this.

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

Individual records which become a history of the child, to a greater or less extent, should be kept. Their importance can hardly be overestimated and their usefulness, in some cases will increase as years go by. Relatives may be located, and, if proper and right, be re-united, bequests and property reach the ward for whom intended and other advantages will be brought to light with their use.

These are facts that have been found useful and necessary by those institutions which have carefully kept such a record, and while it is true that in the vast majority of cases there will be no need for such history, there is no certain way of foreseeing *which* individuals will need it, and the only safe and certain method is to fully and accurately keep the record of each child, even years after maturity, should any important fact be learned. Exceptions to this rule may be made in cases of temporary care or board of children, who are returned to parents or near relatives.

These records may be in either book form or on cards, as preferred. My own preference, after much experience, is decidedly in favor of cards. They are more easily handled, and have the additional advantage of keeping the entire history in

one place, while in a book, when the page is filled, the record must be transferred to another page, or another book, if the original one is already full.

A good filing case is necessary, which should be large enough to last ten years. As these records should not be seen by anyone but the proper officials, they should always be kept in a locked case containing folders bearing the name and serial, or admission number of the child, and arranged in numerical order. These folders should contain the history card, the admission blank, surrender blank, copy of adoption papers, medical record, correspondence to, from, and about the child and the home wherein placed, etc. When these drawers are filled, the folders of children who are dead, or who were only temporary cases, may be transferred to a cheaper filing case which may be kept in a closet or basement.

The history records are the most valuable and important of any in our institutions. They have a bearing on the welfare of human souls, and should be carefully and accurately kept. Their value cannot be measured in money and the small expense necessary to install and maintain them ought not to be grudged by any board or taxpayer. The history card (or book) should have printing, with blank spaces for recording:

1. The name and serial number of the child.
2. Dates of admission and birth.
3. By whom brought and name of officer, or court sending or committing, if any.
4. Cause of dependency.
5. Names of parents and addresses, and if living or dead.
6. Facts pertaining to the right to place, and if surrendered.
7. Name of person or organization from whom to receive instructions or to whom notice of death or illness may be sent.
8. Names and addresses of immediate relatives.
9. A record of board due and paid.

A "family history" is recommended by the Committee on Records of this conference and should be kept in connection with the foregoing "history." The Board of State Charities has prepared a very complete blank for this purpose, which may be used just as now printed and kept in the folder with the other records and papers. It is hardly presumable that all the information called for by this blank can be obtained in every case. In fact, children will be brought to our institutions, of whom little more is known than their names, and the "family history" will probably always remain an unfilled blank. But such information as *is* known can be entered and added to from time to time as additional facts are ascertained.

If a book is used instead of cards, one page could be printed like the said blank and the page opposite used for the history of the child. This way would be more expensive and is a good concrete illustration of the advantage of cards over books.

Auxiliary records may be kept on separate cards for as many different purposes as the individual institution wishes. I strongly recommend two cards, which are used in the Summit County Home, of which I am Superintendent, a medical record showing the children's contagious diseases contracted before admission and after, also operations, dentistry, etc., needed, and when performed. In case of such attention being required, this card should be put temporarily, in the back of the filing drawer, with others of like nature and await the suitable time for attention. When this is done, the entry should be made and the card placed in its regular folder, unless there are other troubles to be remedied, in which case it should remain in the back of the drawer until everything has been attended to.

A conduct card is used in our institution, and is easily kept. It is very valuable, both as to discipline and in intelligently recommending the child for a prospective home. There is only time in this paper for the above allusion, but a full description of its use may be found in a paper read before the Matron's Section last year, at Akron, by Mrs. Saunders. (See Vol. 20, No. 2, page 77, of the Charities and Correction Bulletin.)

The time spent in keeping up all of the foregoing is well spent and should take precedence over all other office work. It need not take very long for each child, but should be done, if possible, on the day that the event occurs. A regular order of making these entries will do much to insure their accuracy, as one is less liable to forget some part. If the great value and importance of these records is fully realized, it will not be difficult to keep them up.

Up to this point everything in this paper has pertained to the life of the child before admission to the institution and during his stay there. Of far greater importance is the record when placed in a home. The Committee on Uniform Records before mentioned, has recommended a separate report for this.

In case a book is used, an outline of the principal facts should be copied from the Admission Record for ready reference. If the card system is used, this will be unnecessary, if the card containing this record is kept in the same folder as the original record. This record should show:

1. The date when placed.
2. The name and Post Office address of the family taking the child; also, if in the country, the name of the county and township in which they live, together with full directions for reaching the home.
3. The terms on which placed, whether for adoption, indenture or other agreement.
4. A Statement of the condition of the home and family, together with that of the character of the foster parents. Much detail in this entry may be saved by using a complete blank form for "Application for a Child," and filing the same in the folder.
5. A record of adoption or indenture. While making this entry, make another at the same time, and under the heading "Special Information" on the last page of the "Report Concerning Wards" which you will send to the Board of State Charities, at the close of the month. This is a better way than trusting to memory for two or three weeks.
6. A record of visits to the child and family with a report of each visit. (If space on card is insufficient, use a separate sheet, referring to same on card.)
7. A record of payments on behalf of the child to the Superintendent, in accordance with terms of indenture.
8. Miscellaneous entries, viz:—changes of address or circumstances of foster parents. A transfer of the child to another home. The return of the child to the institution, with reasons therefore, and any other information that may be of value.
9. A record of events after the child is old enough to be self-sustaining. It is generally thought that if we look after a child up to this point, our responsibilities should cease. While this stand is usually correct, no harm can, and in some cases much good, will come from recording anything learned by correspondence or otherwise, regarding our wards, at any period of their lives, as pointed out before. A change of address or occupation, marriage, (with change of name, if a girl), babies born, church membership. These are easily recorded, once you "get the habit." It is true with

over half of the individuals, these facts will be of no practical use, but the help given even to a small minority, is worth all the time and effort required to make the record of all, and no one can determine in advance which ones will be benefited.

One thing more is absolutely needed to make these records usable, viz:

1. An alphabetial index of inmates, giving serial numbers (white card), this group should be counted at the end of our year and equal the number of children in the institution August 31st. A good time is when at the table, when each card should be compared with the specified child.
2. An alphabetical index of past inmates. This can be made by transferring card from first index to this (white card).
3. An index of children out on trial (colored card). This group will always be small and need not be in any exact order.
4. An index of children placed in homes who have passed the trial period and have been legally adopted, indentured, or otherwise permanently placed. This should be arranged by localities, (grouped by counties) and is made by transferring the index card from the trial group to this one (colored card). Other subdivisions may be added at any time, if desired.

One other book should be alluded to, viz: The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees. These will vary some with requirements of the different Boards, but usually should at least cover:

1. Names of Trustees present and absent.
2. Report of changes in number of children, and visits to homes where wards are placed.
3. Authorization of spent money.
4. A list of bills approved.
5. Amount of money received during the month.
6. Confirmation of Matrons employed.
7. Miscellaneous business, etc.

I fear that some of the superintendents who have had but little experience in clerical work will be thinking that this system is too cumbersome and complicated. To such I would say that I believe it adaptable to any County Home, and that when once mastered and understood, is simple and easy to keep. I have used it myself for over three years and believe it especially adapted to our County Homes and a great time saver when necessary to refresh ones memory when exact facts are needed, especially in recommending a child to prospective foster parents and in court trials. Its value will become more apparent the longer it is used.

DISCUSSION BY

MRS. JOSEPHINE LAIBLE, SUPERINTENDENT, HURON COUNTY
CHILDREN'S HOME, NORWALK.

It is a very great pleasure to me to be classed among the workers of this organization, to meet these earnest men and women who are interested in the care and training of helpless children.

But it seems to me that Mr. Saunders has hardly left room for discussion of his able and interesting paper on records in the children's homes. He has made it plain in every detail, the advisability of correct methods, not only in finance, but statically and individually.

We all know that financial records must be kept accurately. No business house, no public institution or private house, can prosper financially without knowing where the money comes from and where it goes. A record of receipts and expenditures is a necessity.

County funds are always correctly cared for as Mr. Saunders explained, by transacting business with the County Officials.

I was glad to know it had been suggested that a "Minute Book," for use at the Trustees' meeting be so arranged with classified blank spaces for business purposes. It would not only be helpful to the Secretary, but insure correctness, and the danger of overlooking some important matters.

I think a minute book so arranged, showing each month's receipts and expenditures, would be most helpful, also all money paid in benevolences should, in my mind be kept in records that will be filed away long after we are gone. These records will show to others who gave of their money and means to aid and encourage the work for the homeless ones. It might be an inspiration to others to do likewise.

As to the family history of these children, we usually know too little. I was thinking as Mr. Saunders read his paper, of what I overheard two of my little tots saying the other day as I came into the room. They were having a spirited discussion as to which had the most relation. Raymond said he had packs of uncles, aunts, cousins, some grand fathers and grand mothers, a papa and a mama, and "*that there Andrew*" (Andrew being his new step father). Dorothy sorrowfully said, "I have'nt so many; but I have a good many brothers and sisters, a mama and a *couple of fathers*."

Sometimes our knowledge of the family is almost as vague and visionary as these little ones. While in many cases we would find much to shock and sometimes to appall us, would we not be able to have more *patience* with inherited tendencies, be better prepared to carefully train and help the ones who have missed so much in birth and breeding.

It has been mentioned how necessary it might be to trace back in a child's history. This might happen only occasionally, but the records would be the proof positive, and it would be most satisfactory to the Superintendent to be able to quickly and accurately furnish information required. But the record, I think most important of all, is that of "Wards placed out."

I admit the first blanks I received to fill out relative to "Wards placed out," I felt it an added burden; I will tell you what convinced me of the great need of such records.

I was asked to give a record of every child placed out from Huron County since the Home was founded, 30 years ago. I carefully searched the old record book, finding that it was impossible to trace back farther than the five years that I had been manager of the Home. Only the record of admittance, of age—sometimes the name of parties taking child, but nothing covering the information required. I was obliged to write Mr. Williams, explaining the omission of the previous history of the child placed out from our institution.

I do not question the methods of my predecessors; I know how hard their work was with the limited income of a home that until within three years ago was partially a charitable institution. They had not much time for only the necessities, and undoubtedly these Matrons, if they had been reached, could have given some personal history of wards they had kept in touch with, but the fact remains, *no record had been kept* to prove this.

We should be able to keep in touch with our children in foster homes, with their interests until they are able to go out into the world, prepared if possible to do their part in the battle of life.

We should know thoroughly the homes into which these children go from our care and protection. We should be assured if possible that it is the best home for the

child. Mistakes are made, but should be corrected without delay, and the record we are asked to keep is the stronghold we have, for it is imperative that the visits are made, that watchful care be taken, to be able to report each month.

Too much care can not be taken in the selecting or accepting of a home for these dependent children. I feel this strongly. I can hardly express to you my anxiety for the welfare of the helpless ones entrusted to my care. It is the making or marring of a life. It places upon us a great responsibility.

I am sometimes criticized because I am a little slow in placing my children out. I find so few homes where I feel it is best for the child, where they will have the careful Christian training so necessary to develop the men and women so much desired from these same children. But if we are careful in visiting our wards and keep the records carefully, the facts that are of vital importance to the child is shown in black and white. *That* is always convincing.

I will say in conclusion as to the methods advised, the card system undoubtedly would be very useful, especially in large institutions. I could hardly say I would be able myself to sign all these cards. But I approve Mr. Saunders' method, and I am sure *his records are correct*.

TYPICAL SYSTEMS FOR THE CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES

J. E. HAGERTY, PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY,
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS.

The system in vogue in the United States for the care of children are the following: (1) Private institutions supported in whole or in part at public expense. Examples: New York and California. (2) One state receiving institutions from which children are bound out. Examples: Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and others. (3) The boarding out or placing out of children at public expense by a State Board of Children's Guardians. Example: New Jersey. (4) The boarding out of children at a stipulated price. Examples: Massachusetts, and, to some extent, Pennsylvania. (5) County Children's Homes. Examples: Ohio, Connecticut, and, to a limited extent, Indiana.

Some of the systems will be briefly described. The system in use where the wards of the state are supported in private institutions which are financed in whole or in part at public expense, needs no description. Children are either retained in the institution or are placed out in homes.

In the establishment of one institution to serve as a receiving institution from which children are placed, the State of Michigan was a pioneer. The state public school is the fundamental institution of the system there. The school was opened in 1874. At this time there were 600 children under 16 in the poorhouses of the State. When the law was passed providing for the establishment of the public school, the admission of children under 16 years of age in county infirmaries was forbidden.

Dependent children were required to be sent to the state public school, from which they are indentured, but are wards of the state during the period of indenture. Many of the children committed to the state public school have defects, such as cross eyes, astigmatism, decayed teeth, or some bodily deformity or weakness which needs attention.

The purpose of the state public school are first to build up the health of the child so that it will be possible to place it in a good home. The difficulties of placing children come largely from the attempt to place children who are defectives or are abnormal. The second purpose of the institution is to place the child in a good home. Children who are discovered to be feeble-minded are returned to the counties from which they came.

When a family desires a child, an application is made to the institution. A state agent or a county agent visits the home of the applicant to see if it is a suitable home for the child. If a favorable report is made, the applicant can go to the institution and obtain the child, or the child may be taken to the applicant by an agent. It is expected that the placed child will remain until he can resume his own responsibility.

A county or a state agent must visit every indentured child once every six months or oftener if it is necessary. A child may be returned to the institution at any time for sufficient reasons. Where the family is unable to bear the expenses, the cost of medical attention may be borne by the state.

Until 1899 dependent children in New Jersey were kept in alms houses. In this year a law was passed which provided for the present system of child placing in New Jersey. The Governor was required to appoint a Board of Children's Guardians of seven members, of which two were women. The board was to be non-partisan, and the members could be removed for causes only.

In New Jersey a child can be made a public charge either by an overseer of the board or by a Justice of the Peace, through commitment to the alms house. Arrangements were made by the board in most counties to have children committed directly to the State Board, and to have the papers sent to the alms house. In cities the overseers of the poor notify the board before committing a child, so that the state agent can investigate the family, to determine if the child should be made a public charge. Relatives of dependent children have been discovered by the agents of the Board of Children's Guardians who were able to take care of many of the children that were about to be committed and this relieved the state from the care of many of the children who under previous laws would have to go to alms houses. Where conditions warrant it, the board prevents the breaking up of respectable families by securing private aid to maintain them.

In New Jersey no receiving home is maintained. The Children's Board of Guardians place the children directly sometimes by paying for the clothing and medical attention, and sometimes by finding free homes.

All costs fall on the county or the city from which the child is sent. The board works without pay, but its agents are paid. All children placed must attend school and in every case a child must be placed in a family of its own faith.

Every home is inspected before a child is placed, and the family must be recommended by several people. The children are visited by a state agent four times a year, and the teachers are required to furnish monthly reports of the child to the State Board. A quarterly report is required of the minister where the child attends church. The minister is thus made a friendly visitor of the placed child.

In Massachusetts a State Board of Charities deal with two classes of cases.

- (1) Juvenile offenders committed to it from 8 to 12 years of age.
- (2) Neglected children under 16, received from overseers of the poor, parents and friends. No state institutions are maintained. The State Board of Charities board out in private families those under 12 years of age, and places those over 12 years in private homes without expense.

Children are received at the State House, Boston, where they are carefully inspected. The feeble-minded are sent to a school for feeble-minded. The sick are sent to hospitals for treatment. Other children are sent to temporary boarding places.

Those under three years of age are sent to a nursery. The weak ones are kept until they are made strong. The able-bodied and those made strong enough are then placed in families. Infants are boarded from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a week. These are visited frequently by medical visitors.

Neglected and dependent boys over 10 are sent to a temporary boarding place, and from there they are placed in families at a small expense. All girls and boys under 10 are sent to two boarding houses near Boston, and from these they are placed

in families, where their board is paid. Larger amounts must be paid for boarding defective than for boarding normal children. In addition to board clothing is also paid for.

All girls and boys under 10 who are boarded out are visited by paid women visitors. Visits are made four times a year and if necessary oftener. The visitors must report to the central office. They must carefully inspect the child's sleeping apartments and the status of the child in school. The older children are visited by paid men and women visitors with the assistance of many unpaid women visitors, who visit girls only. The older girls placed without expense are visited by women visitors.

The present Indiana plan was made possible by a law of 1897. At that time there were 38 private orphan homes in the state, supported by 52 of the 92 counties of the state. At this time children were in the poorhouse to the number of 1,600. The law of 1897 forbids the commitment of children over three years of age to the poorhouse. It also placed the control of the placement of the children in the State Board of Charities. Counties were required to pay for the support of children maintained in children's homes. Upon the other hand, to protect the county, no support was to be given to a children's home that had not placed the child within a year, unless there were good reasons for not placing it.

It is the duty of these homes to place the children as early as possible. The State Board of Charities employs several state agents to assist in placing the children and to visit and inspect all homes where children are placed. The homes are required to notify the State Board of Charities when and where a child is placed.

If it were possible for the state to break completely with the past, and start over again in its child welfare work, it would be the best to establish a combination of the Michigan and Massachusetts plans. Some institutional care is necessary for a great many dependent children to put them in physical and mental condition for proper home life. But the institution which is to be but a temporary home for these children should be large enough to enable the proper authorities to employ experts of experience to supervise the home, and to give medical attention, physical and mental training and an adequate diet suited to the needs of each child. This work can never be adequately accomplished by the average county home.

When the state assumes the burden of paying for the support of its dependent children in suitable homes it can exercise much better supervision over them and safeguard their interest much better than when it indentures them.

From what has been said it will be seen that the tendency everywhere is toward the placement of normal children in homes. Of course, feeble-minded children and those that are so defective as to make them unplaceable should be cared for in suitable institutions where complete control is exercised over the physical environment of the child.

The arguments against the institution and in favor of the private home as the proper place for a child to grow up are the following:

The institution deals with children *en masse*. Children are dealt with in general and the particular needs and wants of each child are not regarded. Children who remain in an institution until they are of age go out into the world very poorly equipped for the duties of life. They are helpless and hopeless. Institutionalism prevents a self-reliance and independence and initiative in the child which are essential in the development of character and in the development of independent, self-reliant, ambitious citizens. In the institution they must live according to rules. In many cases they are required to wear the same sort of clothes, dress in the same kind of way, eat their meals at a particular time, go to bed at a certain hour, arise at a specific hour, and nearly all their movements are definitely planned and timed. Individual choice counts for little. The individual so trained is very poorly equipped for the duties of life.

Upon the other hand, the home furnishes the natural outlook on the problems of life. People live in homes and not in institutions. It is claimed that an inferior home may furnish superior training than the best of institutions. In the home it is possible to put the child on his own resources, to make him independent, self-reliant, give him initiative, and to qualify him by degrees as he proceeds towards maturity for independence and self-reliance when he leaves home. All one's social and economic life is connected with the home. All one's social and economic problems are solved from the point of view of the home. The experiences of the home from every point of view are the experiences that the mature individual must have in becoming a useful citizen. It is for these reasons that it is concluded that the normal home is the only natural place for the child to grow up.

DISCUSSION BY

MISS ESTHER EATON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, COLUMBUS

In a discussion of how to treat the dependent child emphasis should be placed upon *standards* and not upon *methods*; upon *practice* and not upon *theory*. If the best possible results can obtain from the situation as it exist, future results will take care of themselves.

You do not need to know Plato's theory of government, nor the influence of Jean Jacques Rousseau in the making of the Constitution of the United States, in order that you may vote wisely upon amendments for equal suffrage and prohibition in Ohio. You can get good results in the conduct of a Children's Home without knowing the history of the English Poor Laws.

Life will doubtless be vastly richer and you will have a greater sense of security because of your knowledge of the backing of Plato's philosophy when you cast your vote for equal suffrage and life will no doubt be immeasurably more spacious because you are familiar with the English Poor Laws.

But the knowledge of history and the knowledge of theory will not help you to be a better superintendent or a better matron of a Children's Home, nor to do better home-finding for dependent children.

It seems to me to discuss whether the method of institutional care for children is superior to the system of placing-out is a good deal, in Ohio, like asking questions which the Schoolmen of the mediaeval age used to ask themselves for the sake of debate; for the sake of building up logic. We could become categorical over these two systems of caring for dependent children. But to what purpose, when in Ohio we are blessed with *both*.

Moreover, the institutional system of care and the placing-out method are not antagonistic one to the other. It is as Tweedle Dum says, "contrariwise." We need both methods, the one to supplement the other.

What concerns us, then, is not whether we shall have placing-out *or* institutions, but how we can best propel our machinery for doing the work through both channels? How can we *standardize* our institutions, making them all of a uniform excellence, and how can we perfect our placing-out, so that all the work which is being done throughout the State will be such as we can be justly proud of?

Such a standardization means not the lowering of the standards of the better institutions, but a lifting up of those less well equipped. This can be done in only one way—by the creation of a standard which all will endorse.

Not all child-caring agencies can live up to such standards *at once*; but gradually they can and must be brought to such a standard or drop out of the group of child-caring agencies of which Ohio has a right to be proud.

In a preliminary survey of the child-caring agencies of our State, we have discovered a great variety, fulfilling, in diverse ways, the needs of dependent children.

Nobody knows today exactly how many dependent children there are in this State. I should estimate 20,000 including those being cared for in institutions and those who have been placed in foster homes. This is 1.5% of the population of school age of our State. In a single year in Cincinnati, 2861 children representing 1466 families, were made dependent through desertion of one or both parents. Some day the causes of these social facts which are being forced upon us in numbers alarming the most conservative, should concern all workers for child welfare.

A child welfare program embracing ideals not to be realized today, nor tomorrow, and possibly never, but toward which we may all profitably work, would include primarily two things:

First, co-ordination of the work of all agencies which are recognized as having attained a passable degree of proficiency in their work, to the end that there shall be no two agencies which over-lap and no gaps where needs of dependent and delinquent children are not being met.

Second, the aim of ultimately eliminating child dependency in Ohio, of reducing, year by year, as a variable approaches a limit, the causes which contribute to this. There are those who say that dependency can never disappear but there are those who know that it can be made to decrease. We must take care that our institutions do not tend to perpetuate the troubles they are designed to cure.

We hear much, in these days, of *preventive medicine*. We need to hear more in Ohio of *preventive social work*. By keeping our eyes on this ultimate goal we shall not lose our way.

The Children's Welfare Department of the Board of State Charities has almost completed the first year of his life. He would like to have a cake for his birthday, please, on December 1. He has done pretty well for an infant. He has had no serious infants' diseases, and so far there are no signs of the eruption of *his teeth*. You have received him very kindly and he has enjoyed spending his time with you here and there in your various homes for children. He has spent his first year in making your acquaintance. You will teach him to walk and, before very long, he will have learned to talk a little better and then perhaps he will be in a position to serve you better.

Let me give you a few words of confidential advice. First, you want this baby to work for you; he was born for your service. When you have something very puzzling let him cut his teeth on it. Second, just remember that he is a well-meaning child, who is apt to make mistakes and blunders till he learns to walk straight—but he *wants* to do what is for *your good*.

HUMANE SOCIETIES AND THE PREVENTION OF CHILD DEPENDENCY

JULIUS V. JONES, SECRETARY AND ATTORNEY, MONTGOMERY COUNTY
HUMANE SOCIETY, DAYTON

On behalf of the Humane Society of the city of Dayton I want at the very outset to thank this organization for the first opportunity the Humane Society has had to participate in the deliberations of the charitable associations of the state.

We feel we have long since been entitled to the place, but this is the very first time we have been recognized in this manner.

The protection of the rights and welfare of children is now generally recognized as an important branch of state government; but only in the past few years has the state bothered itself with a proper and intelligent consideration of the subject.

Heretofore there had been no definite plan of action, but each case was handled by some voluntary association peculiar to the locality. Thus this sacred trust was left to charitable and social agencies, churches and other organizations of a private nature and utterly beyond the control of the state.

While under existing or special laws there had grown up a system of children's homes, there had never been any attempt to standardize their work on any definite plan of investigation or clear understanding of when or by whom the unfortunate wards should be placed in these public institutions. And when the state began its codifying work and sought to establish some general system and recommend much needed legislation to make even the existing laws useful, it was confronted with the contentions and claims of these many varying organizations different in nearly every community, but generally composed of earnest and conscientious men and women who had given much of their time and money for the care and protection of the state's wards before the state fully recognized its obligation.

The commission undertook a difficult task; but devised a system of laws which recognized, and in its operation used practically all of the existing agencies and we are informed and believe that we have a children's code of the highest class.

And now it is up to each of us to expect to continue to hold a place in this work to demonstrate our usefulness or give way to others more efficient. This department must be maintained so as to promote the best interest of the child—not the perpetuation of any institution or organization.

It is necessary then that each organization be thoroughly understood and be called here upon such occasions to give an account of its stewardship.

Within the last few years several vast fortunes have been set aside for this study of social problems and evils. With this grand opportunity have sprung up hordes of specialists and scientific social workers; and while we want to be scientific enough to faithfully fulfill our mission, we object to being swept from our moorings by the untried fads and ideas of theoretical workers, and object to scientific methods, which, like Lincoln's steamboat story, takes all the steam to blow the whistle.

Scarcely had our forefathers cast off the yoke of foreign rule and foreign customs, where women and children's rights were regarded as unworthy of public consideration, when Thomas Payne urged upon the people of Philadelphia the formation of a society for the protection of women and children, but a hundred years rolled by before public sentiment crystallized. And even then, in 1875, the great humanitarian, Henry Berg, was ridiculed and reviled for insisting upon the New York Legislature the necessity of granting a charter to the first society ever organized to protect children from cruelty.

As a result of the wonderful influence and accomplishments of that organization, like societies are now flourishing in every civilized country on the globe; and years before many of our modern organizations were perfected, five hundred humane societies throughout the length and breadth of our land, have been doing effective work preparing the soil and sowing the seed, fostering and crystallizing the great sweep of public sentiment, which has made possible the establishment and success of our splendid Juvenile Courts and countless organizations who have taken up branches of work with which Humane Societies had heretofore struggled alone and unassisted.

The best talent in the world prepared our plan or organization, and secured recognition from nearly every State in the Union.

And today, to the Humane Societies of Ohio, is due the credit of practically all of our existing laws for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals. The compulsory support laws, and the law against the neglect or abuse of children and helpless old people.

Child protection and welfare work in Ohio should not be mentioned without reference to the names of Judge Frank C. Hubbard, of Columbus, and Hon. James L. Brown, of Toledo, pioneers in the great humane work in Ohio.

The status of Humane Societies is fixed by law. We are not a charitable organization in the popular acceptance of the word, but rather trustees charged with the duty of enforcing the legal rights of the helpless; and, while we pay out large sums of money for the care of our wards, it is not public money—they are not receiving

charity, but that which rightfully belongs to them under the law of our state, and our God. And we are only charitable in that we do not charge our wards a single penny for this service.

We are a *quasi* public institution—we operate under public laws, but are controlled and managed by private citizens. Part of our operating expenses are paid by public funds. We receive a part of the dog tax or sheep fund for general expenses and, in part only, our officers salaries are paid from the public treasury.

To us is delegated the highest prerogative of government, the exercise of police power. The law requires us to enforce all of the laws relating to the neglect and cruelty to children and animals, the non-support laws, etc., and opens wide to us the doors of the courts without prepayment of cost or expenses; and to facilitate our work provides the services of a lawyer always at our beck and call.

We have a paid membership composed of our best citizens; all enjoying special rights and privileges to themselves, demand law enforcement in these matters.

A member of such society may require the sheriff of any county, the constable of any township, the marshal or policeman of any city or village or the agent of such society to arrest any person found violating the laws in relation to cruelty to persons or animals. This membership chooses annually a Board of Directors, who in turn employ the officers and agents and manage the business affairs of the society.

Ohio has about 40 such active organizations. Many own valuable properties and all in good working condition. Above all else, we have endeavored to be practical in our work. We have tried to respect and coöperate with every well meaning agency. We assist our courts and they accept our work at par. Our children's homes, charity societies, and other organizations solicit our assistance and in turn coöperate with and assist us.

We have tried each other out thoroughly and feel that each has a well defined place in this great work.

Now that you have some idea of our organization, it is time to show you that we have measured up to our trust, and are worthy of your continued confidence. Our compilation of reports for 1913 is not complete, but it will serve for our purpose.

Thirty-seven societies reporting, totaled as follows:

Children involved in years work..... 13,862

This includes children dependent from all causes and some delinquent children; it being the policy of the society to transfer or report all delinquency cases to the Juvenile Court.

Number of children placed in homes..... 233

Number of children in institutions..... 627

Some of our branches have been doing child-placing, but generally this is incidental to the other work. I share the belief with many others that the society should do this work through the Juvenile Court. It is safer to have public records of each transaction, and furthermore it keeps the child within the control of the court.

Non-support and Abandonment cases prosecuted..... 1,324

A large proportion of this number were local cases; but the officers, especially of the larger societies, have travelled time and time again to every part of the country to bring back these deserters. Penitentiary and work house sentences have been imposed in many cases; while in others security for the support of the family is taken; still others are willing to make amends under the kindly supervision of the Humane Officers. But since we have the fifty cent per day support money from prisoners, it is not necessary to show them so much consideration. And usually they have to offer our court pretty satisfactory evidence that we will receive more than the 50 cents allowance, or they are "cashed in."

It is a great problem—the wife has always been at fault or “Home Rule” has wrecked their chances. Our courts have long decided that the action or agreement on the part of either husband or wife can prejudice the rights safe-guarded to the child by the State. But we have lots of lawyers who do not understand this proposition. As a result of the efforts of the societies through prosecutions and otherwise, some fellows keep a week ahead so as to avoid any misunderstanding. We have collected and disbursed for dependent children in 1913, \$239,989.93. Of this amount the Montgomery County Society handled over \$20,000 and to date in 1914—10 months, it has reached more than \$35,000. Using this as a basis of calculation, the Humane Societies of Ohio will thus collect and disburse for children during 1914 approximately \$500,000.

These payments are nearly all in small amounts ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per child. The state is spared that much in actual dollars and cents and charity giving organizations can use their needed funds for other purposes. There are now about 9,000 dependent children in public institutions at \$2.50 per capita. We are supporting 4,000 more in their homes—and through the influence of law enforcement it is safe to say 50 per cent more never let the issue arise.

If by compelling the drones in the hive to support their own children, we can save the State approximately \$1,000,000 annually, and give to those thousands of children, home life and advantages. Have we not a well-defined place in this field of activity? Is such work visionary or sentimental?

The total receipts of Humane Societies in 1913 for all purposes, from all sources, was less than \$50,000 and this amount will not be materially increased this year.

A great many of these cases are those of young mothers and their offsprings, abandoned. Generally the rent is unpaid and the furniture mortgaged. To seek employment means to part with the child and there are not to my knowledge any homes or institutions which can give more than temporary aid. More pitiful is the case of the unmarried mother. Where can she go? Many have come to our society with even their homes closed against them. Only recently one of our officers took an unmarried girl and her child from an assignation house and compelled the father to provide a home. Usually this class of cases present the most perplexing problems.

The “fatted calf” gets a new lease on life, and the skirts of sisters, and often times mothers, are drawn more closely to their clean bodies, lest they be polluted by her touch. And big brother usually meets her afar with the suggestion that she beat it before her shame gets noised about. It seems to me that it is high time, for us to commence applying the legal rule of construction that “He” also means “She” when we read the beautiful story of the Prodigal Son.

When the delinquent fathers cannot be located, it is often necessary to place these dependent children in the County Home, and in this manner our workers are familiar with the wonderful accomplishments of these institutions. The provision of the Code opening the public schools to these children has done much to avoid the scare of institutionalizing the child. It certainly is a pleasure to see children which the society has been instrumental in placing in the home—children from the most distressing and degraded homes—go from the home through the High School into a broader and useful life, such as their home surroundings would not have permitted. And in cases where money is paid for the support of such children, we have been able to open accounts in Building Associations, payable to them at maturity.

We are also charged with the enforcement of the laws against cruelty, immorality and neglect of children. There is little difficulty in handling the cases involving overt acts of cruelty, but it is sometimes more difficult to get practical results in cases of neglect or passive cruelty. To illustrate:

In the home of a delinquent father, whom we had returned to his family from Kentucky, we found a six year old girl with her arm bound close to her side. It had

been frightfully burned from its elbow to the arm pit, and from the arm pit to the waist line. The mother had been getting medicine from the family doctor, but it was easier to bind the arm to the body, it had grown fast and was in a horrible filthy condition. Against the protest of the parents, relatives and even the doctor we took this child to the hospital and kept it there several months under proper treatment and care, and today she is happy with her playmates and not a physical wreck.

One of our officers recently took a six year old boy from a negro dive, where he had been placed by his father's mistress. He ate and slept with these people, and daily for more than two weeks witnessed the most vile conduct and behavior. The boy was restored to his mother in Ashtabula, from whence he had been kidnapped; and each and every inmate was sentenced to the work house for periods ranging from 10 months to several years by our Juvenile Court; and since their incarceration it has developed that several of the inmates with whom this lad slept were afflicted with the most loathsome diseases.

We have always taken a great interest in all our children's homes, public and private; and have played a prominent part in the effort to weed out the bad and indifferent. Several years ago in conjunction with our local authorities and the State Board of Charities, we investigated a home operating on a farm north of our city. The Board of Directors occupied all the livable quarters and sixty black and a couple white children, nearly all of very tender years, were huddled in the attic and barn. They had been gathered together from surrounding counties and states, and by virtue of their State License, Montgomery County was paying the board bill. Sickness and death had invaded their midst, a quack doctor was in attendance, the sanitary conditions were the worst imaginable; they were dirty, filthy, sore and half starved. We succeeded in ending this misery; placed the children under the care of our County Home, and the State licence was revoked.

And this is the character of the work and the results obtained on behalf of dependent children by the Humane Societies of Ohio.

If, as investigators, prosecutors and trustees, we have been able to relieve the distress and suffering and brighten the future of these helpless waifs in the various ways pointed out, the work of Humane Societies in Ohio should continue unmolested but in harmony with the general scheme here determined upon.

DISCUSSION BY

EUGENE MORGAN, SECRETARY AND ATTORNEY, COLUMBUS HUMANE SOCIETY, COLUMBUS

It certainly speaks well for the future welfare of the delinquent and dependent children of this State when so many intelligent men and women interested in this subject are gathered together from all parts of this great State as are in this conference now being held in this city. In the discussion of Mr. Jones' paper I want principally to call your attention to one feature; that is, the coöperation of the various agencies that have for their object the care of the dependent and delinquent children.

It might be well to refer to the Children's Code of our State for the definition of a dependent child. And I wish to state that in my opinion Ohio has the best Children's Code of any State in the United States. We all ought to feel proud of it. No other State in the Union has a Children's Code that is superior to the one we have here in Ohio. Our code defines a dependent child as "Any child under eighteen years of age who is dependent upon the public for support; or who is destitute, homeless or abandoned; or who has not proper parental care or guardianship; or who begs or receives alms; or who is found living in a house of ill fame, or with any vicious or disreputable persons, or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity on

the part of its parents, step-parents, guardians or other persons in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for such child; or whose environment is such as to warrant the State, in the interest of the child in assuming its guardianship."

This unusually exhaustive definition of dependent child, as found in the Children's Code, presents a problem for consideration today. The object of humane societies as defined by the General Code of Ohio is a society organized for the purpose of the prevention of cruelty to children or animals and for the inculcation of humane principles. The Juvenile Court, as you know, has full authority and jurisdiction in the enforcement of all laws relating to children under eighteen years of age, which includes the dependent child, the delinquent child and all persons contributing to the dependency and the delinquency of any child or children. So it can be seen it will be for the best interests of the dependent children of our State for all the various agencies who are interested in the welfare of such children to co-operate with the Juvenile Court.

I presume there is no city in the State of Ohio where there is a more thorough co-operation between the humane society and the Juvenile Court than there is in the city of Dayton, the home of Mr. Jones, who just read the paper now under discussion. The Juvenile Court and humane societies ought to work together in friendly co-operation with the one object in view, the protection and care of the neglected and dependent child. The local humane society and the Juvenile Court have always sustained the most friendly relations towards each other and co-operate in the enforcement of the law for the protection of the children of this county.

I wish to call your attention to some specific cases in which the humane society and the Juvenile Court have co-operated. It seems to me that we sometimes confine ourselves too much to generalities in discussing questions relating to our work of the prevention of cruelty to children rather than to giving concrete examples of what has been done in certain cases.

A few months ago the attention of our society was called to two colored boys about twelve years of age who were found residing in a house under improper conditions. This house was located on one of the undesirable streets of our city and was frequented by immoral persons. The mother was paralyzed and a sister was leading an immoral life. The matter was taken before the Juvenile Court and the boys were removed from that home and placed in an institution where they would be properly cared for. I read a statement in one of the newspapers the other day by some one who was referred to as an authority on the subject of the care of children, to the effect that the worst home is better for a child than the best institution. I am of the opinion that no one who understands child life will express such a view if he would investigate the surroundings of some children. I firmly believe that under proper circumstances the home is the best place for any child, but where the parents are immoral, the house filthy and unsanitary and the children without care and attention, there should be no hesitancy in removing the children from such surroundings and placing them in proper institutions where they may receive proper food and live under sanitary conditions.

Judge Black, of our Juvenile Court, as well as the humane society of this city are opposed to removing children from homes where there is a possibility of the homes being improved so that the children will have proper surroundings. So long as there is a hope for reform of the parents and the proper improvement of the environment of the child, the custody of the child is not taken from the parents. But when the case is hopeless, the home inefficient, neglected and immoral, there ought to be no hesitancy in taking the neglected and dependent child from such a home and placing him or her in an institution or a private home where he or she will be surrounded with the proper environment. It is not a pleasant thing for either the Juvenile Court or the humane society to insist on taking a child away from its parents, but we ought not to be controlled by sentiment, since the welfare of the child is at

stake. In another case our society found a couple of children with a mother who was leading an immoral life, living with a man who was not her wedded husband. The children were filthy and poorly clad and in addition were covered over with sores. It was an unusually distressing case. There was only one thing that could be done and that was to remove the children from that home and place them in the Children's Hospital, where they would receive proper treatment and attention. In the meantime, effort having been made to improve the home surroundings, so that after the children had been completely cured they might be returned to a home surrounded with the right kind of environment.

In another case a man was brought into the Juvenile Court who had been neglecting his wife and eight children, the oldest of whom was only twelve years of age, and the youngest two years. The man was earning more than \$100.00 a month but was providing very little for his family. Under the circumstances the court felt that it would not be the proper thing to do to send this man to the workhouse, because then the county would pay only fifty cents a day for the support of the children, which would be manifestly insufficient; so the man was given an opportunity to provide for his family, and the importance of doing so was impressed upon his mind. The home was put on the visiting list and the father was warned that if it became necessary further steps would be taken to *compel* him to provide for his family. While I am in favor of vigorous prosecution wherever the facts warrant it, still, under the circumstances, it would be more of a punishment to the family to send the delinquent father to the workhouse, at least so long as there is a hope that the father can be induced to make proper provision for his family. These problems involving dependent and neglected children so far as the humane society and the Juvenile Court are concerned are being worked out, always keeping in mind the best interests of the child.

I am a crank on the efficiency of the home. I think we frequently begin at the wrong end by trying to prevent dependency after the child has been brought into the world under surroundings that must necessarily result in it either becoming dependent or delinquent. Provide the children with efficient homes and the question of dependency and delinquency will take care of itself.

In training boys and girls for the future responsibilities of life I think we give too little attention to the responsibility of parenthood and to the establishment of efficient homes.

We send our boys and girls to the State university, where they learn how to raise the best kind of potatoes and corn and wheat as well as cattle and horses, but we give very little attention to their training along the lines of the most importance; that is, responsibilities and possibilities of parenthood.

At the time the bill for the establishment of the Children's Bureau was pending before the United States Congress, which bill involved possibly an appropriation of \$15,000.00, the point was raised by one of the members of Congress that it was unconstitutional to provide for the expenditure of the money for such an object, although the same Congressman had favored a bill for the appropriation of half a million dollars for the purpose of eradicating hog cholera from the United States.

And there is another phase of this question that ought to receive some attention and that is the fact that a boy eighteen years of age and a girl sixteen years of age may get married in this State, that is, provided they have the consent of their parents or guardian. The average boy of eighteen and the girl of sixteen are absolutely unfitted for the responsibilities of married life, and a large number of our dependent and neglected children cases may be traced to the fact that boys and girls of immature years have assumed the responsibilities of married life, for which they were so illy fitted.

Holmes, on being asked when was the proper time to begin to train a child, stated that the proper time to begin was two hundred years before the child was born.

We must at least begin to train the child by training its parents for this most important of all human responsibilities at least a sufficient length of time prior to the child's birth to guarantee to the child all the rights to which it ought to be entitled. We are permitting defective persons to marry and as a result reproduce defectives and our institution for feeble-minded youths is overrun with this class of unfortunates.

Let me call your attention to the mothers' pension provided in our Children's Code. Among the requirements are the following: (3) "The mother must in the judgment of the Juvenile Court, be a proper person, morally, physically and mentally, for the bringing up of her child." (5) "It must appear to be for the benefit of the child to remain with such mother."

If when a mother's pension is at stake the State may provide those conditions as just enumerated, why not under all circumstances where the welfare of the child is at stake, to insist that not only the mother, but the father as well must be a proper person morally, physically and mentally, for the bringing up of their children?

And in conclusion I wish to say that the day is not far distant when the various agencies which are looking after the interests of neglected and dependent children, including Juvenile Courts and humane societies, will *insist* that the rights of children must be protected and that the surest and best method of preventing child dependency and delinquency is in providing efficient homes for all the children of this State.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE OHIO STATE CONFERENCE ON DEPENDENT CHILDREN

S. J. HATHAWAY, MARIETTA

I have been asked to give a history of the Ohio State Conference on Dependent Children, and to describe the evolution of the convention idea in promoting the work for Dependent Children.

What I shall have to say is not by any means all reminiscence, because I came into the work a number of years after it was started. For the most part my statements are taken from records and published proceedings.

The Ohio State Conference on Dependent Children is the successor of the Children's Home Convention, which was organized in 1881. The need of such a convention had become apparent. Many counties had established Children's Homes, and it was felt that unity in work and organization should be secured, and that something should be done to enable these homes to keep in touch with the best thought and methods in caring for homeless children.

This organization continued for 10 years, gradually increasing in interest and usefulness, and each year drawing to its membership all institutions of the State which were interested in the work for children.

The personnel of the convention was made up of Trustees, Superintendents, Matrons and Teachers of children's institutions and others who were interested in child saving in Ohio.

The object as stated in their published proceedings was as follows:

"To improve the condition, and make progress in the care of homeless children; to discuss the best plans as to buildings and location; the best method of training, industry, education and government; to look after sanitation and contagion; to consider questions as to admission and discharge of children, placing them in homes and visiting them; to look after legislation and the collection of statistics and to obtain mutual acquaintance and co-operation."

The good accomplished at those Conventions was immediate and far-reaching. The attitude of the people and tax payers, which was always kind and sympathetic, became more so, as the institutions improved under the influence of these Conventions. The tendency was to give the spiritual the right of way over the material, in all questions relating to dependent children.

Prior to the year of 1891 there had been some talk among the leaders of the Convention relative to forming a State Conference of Charities and Correction modeled after the National Conference of Charities and Correction. The plan was to organize a conference devoted to the discussion of all subjects of charity and correction, and composed of sections for the fostering of special interests.

General Brinkerhoff, of the Board of State Charities; M. V. Crouse, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Children's Home; John G. Doren, Secretary of the Board of State Charities, and myself actively advocated the creation of such a Conference.

It was clear to those of us who had seen the benefits of the free interchange of ideas on these subjects in the Children's Home Convention, that other interests in the State needed just such a forum where such things could be discussed, topics bearing on the welfare of the dependent, defective and delinquent classes of Ohio.

The Convention idea soon passed beyond the period of experiment, and these meetings were recognized as a necessity. The Children's Home people were willing to merge into the general organization. The next step was to sound the other State organizations, to learn if they were willing to join us.

The principal one of these was the State Convention of Infirmary Directors, which was the largest gathering of its kind in the State. They agreed to come in and it was understood at the time they would surrender their separate existence and become a part of the State Conference of Charities and Correction. However, although they became a section, they never gave up their separate existence.

The first effort towards an organization was made at the 9th annual Children's Home Convention, held at Washington C. H., September 16, 17 and 18, 1890. Rev. Meigs V. Crouse, of Cincinnati, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Convention favors the proposition to form an Ohio Conference of Charities and Correction, and we will coöperate with the State Board of Charities in organizing such conference, and the Executive Committee is hereby authorized to do whatever may be necessary to promote such organization."

When the Convention met for its 10th annual session at Springfield, October 13, 14 and 15, 1891, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet as a section of the State Conference of Charities and Correction, at the call of the Executive Committee of said Conference hereafter to be appointed."

Thereupon a committee of five was appointed to propose an organization as follows:

S. J. Hathaway, *Trustee*, Washington County Children's Home.

James Fleming, *Superintendent*, Clark County Infirmary.

Mrs. J. W. Lindsey, of the Delaware Semi-Private Children's Home.

W. P. Wolf, *Superintendent*, Clinton County Children's Home, and

John G. Doren, *Secretary*, Board of State Charities.

This committee submitted the following report, which was adopted:

"Your Committee would respectfully report, that we recommend that Gen. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, of Richland County; William Howard Neff, (and some lady to be named hereafter), of Hamilton County; H. H. McFadden, of Jefferson County; James L. Wilson, of Highland County; Charles Parrott, of Franklin County; M. D. Follett, of Washington County; S. J. Hathaway, of Washington County; W. D. Patterson, Mrs. W. A. Ingham and H. C. Eyman, of Cuyahoga County; George W. Harberger, of Jackson County; Mrs. W. P. Reed, of Delaware County; and H. H. Cumbach, of Clark County, be appointed as an executive committee, to fix the time and place, arrange all necessary details and issue a call for the first annual meeting of the Ohio Conference of Charities and Correction, this day organized, and that John G. Doren, Secretary of the Board of State Charities, be requested to act as Secretary, to carry on the necessary correspondence in behalf of the organization."

So the Convention of Children's Homes ceased to exist.

After adjournment one of the superintendents suggested to me that as the Children's Home Convention was gone, we would never get the same results, in a section of the new organization. I dissented from his opinion and insisted that we would go right along as a section, just as we did as a convention. I found out later that the superintendent was right, for we could not cover the work of the numerous child-saving institutions, public and private, in the State, in the few hours allotted to us, as a section of the State Conference of Charities and Correction.

We lost also the fuller publication of the proceedings and discussions, and the statistical tables relating to the work for Dependent Children of the State were missing. The proceedings of the Children's Home section had to be pruned, edited and made to fit in with the other sections of the Conference, all of which was a distinct loss to the homeless children of the State.

The first Secretary of the Board of State Charities was the Rev. A. G. Byers. He was active in organizing the Children's Home Convention in 1881. His son, Joseph Perkins Byers, who succeeded John G. Doren as Secretary of the Board, was an active and enthusiastic supporter of the work for Dependent Children, and the Children's Homes have never had a better friend than Mr. J. P. Byers.

In the beginning the connection of the Board of State Charities with the State Conference was voluntary and not supervisory. But later laws were passed seemingly with a view to controlling the Conference and which provided that the expenses of the delegates from the different institutions could not be paid unless they should be invited by the Board of State Charities to attend.

The first meeting of the Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction was called by the executive committee appointed at Springfield to meet at Columbus January 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1892. The Children's Home Section appeared in the proceedings as follows:

O. P. Wolf, Wilmington, Chairman.
Mrs. J. W. Lindsey, Delaware, Vice-Chairman.
S. J. Hathaway, Marietta, Secretary.

The following topics were announced for discussion at the annual meeting in Dayton, 1893:

"Home Management"..... Mrs. W. P. Grubb, Akron
"Importance of Manual Instruction in Schools"..... Henry H. Hall, Ashtabula
"Legislation"..... W. P. Wolf, Wilmington, and M. M. Southworth, Alliance
"Placing Out Children"..... G. T. Green, Cincinnati

As a contrast to this meagre programme, let us see what the Children's Home Convention had. Following the lead of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, each topic was submitted to a committee consisting usually of three members. The Chairman of which reported for the Committee. In the year 1890, they were as follows:

Executive committee.
Order of Business.
Legislation.
Statistics.
Placing Children in Families.
Industries, Education and Training.
Sanitation and Contagion.
Employees and Home Management.
Children Over Sixteen.
Compilation of Laws Relating to Children's Homes.
Miscellaneous Theme.

These were standing committees of the Convention, and did not vary each year. New topics were added from time to time in the interests of reform and progress.

One feature of the convention was a Committee on Legislation. The purpose of this Committee was not to propose new laws, but to keep tab on what was going on relative to dependent children.

At the first meeting of the State Conference of Charities and Correction I was down for a paper on Legislation for Children's Home. I will quote from that address as follows:

"The association known as the Children's Home Convention of Ohio was in existence ten years. Some one may ask, 'What has become of the Convention?' My answer is, 'It is somewhere in the anatomy of the State Conference of Charities and Correction, or it may be that it is like Van Gibbarhorn, a scion of an old Knickerbocker family of New York. It is said of Van Gibberhorn that he takes quite a melancholy pride in being the last of a distinguished family, but he is not. The last was Van's great-grandfather. Van himself is what might be called merely a sequel.'"

So the late State Convention is now a section and merely a sequel. Can we make the sequel better than the original? That remains to be seen.

The strongest and most numerous section in the State Conference of Charities and Correction has always been the Children's Home section; which includes all those interested in Dependent Children in the State.

We have always been ready to aid and co-operate with the Board of State Charities in promoting the efficiency of our child saving agencies. During the ten years of the Children's Home Convention, new features were added from year to year, so that in the process of evolution from the first crude organization, it became more and more effective in responding to the needs of these institutions.

The published proceedings towards the last were complete in that they contained not only the papers and addresses, but the discussions as well. They contained the names and addresses of the delegates and tables of statistics, showing the work of all institutions in the State, both public and private, which were dealing with Dependent Children.

Upon becoming a section of the State Conference of Charities and Correction, in 1891, many of these desirable features had to be omitted, and what remained was at times edited out or left out for want of room.

If any member of the late Children's Home Convention ever regretted the action taken in abandoning the Convention, he no doubt was comforted by the thought that we had accomplished a vast amount of good by sacrificing our separate Convention, to create a forum where all charitable and correctional interests could have a hearing.

For several years we have felt the need of a more vigorous organization than we have had; but have limped along with only partial results, and with constantly waning influence. This condition of things could not last forever. The forces behind these great and constantly increasing interests representing the dependent children of Ohio could not always remain neglected and secondary in the summing up.

So at Akron last year the call for a new deal was sounded and so far as I have heard, every worker for dependent children in the State has responded with hearty approval. More time, more papers, fuller discussion, fuller reports and more liberal publishing of proceedings, papers, discussions, statistics, etc., is demanded and can not longer be denied. In view of the interests involved, it would be unpardonable to longer neglect them, and from my knowledge of the character and ability of the men and women working for these children in Ohio I believe that this new call to duty will not lack official and popular recognition.

This thought then follows, that we are not conducting this movement from any motive of contention, but purely to do justice to the numerous institutions and agencies we represent.

We do not crave the center of the stage, but when it comes to that we claim for the homeless children of Ohio the highest and fullest consideration. And if it should become necessary for their advancement to seek the center of the stage, we should at once proceed to obtain it, in order that we may give orphan and homeless children the most careful and helpful attention.

APPLICATION AND PURPOSE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW AS RELATES TO CHILDREN'S HOMES

L. L. FARIS, SECRETARY STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, COLUMBUS

I thought I was going to cause you some inconvenience by my late arrival, but see you are just ready for me. I did not know how much interest you had in the subject I am to present to you this morning until after I talked to the folks down at Memorial Hall. I was there followed even to the outside door by a man from Highland County. I could scarcely get away. I see people over here from Highland County. These folks are watching me.

I will not bore you with reading a very long paper, I may bore you with the rambling talk I may give. I understand in these Children's Homes you do not handle deficient children nor delinquent children. You only handle the dependent children. These are the children who demand your sympathetic interest and attention. That is the way I started down at the other place. Now with reference to the service we render.

The work of the State Civil Service Commission, as related to the eleemosynary institutions of the State, is to provide you with efficient and permanent help.

The quintessence of Civil Service reform is that the State of political unit shall receive a dollar's worth of service for a dollar's worth of pay. That is the keystone to the arch of Civil Service reform. Closely associated with this is the proposition that the efficient servant has the right to permanency of tenure.

The extraordinary doctrines and practices in connection with the distribution of political patronage have threatened the very fabric of government. The old "spoils system" is a thing of the past. There may be reactionary and spasmodic efforts made at times to set aside the merit system, and these efforts may achieve some temporary successes, but they cannot eventually prevail.

The "spoils system" imperils not only the purity and economy and efficiency of the administration of the government, but it destroys confidence in the method of popular government by party. It creates a mercenary political class, an oligarchy of stipendiaries, a bureaucracy of the worst kind, which controls parties with relentless despotism. This very fact has been true in the conduct of the eleemosynary institutions of municipality, county and state, even within recent memory.

The question of the open competitive examination has been perhaps the hardest fought of all the battles in connection with Civil Service reform outside of the first battle—that of surrendering the "spoils system."

Open competitive examinations are founded on the broad principles of justice, liberty and equality; and in their very nature affirm these principles:

First—That every citizen stands on an equality before the law, and in the right to enjoy an open and manly contest with his fellows for the honor of serving his country.

Second—That the government needs in its service those who represent capacity and worth rather than those who represent partisan influence or political intrigue.

Third—That the right and propriety of high official and influential politicians taking to themselves the monopoly and profit of opening and shutting the gates of the public service is denied: and

Fourth—That the affairs of the nation being the greatest of all human affairs, and its interest to have the people educated and of good character being a paramount

interest, therefore a just test of real character, attainments and capacity is enforced in the common cause of good morals, good government and general education.

It is clear that competitive examinations must therefore be destructive of the monopoly of the right of saying who may be examined. The poorest and humblest may apply without the consent of any officer or politician. The introduction of open competition is the death sentence of the last phase of official feudalism.

Non-assembled examinations are held from time to time for persons desiring to enter the service of the State in the position of housekeeper, house-mother, cook, waitress, hall girl, laundry help, messenger, orderly, porter, janitor, attendant, fireman, night watchman, hostler, teamster, local pike superintendent, local highway inspector, deputy game warden (not on fixed salary), laborer, farm hand, bridge tender, ferryman, cement worker, mason, painter, carpenter, tinner, chainman (temporary), rodman (temporary), and kindred positions.

Publicity is given to all civil service examinations through the agency of an official bulletin, which is sent out upon request to all persons desiring it, and publicity is also given through the agency of the newspapers in addition to special announcements sent to the heads of all State departments as well as to all the county clerks, county commissioners, and district assessors.

The end and aim of honest civil service administration is the despoliation of the "spoils system." This very essence of the merit system is to secure a dollar's worth of service for a dollar's worth of pay, and the new State civil service law in Ohio is being administered with a view only to increasing the efficiency of the public service in both State and county, and not with the view of protecting job holders.

The Superintendent of one of the institutions of the State came into the office the other day saying, "I have two or three people up there, because they are under the civil service, think they can soldier on their job. What am I to do."

There is no excuse for anybody to labor under the delusion that because their job is under the civil service they can render inefficient service. The civil service law was never made to protect an inefficient employee or a lazy employee. Chronic inefficiency is just cause for dismissal.

Dorman B. Eaton has written the greatest treatise on civil service reform ever published. How many of you ever read it? You had better read it for your cultivation. I would not be without it.

I am young yet comparatively. But I have seen the time when the Superintendents of State and county institutions were chosen for work because they were Democratic or Republican hangers-on. I am happy in the thought that we have passed that time. We all now favor the holding on to Superintendents and Matrons who have proved their efficiency in their years of service. We feel this is true with reference to our Children's Home Superintendent down in my county. We just hope she will live on a hundred years, so she can take care of that Home. We do not want any one better than our own Mrs. Howard.

Now in regard to examinations: We are going to let every fellow who desires to serve his country have a chance, and give the preference to the highest on the list. And the man or woman who believes in any one of these examinations that his morality does not count, stands a poor chance of passing the Civil Service examination. And when it is understood that good morals stand at a premium in the matter of public service, you will find the highest type of our citizenship seeking to enter the ranks. And this very premium will cause many aspirants to put their better selves to the front, and they will render efficient service, because they will give their best attention to their work.

We have made a very careful preparation of our application blanks. Every list of questions is carefully safeguarded, that there may be no suggestion there directly or indirectly that will in the remotest possible manner bear upon any applicant's politics or religion. We do not want to know a man's political affiliations nor is re-

ligious belief. We want all persons serving in these institutions there because of their fitness for their positions.

I am not to be expected to talk much about matters relating to your work. You want to know something of ours.

In our department of State government there is not a day passes that some new angle does not present itself. The proposition is getting bigger every day, as it will continue to do. We think today we are out of the woods with reference to the civil service, and tomorrow finds us deeper than ever before. There is a continuous kaleidoscopic change taking place. Every one of these problems must be met, must be handled in such a manner as to give the least embarrassment to the department, and at the same time give the greatest benefit to the people. We cannot work this out in a day.

It is a tremendous task. Some folks think we have a position up here in Columbus—just drawing our salaries—do not do much—but I want to tell you the Civil Service Commission has a *job*. It has not a position,

I do not want to be telling any tales on the Civil Service Commission; but on the morning after the day I went to work—and I went to work at an early hour—I bought a morning paper on my way home from the office.

Our regular hours for all our help in the office are from 8 o'clock to 5, and longer if necessary. They all understand that. Any time in the day you may call up the State Civil Service, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10, 11 and 12 o'clock at night. It is not unusual for our help to be there working at night.

Now the non-competitive examination most of you folks take. Some of you do not take them, because your institutions are private—supported by private parties. Of course then you do not have to take them. How many of you who have taken the examination found one of the questions on the list that was not a practical question? I do not see a hand. I do not believe you have found one question that was not fitted to your line of work.

We do not claim to be all wise. Four or five fellows may all be subject to making a good many mistakes. But I put up this challenge here before, and I repeat it now, whether it be for Children's Home Superintendent, or what not, if you ever find one question given to you outside the line for which the test is being taken. We will not hold it against you for calling our attention to something that was not practical, and we shall at once strike the question from our list.

Now this is one of the great problems confronting us with your institutions.

You have certain lines of help. For instance, you have "hall girls." We have certified "hall girls" out to your institutions. We got up a fine list. We thought it was to be some one in the front part of the building looking after things, answering door-bells, telephones, etc. We were wrong. Your "hall girl" was a scrub woman. You wanted a scrub woman to mop the halls, wash windows, and such. Same way with dining room help; you want people there to mop the floors. Now these names are misnomers. There are a lot of people who want to scrub, if we know just what kind of people you want.

We are going to have all this reduced to common terms, so as to give folks applying for a situation an inkling of the kind of help wanted.

You have hard work sometimes getting people under the civil service. We come to you with this proposition: If you have anything go wrong, try to help us by telling us. If you will it will be helpful to us and by thus coöperating with us your troubles will be reduced to a minimum. Your mental anguish is no greater than ours when we receive your call for help and cannot render that service.

We have arranged to have the State divided into certain districts that will permit us to do this. So that in each district the people there who want to apply for work, such as attendants, janitors, etc., may do so locally. The same applies at Mansfield, Lancaster, Athens, Gallipolis and all the other examination centers. We

have that ruling of the Commission, put into black-faced type, in the daily newspapers under the caption, "*Making it easy for the job hunter; making it easier to get efficient help.*"

Our purpose is to decentralize. All people of the neighborhood will know of the examinations if they want to get on the list. They can do so by writing to us. Probably you have a half a dozen people in your mind that you think would be available help. Send their names to us when you get home. Talk to them about it. They may never have thought of it; but at once they will say, yes I would like to have that job. You think they are dependable people. We will send you application blanks. You put them into the hands of these people, and when these are properly filled out and returned to the office of the State Civil Service Commission, in rating those papers, should they pass the test, we will put them on your list for your institution. Will not that eliminate a lot of your trouble?

When you have called for help and cannot get it, the Commission authorizes you to make a provisional appointment, because you have done your best to conform to the rules of the Commission.

MR. WAY. I would like to ask a question.

MR. FARIS. Just wait a second. I thought a woman would be the first to ask a question out of this bunch. I have talked along here in a rambling way, and if there has been any question that has suggested itself to you, I will be glad to answer it the best I can.

MR. WAY: One of the most important things to me is, if we could so modify the Civil Service law, so that when we want people in a small county like ours, where the taxpayers of the county support the institution entirely we could get them, and not be hampered by the Civil Service. The Civil Service law so far has been of no benefit to the Children's Homes of Ohio.

I honestly believe some amendment ought to be made so it would not apply so to our people. Our farmers, for instance. I would say to our secretary, you might present a list of questions to the man, he would answer perfectly, yet that man would not be fit to go out and plow corn. We should not be required every time we want help to send from Shelby down to Gallipolis some one who does not know anything about our work. They injure our Homes instead of helping us.

We do not want to criticise the Civil Service, we believe in it heartily. But I think it is of no advantage insofar as the Children's Homes of Ohio are concerned. It should be modified where it applies to our help. I know a superintendent, a good man, who could not answer a dozen questions you sent out to him, yet notwithstanding he was a good superintendent he would have to step aside.

MR. FARIS: I would say that if your superintendent could not answer the questions we sent out he is not an efficient superintendent. We have never sent out a set of questions that were impractical. There is absolutely nothing in the Civil Service Law that will hamper any department. It takes no small amount of work to perfect a new proposition like this, both State and County. It cannot be done in a month. It is a tremendous proposition. We ought to have a spirit of helpfulness rather than the least sort of criticism. Any question that goes out to the farmer or expert help of any institution is simply a test of the qualifications of that man for the position he would fill. There is absolutely nothing in our plan that tends to disqualify any man who is competent to render service of any character. It may be necessary at times for a candidate to have some other person fill out his blanks. This may be done by his dictating the answers to the questions, and by making oath to the answers. His paper, regardless of the crudeness of the answers, will receive the same attention as that filed by any other man. All he needs is to make his "Mark," and have witnesses thereto. Is there anything in that plan that will disqualify any man who desires to serve? There is no chance to get away from the Civil Service Law if we were ever so willing to do it. Section 10 of the Constitution provides: "Ap-

pointments and promotions in the Civil Service of the State, the several counties and cities, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, as far as practicable, by competitive examination. Laws shall be passed providing for the enforcement of this provision."

When I relate two things I shall have finished. I hope that none of you will have the trouble with help this man had over in Shelby County. And another thing, we do not ask any Board of Trustees to go outside of their own county; but, believe me, they nearly all want to go outside, because they cannot get it at home.

We recently held a Probation Officer's Examination for Judge Addams of Cleveland. I am sure you all know the Judge. He addressed this assembly a day or two ago. A very large number of candidates entered the test. We asked Judge Addams if he had any suggestions to make as to line of questioning. He said, "All I want is a test that will put a premium on quality," or in effect those words. The test was held, the papers rated, averages cast, and Judge Addams when apprised of the results said, "I am a complete convert to your system, for I know the folks who stand highest on the list are best qualified; the mediocre lower down, and the least desirable are last on the list." That was indeed a compliment.

A County Commissioner at the Infirmary meeting this morning bore this witness:

"When the State Civil Service Commission gave the test in our county I had a little curiosity as to the outcome. I visited the examination room and sized up the situation. I went to the Auditor's office and stated that Mr. _____ and Mrs. _____ were the 'the class,' of all the applicants. When the result was certified out, they stood head, and are now managing our institution."

It is this sort of testimony that counts.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE

The sessions of the 24th annual State Conference of Charities and Correction were held at Columbus. The main sessions were held at Memorial Hall, excepting for Friday afternoon. The opening session was held at 7:45 p. m., Wednesday, November 11. The concluding session was held on Friday evening, November 13.

Headquarters for the Conference were maintained at Memorial Hall. A portion of the main hall of this building was used for an exhibit of products of State institutions and also of the work of several other welfare agencies of the State.

On Friday afternoon a general session was held at the Institution for Feeble Minded, of which Dr. E. J. Emerick is Superintendent. After a delightful and interesting concert by the institution orchestra the remainder of the time was spent in a general discussion of the problems of feeble-mindedness.

The usual section meetings were held. All papers which were read at these meetings appear as a part of the proceedings of the Conference.

At the general session on Thursday morning, President Welch announced the following committees:

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

James F. Jackson, Cleveland, Chairman
Mrs. Mary Lamborn, Massillon
F. O. Hartrum, Dayton
H. H. McFadden, Steubenville
Mrs. Martha Standish, Urbana
Thomas Humphreys, Columbus
Mrs. Sinai C. Blount-Howard, Hillsboro

COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE

W. J. Norton, Cincinnati, Chairman
 Mrs. Apollo Opes, New Philadelphia
 Miss Lucy B. Buell, Painesville
 Miss Grace O. Edwards, Dayton
 W. J. Wheeler, Columbus
 F. E. Cunningham, Steubenville
 James B. Billingsley, South Zanesville

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

E. J. Brown, Maumee, Chairman
 Wm. M. Leiby, Lancaster
 Mrs. Andrew Schunck, Celina
 Douglas Perkins, Cleveland
 Rev. C. N. Pond, Oberlin
 Dr. Isabel Bradley, Akron
 Mrs. A. E. Rumer, Chillicothe

Report of Committee on Time and Place

Your committee on time and place for the next session of the State Conference reports that it has unanimously voted to accept the invitation presented by delegates from Dayton and we recommend that the next annual session of the Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction be held in Dayton. The time of the meeting is referred to the executive committee for such action as they may deem wise.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. NORTON, CHAIRMAN

Report of the Committee on Resolutions

Your Committee on Resolutions respectfully submits the following report:

Resolved—That we extend to the people of Columbus our sincerest thanks for the cordial treatment we have received during this annual session of State Conference. We would especially mention the County Commissioners of Franklin for the free use of Memorial Hall; The Trustees of Wesley Chapel for the free use of its church home; Adjutant General Wood for the use of the House of Representatives; The State Board of Administration for entertainment at the Home For Feeble-Minded Youth; William G. Benham, Chairman of the local Committee on Arrangements; Mrs. L. B. Kauffman, of the Committee on Entertainment and Reception and Miss Jessie M. Crane, Organist.

In view of this royal treatment on the part of the citizens of Columbus and because Columbus is the center of the State, we are of the opinion that we ought to hold our annual meetings more frequently in Columbus.

Resolved—That we commend the exhibits made by the various institutions of the State and by the City of Columbus; exhibits by other cities and other public institutions are recommended.

Resolved—That recent developments in regard to blindness among the children of the State lead us to urge upon Legislators and administrators of law the enactment and enforcement of more stringent laws for the prevention of this misfortune.

Resolved—That we are highly gratified with the increase of harmonious work between official and non-official relief agencies, and that we urge all charity societies to secure the best practical connection with township trustees and all legal administrators of public relief funds to the end that the expert knowledge of the one and the larger means of the other may secure the best results with the wisest economy.

Resolved—That we are heartily in accord with the recent study of feeble-mindedness. The astonishing discoveries made as these investigations progress, and the identification of so much youthful delinquency with mental defectiveness, entitle the investigators to all the State support for which they ask.

Resolved—That we endorse and emphasize the importance of the recommendation of the School Survey Commission to the effect that the Legislature provide for a study of all forms of public assistance to the needy with ultimate object of unifying and increasing the efficiency of the relief system of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. BROWN, CHAIRMAN

Report of Committee on Organization

Your committee on Organization respectfully submits the following report:

President

Starr Cadwallader, Columbus
Member, Ohio Board of Administration

First Vice-President

Rev. D. Frank Garland, Dayton
Director of Public Welfare

Second Vice-President

Mrs. Linus B. Kauffman, Columbus

Secretary

H. H. Shirer, Secretary

Executive Committee

Starr Cadwallader, Ex-Officio, Columbus
Dr. Herbert Welch, D. D., Delaware
W. J. Norton, Cincinnati
Douglas Perkins, Cleveland
Miss Edith E. Stringer, Stuebenville
Rev. W. A. Hale, D. D., Dayton
Miss Martha Milliken, Warren
J. O. White, Cincinnati
E. J. Brown, Maumee
James L. Fieser, Columbus
H. H. Shirer, Ex-Officio, Columbus

REPORT ON EXTENSION OF ORGANIZED CHARITY

Rev. C. N. Pond, Oberlin

James F. Jackson, Cleveland

J. M. Hanson, Youngstown

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. F. JACKSON, CHAIRMAN

All of the above reports were unanimously adopted by the Conference at its regular sessions.

H. H. SHIRER, SECRETARY

ROSTER OF DELEGATES
OHIO STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION
NOVEMBER 11-13, 1914

ADAMS COUNTY

Spencer Blair.....Seaman
 Trustee Children's Home
 W. A. Brown.....West Union
 County Visitor
 J. A. McClanahan.....West Union
 County Visitor
 O. V. Holt.....West Union
 Probation Officer
 Frank W. Kendall.....West Union
 Judge of Juvenile Court
 Mrs. Anna Shuster.....West Union
 Matron Children's Home
 W. J. Shuster.....West Union
 Superintendent Children's Home

ALLEN COUNTY

J. C. Baxter.....Lima
 Superintendent County Infirmary
 Mrs. J. C. Baxter.....Lima
 Matron County Infirmary
 Mrs. D. R. Cooke.....Lima
 Associated Charities
 Arthur L. Fisher.....Lima
 County Commissioner
 Beach Graham.....Hume
 County Commissioner
 D. W. Higby.....Lima
 Superintendent Children's Home
 W. J. Judkins.....Lima
 Trustee Children's Home
 Mrs. John F. Lindemann.....Delphos
 County Visitor
 Joseph Tapscott.....Lima
 Trustee Children's Home
 Mrs. George S. Vicary.....Lima
 County Visitor

ASHLAND COUNTY

J. W. Brindle.....Ashland
 County Visitor
 T. J. Budd.....Ashland
 County Visitor
 J. B. Chase.....Ashland
 Superintendent County Infirmary
 O. W. Crone.....Loudonville
 County Commissioner
 J. E. Gongwer.....Ashland
 County Commissioner
 Samuel Kilhefner.....Ashland
 Chief Probation Officer
 William A. Mason.....Ashland
 Trustee of Children's Home
 J. L. Moon.....Ashland
 Superintendent Children's Home
 F. P. Whitmore.....Ashland
 Judge of Juvenile Court

ASHTABULA COUNTY

Thomas R. Cherry.....Kingsville
 Superintendent County Infirmary
 P. H. Hageny.....Ashtabula
 County Commissioner
 Henry H. Hall.....Ashtabula
 President Children's Home
 Mary A. Melberry.....Conneaut
 County Visitor
 Emily A. Munger.....Geneva
 County Visitor
 Mrs. Kate Shepard.....Ashtabula
 Matron Children's Home

ATHENS COUNTY

A. L. Pritchard.....Nelsonville
 County Visitor
 George E. Beasley.....Athens
 Superintendent Children's Home
 J. H. Finsterwald.....Athens
 Trustee Children's Home
 Mrs. N. E. Moler.....Athens
 County Visitor

AUGLAIZE COUNTY

F. C. Dearbaugh.....Wapakoneta
 Superintendent County Infirmary
 L. D. Koch.....Wapakoneta
 County Commissioner
 Jacob F. Koenig.....Wapakoneta
 Judge of Juvenile Court
 Mrs. F. B. Mason.....St. Marys
 County Visitor
 Mrs. J. O. Schoonover.....Wapakoneta
 County Visitor
 Mrs. M. D. Shaw.....Wapakoneta
 Mrs. Phil. Nagel.....Wapakoneta

BELMONT COUNTY

W. S. Gregg.....Barnesville
 Trustee Children's Home
 Mrs. James McNiece.....Barnesville
 Jacob Maule.....Colerain
 Trustee Children's Home
 G. V. Riddle.....Barnesville
 Trustee Children's Home
 Stella Tappan.....Bridgeport
 County Nurse

BROWN COUNTY

I. N. Bower.....Georgetown
 Sheriff
 J. R. Burris.....Georgetown
 Supt. County Infirmary
 John Evans.....Fayetteville
 County Commissioner
 John H. Neu.....Georgetown
 County Commissioner

Harry E. Parker.....Georgetown
Judge of Juvenile Court
R. R. Stratton.....Hamersville
County Commissioner

BUTLER COUNTY

George A. Henry.....Oxford
Mrs. W. Barton Carr.....Hamilton
County Visitor

Dora Dietz.....Middletown
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court

Mrs. Joseph W. Doren.....Hamilton
County Visitor

Mrs. David E. Harlan.....Middletown
County Visitor

James H. Harmon.....Hamilton
County Commissioner

Elizabeth Coreoran.....Hamilton
Visiting Nurse

Susan Jean Lamont.....Hamilton
Superintendent Children's Home

Edgar McDill.....Middletown
Social Service Bureau

Kathleen Y. Mills.....Hamilton
Visitor, Associated Charities

Hilda K. Mills.....Hamilton
General Secretary, Federated Charities

Elizabeth F. Parrish.....Hamilton
Visitor, Associated Charities

Jacob Thiess.....Hamilton
Superintendent County Infirmary

Paul L. Vogt.....Oxford
Professor Sociology, Miami University

Shelley D. Watts.....Middletown
Executive Secretary, Social Service Bureau

CARROLL COUNTY

John Barber.....Salineville
County Visitor

Mrs. Mary E. Beamer.....Carrollton
County Visitor

R. D. Blackburn.....Carrollton
County Visitor

H. R. Blazer.....Carrollton
Superintendent County Infirmary

Mrs. H. R. Blazer.....Carrollton
Matron County Infirmary

Mrs. Hattie M. Helfrich.....Carrollton
County Visitor

Mrs. A. C. McCartney.....Carrollton
County Visitor

J. C. Patterson.....Pattersonville
County Commissioner

S. C. Shotwell.....Carrollton
County Commissioner

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

E. E. Bunnell.....Urbana
County Commissioner

Clayton E. French.....Urbana
Superintendent Children's Home

Mrs. Clara D. Hance.....Urbana
County Visitor

B. F. Hull.....Mechanicsburg
Trustee Children's Home

W. H. Hunt.....Mechanicsburg
County Commissioner

George W. Kizer.....Urbana
County Commissioner

Mrs. Anna S. MacCracken.....Urbana
County Visitor

Mrs. E. P. Middleton.....Urbana
County Visitor

G. W. Standish.....Urbana
Superintendent County Infirmary

Mrs. Martha Standish.....Urbana
Matron County Infirmary

CLARK COUNTY

W. W. Witmeyer.....Springfield
County Visitor

Miss Florence Blazer.....Springfield
Home Teacher, Ohio Commissioner
for the Blind

B. F. Brubaker.....Springfield
Superintendent Children's Home

Mrs. B. F. Brubaker.....Springfield
Matron Children's Home

Henry Erter.....Springfield
Trustee Children's Home

R. M. LeFevre.....Springfield
Trustee Children's Home

C. O. Neer.....Springfield
County Commissioner

J. W. Pence.....Springfield
Superintendent County Infirmary

Mrs. J. W. Pence.....Springfield
Matron County Infirmary

J. Quincy Smith.....New Carlisle
County Commissioner

CLERMONT COUNTY

Louis I. Craver.....Batavia
Superintendent County Infirmary

S. B. Nyers.....Batavia
County Commissioner

Mrs. L. M. Spencer.....Milford
Chief Probation Officer

J. F. Bennett.....Wilmington
Trustee Children's Home

Mrs. J. F. Bennett.....Wilmington

Job Clark.....New Vienna
County Commissioner

J. R. Clevenger.....Wilmington
Trustee Children's Home

Mrs. J. R. Clevenger.....Wilmington

James F. Gaskins.....Sabina
County Visitor

J. M. Haley.....Wilmington
County Visitor

Mrs. Eva M. Holland.....Wilmington
Chief Probation Officer

Frank L. McDonald.....Wilmington
Superintendent County Infirmary

Mrs. Frank L. McDonald.....Wilmington
Matron County Infirmary

C. Rhonemus.....Reeseville
Trustee Children's Home

Chas. Skimming.....Wilmington
County Commissioner

J. E. Smith.....Wilmington
Superintendent Children's Home

Mrs. Mary E. Smith.....Wilmington
Matron Children's Home

COLUMBIANA COUNTY

H. C. McCammon.....Lisbon
Superintendent County Infirmary

Mrs. Mary E. Ikert.....East Liverpool
County Visitor
Michael E. Miskall.....East Liverpool
Ohio Commission for the Blind
Mabel Rodebough.....Salem
Superintendent, Council of Social Agencies
W. O. Wallace.....East Palestine
County Visitor

COSHOCKTON COUNTY

J. H. Elder.....Warsaw
County Commissioner
E. R. McConnell.....Coshockton
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. E. R. McConnell.....Coshockton
Matron County Infirmary
Mrs. C. H. Magruder.....Coshockton
County Visitor
Mrs. R. M. Temple.....Coshockton
County Visitor

CRAWFORD COUNTY

A. A. Crawford.....Gallion
County Commissioner
Mrs. G. W. Harris.....Bucyrus
County Commissioner
Fred Leonhardt.....Bucyrus
County Commissioner
Martin Seibel.....Bucyrus
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. Martin Seibel.....Bucyrus
Matron County Infirmary

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

George S. Addams.....Cleveland
Judge of Juvenile Court
Blanche D. Beattie.....Cleveland
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court
Minnie L. Baldorf.....Cleveland
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court
Rev. C. Hubert LeBlond.....Cleveland
Director Catholic Charities, Diocese
of Cleveland
Allen T. Burns.....Cleveland
Director Survey Committee of the
Cleveland Federation
Mrs. Julia Deericks.....Cleveland
Supervisor Catherine Horstman
Training Home
Rev. John F. Fisher.....Cleveland
Superintendent Children's Aid Society
Eugene Cary Foster.....Cleveland
Assistant Superintendent Lakeside Hospital
Bessie E. Hall.....Cleveland
Registrar, Associated Charities
E. J. Henry.....Cleveland
Superintendent Cleveland Protestant
Orphan Asylum
Robert B. Irwin.....Cleveland
Supervisor of Work for Blind Children,
Public Schools
James F. Jackson.....Cleveland
Superintendent Associated Charities
Cheney O. Jones.....Cleveland
General Agent, Cleveland Humane Society
George Kaletsch.....Berea
Superintendent, German Methodist
Orphan Asylum
Katherine Kennedy.....Cleveland
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court

Helen Lapp.....Cleveland
Home Teacher, Ohio Commission for
the Blind

Malvina Freidman.....Cleveland
Social Service Director, East Side Free
Dispensary

A. H. Mavis.....Cleveland
Florence Crittenton Home

Margaret Mitchell.....Cleveland
Hiran House

Mrs. Margaret S. Neracher.....Cleveland
President Katherine Horstman
Training Home

Mrs. E. B. Palmer.....Cleveland
Executive Secretary, Cleveland
Society for the Blind

Charles H. Parkin.....Cleveland
Member Ohio Commission for the Blind

Douglas Perkins.....Cleveland
Member Ohio Board of State Charities

Harry Feigenbaum.....Cleveland
Charlotte S. Ulmer.....Cleveland
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court

C. W. Williams.....Cleveland
Secretary, Cleveland Federation for
Charity and Philanthropy

Howell Wright.....Cleveland
Superintendent Cleveland City Hospital

DARKE COUNTY

Harvey F. Dershem.....Greenville
County Visitor

A. H. Gilbert.....Greenville
Superintendent Children's Home

Mrs. Mary Gilbert.....Greenville
Matron Children's Home

Mrs. Mable Selby.....Greenville
County Visitor

G. Frederick Trittschuh.....Greenville
Superintendent County Infirmary

DEFIANCE COUNTY

J. M. Benner.....Defiance
Trustee Children's Home

J. E. Bock.....Defiance
County Commissioner

Mrs. Marie Bock.....Defiance
Adam Hall.....Defiance
Trustee Children's Home

Mrs. Glen L. Leaders.....Defiance
Matron County Infirmary

Glen L. Leaders.....Defiance
Superintendent County Infirmary

DELAWARE COUNTY

Mrs. C. Steadman.....Delaware
Trustee Children's Home

Marie Clifton Adut.....Delaware
Head Home Economics, Ohio Wesleyan
University

Nellie Clippinger.....Delaware
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court

Mary E. Dunkley.....Delaware
Parole Officer, Girls' Industrial School

Mrs. Jennie W. Frey.....Delaware
Emily O. Greer.....Delaware
Parole Officer, Girls' Industrial School

Mrs. Mirlam D. Livingston.....Delaware
Field Officer, Girls' Industrial School

Mrs. H. W. McDonnell.....Delaware
County Visitor

John McNamara Delaware
Girls' Industrial School

Mrs. Margaret McNamara Delaware
Chief Matron, Girls' Industrial School

Mrs. J. W. Nelson Delaware
County Visitor

Mrs. W. B. Patton Delaware
County Visitor

E. M. Reed Delaware
Superintendent County Infirmary

Mrs. E. M. Reed Delaware
Matron County Infirmary

Elmer A. Riley Delaware
Professor Economics Ohio Wesleyan
University

Mae Runyan Delaware
Parole Officer, Girls' Industrial School

Sarah J. Simon Delaware
Matron Children's Home

Beatrice L. Tyler Delaware
Ohio Wesleyan Social Service League

Rev. Herbery Welch, D. D. Delaware
President, Ohio Wesleyan University
President, State Conference of
Charities and Correction

Mrs. Lewis G. Westgate Delaware

ERIE COUNTY

George Oswald Sandusky
County Commissioner

Hayes M. Adams Sandusky
County Auditor

L. W. Herbel Sandusky
Superintendent County Infirmary

J. J. Crecelius Milan
County Commissioner

Mrs. John Patton Lancaster

Mrs. Fannie F. Everett Sandusky
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court

Mrs. James Anderson Huron
County Visitor

Mrs. Eugene S. Peake Sandusky
County Visitor

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

W. H. Creager Lancaster
County Commissioner

H. C. Detwiler Basil
County Commissioner

Otto Grove Lancaster
Superintendent Children's Home

Mrs. Otto Grove Lancaster
Matron Children's Home

R. U. Hastings Lancaster
Superintendent Boys' Industrial School

Fannie M. Howe Lancaster
Associated Charities

John Keiser Lancaster
Superintendent County Infirmary

Mrs. John Keiser Lancaster
Matron County Infirmary

Will M. Leiby Lancaster
County Visitor

W. L. Martens Lancaster
Trustee Children's Home

Mrs. Ellen Rodebaugh Lancaster
County Visitor

G. A. Selber Lancaster
County Commissioner

FAYETTE COUNTY

Frank Casey Washington C. H.
Superintendent County Infirmary

Mrs. Frank Casey Washington C. H.
Matron County Infirmary

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Bertha Adams Columbus
Supervisor Associated Charities

Lucile Allen Columbus
Public Health Nurse

Marion Allensworth Columbus

Blanche Altman Columbus

Mary C. Andris Columbus

Margaret B. Anawalt Columbus

Georgia Asheim Columbus

Mrs. D. M. Asheim Columbus

Lucile Atcherson Columbus

Lily D. Atkinson Columbus
Superintendent, Children's Hospital

Elizabeth Banner Columbus
Instructive District Nurse

Mrs. Henry H. Barker Columbus
Federation of Women's Clubs

Mrs. John Gordon Battelle Columbus

E. F. Baum Columbus

Alice Evelyn Beckman Columbus

L. E. Bechel Columbus
Godman Guild

Melvin E. Beck Columbus

Caroline T. Benham Columbus
Visitor, Associated Charities

William G. Benham Columbus
Vice President, Associated Charities

D. O. Benton Columbus
St John's Episcopal Church

A. A. Bernhart Columbus

Mrs. Louie Berry Columbus

R. E. Betz Columbus
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court

Dr. M. E. Blackburn Columbus

Kate R. Blai Columbus

Estella Bonn Columbus
Teacher, Columbus Public Schools

Charles Boylan Columbus

Lucille Boylan Columbus

Harriet B. Bradbury Columbus

Mrs. G. F. Brand Columbus

Caroline M. Breyfogle Columbus
Dean of Women, Ohio State University

Jemima Bradfoot Columbus

Mrs. F. Bruckey Columbus

Agnes M. Bryant Columbus

Mrs. Orin Bradford Columbus

H. B. Bradbury Columbus

D. E. Brungs Columbus
Probation Officer

Ralph Bulkley Columbus
Assistant Superintendent, County
Infirmary

Mrs. R. W. Buchanan Columbus

Mary Burr Worthington

Ella N. Burdell Columbus

M. Anna Byers Columbus

Starr Cadwallader Columbus
Member Ohio Board of Administration

F. C. Caldwell Columbus
Ohio State University

Mrs. Francis C. Caldwell Columbus
Treasurer Home and School Association

Mrs. Charles F. F. Campbell Columbus
Business Manager, "Outlook for the Blind"

Charles F. F. Campbell Columbus
Executive Secretary, Ohio Commission
for the Blind

Marian A. Campbell	Columbus	Esther Katon	Columbus
Field Secretary, Ohio Commission for the Blind		Frank C. Eaton	Columbus
Lady Francis Campbell	Columbus	Mrs. Frank C. Eaton	Columbus
T. H. Campbell	Columbus	Assistant Director, Children's Welfare Department	
Robert Candy	Columbus	Otis K. Ellis	Columbus
Stella Allen Cappell	Columbus	Superintendent County Infirmary	
W. S. Carlisle	Columbus	Esther M. Erickson	Columbus
Trustee Children's Home		General Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association	
Helen G. Carroll	Columbus	Anna L. Eapy	Columbus
Visitor, Associated Charities		Fred W. Evans	Columbus
Olive M. Carroll	Columbus	Assistant Agent, Ohio Board State Charities	
Rev. E. F. Chauncey	Columbus	Mrs. F. W. Evans	Columbus
Member Central Philanthropic Council		Rev. Albert Otto Fritsch	Columbus
M. Blanch Chenoweth	Columbus	Assistant Rector, Trinity Church	
Mrs. A. H. Chapin	Columbus	James L. Fleser	Columbus
Mrs. Oralyn Church	Columbus	Superintendent Associated Charities	
Grace Claffiona	Columbus	Margaret W. Fisher	Columbus
Associated Charities		Clerk, Ohio Board of State Charities	
Edith Clark	Columbus	Dr. Sara E. Fletcher	Columbus
Mrs. Harriet Clark	Columbus	Helen Flexner	Columbus
Bertha T. Coler	Columbus	J. C. Foster	Columbus
Lillian Coler	Columbus	Clarence H. Frank	Columbus
Major Walter Collins	Columbus	Hazel Frisch	Columbus
Volunteers of America		Wilfred O. Frohock	Columbus
Mrs. Walter Collins	Columbus	County Visitor	
Volunteers of America		Agnes Smiley Funk	Columbus
Smith W. Comley	Columbus	Mrs. Edwin B. Gager	Columbus
Board of Managers, Associated Charities		Mrs. Ida K. Galbreath	Columbus
Mrs. Smith Comley	Columbus	M. A. Gemunder	Columbus
Fred D. Connolly	Columbus	Secretary, City Sinking Fund	
Trustee Hare Orphans Home		Mrs. Saran Geren	Columbus
Mrs. Fred Connolly	Columbus	Louella Gill	Columbus
Tressa Corwin	Columbus	George W. Gillette	Columbus
District Nurse		Secretary Chamber of Commerce	
Fred C. Croxton	Columbus	Fannie S. Glenn	Columbus
Chief Statistician, Ohio Industrial Commission		David S. Gray	Columbus
Ira Crum	Columbus	Treasurer, Associated Charities	
Trustee Children's Home		Allice M. Greene	Columbus
Mary E. Curtis	Columbus	Field Nurse, Ohio Commission for the Blind	
Associated Charities		Mrs. Stella Green	Columbus
Mrs. Charles D. Cussins	Columbus	Dorothy Griggs	Columbus
F. H. Darby	Columbus	Julia Griggs	Columbus
Superintendent, Ohio Children's Home Society		Mrs. Julian Griggs	Columbus
H. A. Darby	Columbus	Alice M. Gulsinger	Columbus
Assistant Superintendent, Ohio Children's Home Society		Clerk, Ohio Board of State Charities	
Mertie Davis	Columbus	Madge Hager	Columbus
T. E. Davey	Columbus	Lielia Hager	Columbus
Member Ohio Board of Administration		Thomas H. Haines, M. D.	Columbus
Albert J. Davis	Columbus	Clinical Director, Bureau of Juvenile Research	
Volunteers of America		W. Haswell	Columbus
Lewis Davis	Worthington	Secretary, Ohio Board of Administration	
County Commissioner		J. E. Hagerty	Columbus
Florence L. Delni	Columbus	Professor Economics and Sociology, Ohio State University	
Associated Charities		Rev. A. E. Harford	Worthington
Elizabeth Seitz Denig	Columbus	Superintendent Methodist Children's Home	
Teacher, Columbus Public Schools		Will F. Hauck	Columbus
Gertrude M. Dickey	Columbus	Superintendent State Free Employment Office	
Registrar, Associated Charities		Florence Henry	Columbus
Mrs. J. A. Dildine	Columbus	Office Secretary, State Y. M. C. A.	
Louise Dildine	Columbus	Alma A. Herbst	Columbus
District Nurse		Inez Hill	Columbus
Emma A. Doe	Columbus	Matron Franklin County Children's Home	
J. C. Donahey	Columbus	Joanna B. Hillman	Columbus
Matron, Hannah Neil Mission		Head Worker, South Side Settlement	
Mrs. A. A. Downs	Columbus	J. D. Holmes	Columbus
Mrs. O. D. Dyer	Columbus	Agent, Ohio Board of State Charities	
William Stuart Eagleson	Columbus	Osman C. Hooper	Columbus
Member Board of Managers, Associated Charities		Editor, Columbus Evening Dispatch	
		Mrs. O. C. Hooper	Columbus
		Harry H. Howett	Columbus
		Visitor, Ohio Board of State Charities	

Mrs. Harry H. Howett.....	Columbus	Katherine Lough.....	Columbus
Mrs. E. Huffman.....	Columbus	Louise McCune.....	Columbus
Thomas E. Humphreys.....	Columbus	Jean McCuffy.....	Columbus
County Commissioner		Mrs. Amanda McCarty.....	Columbus
Mary E. Hunter.....	Columbus	Mary McCrehen.....	Columbus
Teachers, Individual School		Mrs. Wm. J. McComb.....	Columbus
Frank V. Irish.....	Columbus	President Female Benevolent Society	
Mrs. Frank V. Irish.....	Columbus	Gelora L. MacCraken.....	Columbus
Mrs. George W. Isenagle.....	Columbus	Mrs. Ralph McFall.....	Columbus
Mrs. Elsie Jackson.....	Columbus	Helen McFarland.....	Columbus
Ralph Janeway.....	Columbus	Mrs. Elizabeth McGreevey.....	Columbus
Godman Guild House		Elizabeth MacMillan.....	Columbus
J. A. Jeffrey.....	Columbus	Head Social Worker, Columbus Tuberculosis Society	
Member Associated Charities		Rose Griffin Malone.....	Columbus
Mrs. J. A. Jeffrey.....	Columbus	Martha Malby.....	Columbus
West Side Settlement		Charles J. Manney.....	Columbus
Josephine Johnson.....	Westerville	Ida Mark.....	Columbus
Alice M. Johnston, M. D.....	Columbus	Mary Louise Mark.....	Columbus
Chairman, Public Health Education Committee of the American Medical Association		Charlotte M. Martin.....	Columbus
J. E. Johnson.....	Columbus	Visitor, Associated Charities	
Student Secretary Y. M. C. A.		Margaret Martin.....	Columbus
Mrs. R. A. Johnston.....	Columbus	Chief Clerk, Ohio Board of State Charities	
Hattie C. Jones.....	Columbus	H. C. Maurer.....	Columbus
J. E. Jones.....	Columbus	Superintendent, Ohio State School for the Blind	
Truant Officer		Earl D. Mayer.....	Columbus
Isa Jean Jones.....	Columbus	Augustus Menefee.....	Columbus
District Visitor, Associated Charities		Dr. Georgia Merriman.....	Columbus
Louise C. Junker.....	Columbus	Reed Metzler.....	Columbus
Paul Karger.....	Columbus	Mrs. A. B. Mikeen.....	Columbus
Superintendent, Federated Jewish Charities		R. E. Miles.....	Columbus
J. H. Kauffman.....	Columbus	Director, Ohio Institute for Public Efficiency	
Chief Examiner State Departments, Department Auditor of State		Henry W. Miller.....	Columbus
Mrs. Linus B. Kauffman.....	Columbus	Member Board of Managers, Associated Charities	
Chairman Committee on Invitation and Reception		Mary Louise Miller.....	Columbus
Rev. H. W. Kellogg.....	Columbus	William H. Mullane.....	Columbus
Member Board of Managers, Associated Charities		Volunteers of America	
Mrs. Edwin Kelton.....	Columbus	Nicholas D. Monsarrat.....	Columbus
President, Columbus Kindergarten Association		Member Social Service Committee	
Louise W. Kelton.....	Columbus	Mrs. N. D. Monsarrat.....	Columbus
County Visitors		Member Central Philanthropic Council	
Mrs. H. Kemper.....	Columbus	Marguerite Moore.....	Columbus
Hamlin C. King.....	Columbus	Eugene Morgan.....	Columbus
George H. Kious.....	Columbus	Secretary Humane Society	
Assistant Truant Officer		R. D. Morgan.....	Columbus
Mrs. E. B. Kinkad.....	Columbus	City Missionary	
Chairman of Committee on Open Air Schools		Farne Mowery.....	Columbus
Rabbi Joseph S. Kornfeld.....	Columbus	Esther Munday.....	Columbus
Miss C. Kraner.....	Columbus	Rev. J. Benj. Myers.....	Columbus
Gardner Lattimer.....	Columbus	Anna C. Minogue.....	Columbus
George W. Lattimer.....	Columbus	D. B. Neil.....	Columbus
Member Board of Managers, Associated Charities		Mrs. D. B. Neil.....	Columbus
Aloysia Lawin.....	Columbus	Mrs. F. E. Nicklaus.....	Columbus
Superintendent Franklin County Sanatorium for Tuberculosis		William J. Nonnemacher.....	Columbus
Mrs. F. F. Lawrence.....	Columbus	Member Board of Managers, Associated Charities	
Mrs. M. F. Lawrence.....	Columbus	Nellie Notestine.....	Columbus
Day Nursery		Frank O'Brieness.....	Columbus
Lewis C. Laylin.....	Columbus	Secretary to the Warden, Ohio Penitentiary	
Mrs. L. C. Laylin.....	Columbus	Mary O'Donnell.....	Columbus
Timothy Lehmann.....	Columbus	Mary H. Oliver.....	Columbus
Board of Managers, Associated Charities		Miss A. M. O'Mara.....	Columbus
W. J. Lehner.....	Columbus	Laura L. Ortmann.....	Columbus
Mrs. C. R. Lindsay.....	Columbus	Clerk, Ohio Board of State Charities	
Elizabeth Lindsay.....	Columbus	Mrs. S. P. Outhwaite.....	Columbus
Katherine M. Little.....	Columbus	E. Reba Owen.....	Columbus
Byron R. Long.....	Columbus	Grace A. Packer.....	Columbus
Extension Secretary, Associated Charities		Donald G. Paterson.....	Columbus
Rev. D. C. Long.....	Columbus	Psychological Laboratory Worker, Bureau of Juvenile Research	
Mrs. W. J. Longhoun.....	Columbus	Robert G. Paterson.....	Columbus
Anna M. Loos.....	Columbus	Director Division of Public Health Education and Tuberculosis, State Board of Health	
City Missionary		Mrs. T. C. Pitsenberger.....	Columbus
		T. C. Pitsenberger.....	Columbus
		Mary E. Powers.....	Columbus
		Matron, Ohio State University	

Edna S. Pratt.....	Columbus	Mrs. J. W. Sleppey.....	Columbus
Mrs. J. Price.....	Columbus	Alice Slygh.....	Columbus
Rudolf Pintner.....	Columbus	Charles Snaveley.....	Westerville
Assistant Professor of Psychology, Ohio State University		Professor, Otterbein University	
John W. Pontius.....	Columbus	Cordelia C. Smith.....	Columbus
General Secretary Y. M. C. A.		Mrs. J. D. Smith.....	Columbus
Mrs. Gertrude L. Rang.....	Columbus	Federation of Catholic Societies	
Alberta Ransom.....	Columbus	J. Warren Smith.....	Columbus
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court		County Visitor	
Evangeline Reams.....	Columbus	Mrs. J. Warren Smith.....	Columbus
Field Secretary, Friends Home for Girls		Mrs. Charles Snashall.....	Columbus
Carrie E. Reed.....	Columbus	Mrs. George Snashell.....	Columbus
Statistical Clerk, Ohio Industrial Commission		George E. Souder.....	Columbus
Rev. Theodore Irving Reese.....	Columbus	Clerk of Juvenile Court	
Member Board of Managers, Associated Charities		Carl E. Spangler.....	Columbus
Emilie C. Renz.....	Columbus	Grace M. Stamets.....	Columbus
Blanche G. Rhodes.....	Columbus	Mrs. C. R. Stebbins.....	Columbus
J. H. Rhoads.....	Columbus	Rev. H. H. D. Sterrett.....	Columbus
Truant Officer		Member Central Philanthropic Council	
Helen Richardson.....	Columbus	Ada Stephens.....	Columbus
Visitor, Associated Charities		Helena R. Stewart.....	Columbus
Eloise H. Riddle.....	Columbus	State Supervising Nurse	
Mrs. E. Roberts.....	Columbus	Ellie E. Stoltz.....	Columbus
Rev. Harry C. Robinson.....	Columbus	Ella E. Stolz.....	Columbus
Rector, St. John's Episcopal Church		Edna A. Stone.....	Columbus
E. W. Roehm.....	Columbus	Chairman Franklin County Equal Suffrage League	
Physical Director, Y. M. C. A.		Rev. H. L. Streich.....	Columbus
O. C. Ross.....	Columbus	Mary B. Sutherland.....	Columbus
Mary F. Rowan.....	Columbus	Margaret W. Sutherland.....	Columbus
Associated Charities		Principal of Normal School	
A. B. Rowland.....	Columbus	Mrs. E. Swain.....	Columbus
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court		Probation Officer, Juvenile Court	
Edna O. Royer.....	Columbus	Nellie Sylvus.....	Columbus
Social Worker, Columbus Tuberculosis Society		Teacher, State School for the Blind	
Relle D. Russell.....	Columbus	D. H. Taft.....	Columbus
Ohio Commission for the Blind		President Associated Charities	
Lelia Rusk.....	Columbus	Mrs. D. H. Taft.....	Columbus
E. E. Salisbury.....	Columbus	Mrs. Sterling B. Taylor.....	Columbus
Pearl Cllo Salsberry.....	Columbus	Frank Tallmadge.....	Columbus
Supervisor of Girls, Godman Guild House		Mrs. Frank Tallmadge.....	Columbus
Mrs. William Scarlett.....	Columbus	President Instructive Nursing Association	
J. P. Schmidt.....	Columbus	Florence Tallman.....	Columbus
Adolph J. Schneeweiss.....	Columbus	Edna Tanner.....	Columbus
Mrs. Mary Schoonover.....	Columbus	Glenn J. Tanner.....	Columbus
Charlotte Schuster.....	Columbus	M. K. Taylor.....	Columbus
Clerk, Ohio Board of State Charities		E. K. Thiemeyer.....	Columbus
Mrs. Katherine A. Seibert.....	Columbus	Mrs. E. H. Thiemeyer.....	Columbus
General Secretary Ohio Crittenton League		Mrs. W. O. Thompson.....	Columbus
Anne M. Seibert.....	Columbus	Mrs. Walter Thompson.....	Columbus
Mrs. D. W. Seltz.....	Columbus	P. E. Thomas.....	Columbus
Margaret Selbach.....	Columbus	Warden, Ohio Penitentiary	
Visitor Associate Charities		Asher Erie Thurston.....	Columbus
J. P. Shaffer.....	Columbus	Lyda Tinknam.....	Columbus
President, Ohio Board of Administration		Charles O. Tracy.....	Columbus
H. M. Sherwood.....	Columbus	Mrs. Charles O. Tracy.....	Columbus
Visitor, Ohio Board of State Charities		Julia Tracy.....	Columbus
Helen K. Shipps.....	Columbus	Clerk, Ohio Board of State Charities	
Visitor, Associated Charities		Mary Tracy.....	Columbus
H. H. Shrier.....	Columbus	Mrs. H. J. Vail.....	Columbus
Secretary, Ohio Board of State Charities		Florence Crittenton Mission	
Mrs. H. H. Shrier.....	Columbus	Julia Vonhok.....	Columbus
R. M. Shupe.....	Columbus	Visitor, Tuberculosis Society	
Cashier, Ohio Board of State Charities		Maude J. Wade.....	Columbus
E. R. Sickles.....	Columbus	R. S. Wambold.....	Columbus
Superintendent Juvenile Detention Home		Secretary, City Recreation Department	
Richard Sinclair.....	Columbus	Mrs. E. J. Warbler.....	Columbus
County Commissioner		Susannah Wardfield.....	Columbus
John W. Sleppey.....	Columbus	Mrs. R. Gilbert Warner.....	Columbus
Resident, West Side Social Center		Rev. W. A. Warren.....	Columbus
		Pastor Plymouth Congregational Church	
		Mrs. George A. Weaver.....	Columbus
		Mrs. John C. Weaver.....	Columbus
		Federation of Catholic Societies	
		Edgar L. Weinland.....	Columbus
		Member Board of Managers, Associated Charities	

Mrs. W. T. Wells Columbus
County Visitor

Blanche M. Werner Columbus
W. H. Weatherby Columbus
Mrs. J. P. Wharton Columbus
J. W. Wheeler Columbus
Head Resident Godman Guild House

Mrs. J. W. Wheeler Columbus
Associate Head Resident Godman Guild House

Mrs. Mary E. White Columbus
Superintendent County Children's Home

Mary T. White Columbus
Z. L. White Columbus
Mrs. E. J. Whitset Columbus
Francis A. Wilber Columbus
C. V. Williams Columbus
Director, Children's Welfare Department
Board of State Charities

Mrs. C. V. Williams Columbus
Miss P. Williams Columbus
Ella O. Williams Columbus
Visitor, Associated Charities

Dr. Ida M. Wilson Columbus
Florence Crittenton Mission

Dr. Mary Wilson Columbus
C. E. Workman Columbus
Government Service

Edna L. Wright Columbus
Resident Worker, St. Paul's Neighborhood
House

Helen Zelsman Columbus

FULTON COUNTY

W. S. Egnew Wauseon
Superintendent County Infirmary

G. W. Hartman Wauseon
County Visitors

GALLIA COUNTY

N. B. Colwell Gallipolis
Superintendent Children's Home

L. Gaston Bidwell
Trustee Children's Home

I. M. Grover Pinegrove
Trustee Children's Home

GEAUGA COUNTY

Peter Small Chesterland
County Commissioner

Mr. A. B. Wells Chardon
County Visitor

Mrs. A. B. Wells Chardon
County Visitor

GREENE COUNTY

Mrs. Mary H. Bankerd Xenia
Superintendent Children's Home

Mrs. George Haller Xenia
County Visitor

Nannie B. Reynolds Xenia
County Visitor

Anza Johnson Yellow Springs
Visiting Nurse

GUERNSEY COUNTY

D. M. Hawthorne Cambridge
Trustee Children's Home

C. O. Leonard Lore City
Superintendent County Infirmary

Mrs. Mattie Leonard Lore City
Matron County Infirmary

A. M. Merry Cambridge
Superintendent Children's Home

J. M. Scott Cumberland
Trustee Children's Home

Worthy Tyson Cambridge
Judge Juvenile Court

HAMILTON COUNTY

Mrs. W. C. Biles Cincinnati
President, Home for Friendless and
Foundlings

Mrs. Kate Bradley Cincinnati
Trustee Day Nursery for Colored Children

Eugenia Bryant Cincinnati
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court

M. Edith Campbell Cincinnati
Member Board of Education, Director of
Schmidlapp Bureau

Meigs V. Crouse Cincinnati
Superintendent Children's Home

Mrs. Meigs V. Crouse Cincinnati
Matron Children's Home

T. J. Edmonds Cincinnati
Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court

Mrs. Mabel Farree Cincinnati
Social Investigator, Department Charities
and Correction

Charles W. Hoffman Glendale
Judge-elect, Court of Domestic Relations

Anna S. Hall Cincinnati
Mathilda L. Heltsman Cincinnati
R. A. Longman Cincinnati
Visitor, Cincinnati Children's Home

Lucia Ware Cincinnati
W. J. Norton Cincinnati
Director Council of Social Agencies

Iomgene Poole Cincinnati
Social Investigator Charities and Correction

Paul Rover Cincinnati
Member of General Assembly

Wm. A. Spenoer Cincinnati
Investigator, Council of Social Agencies

Mary C. Thompson Cincinnati
Superintendent, Cincinnati Orphan Asylum

Helen S. Trounstone Cincinnati
Director Juvenile Protective Association

Emma Wooley Utz Cincinnati
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court

Rena J. Weiler Cincinnati
Case Supervisor, Associated Charities

J. O. White Cincinnati
Superintendent of Cincinnati Charities and
Correction, Member Ohio Board State
Charities

HANCOCK COUNTY

Dr. M. S. Williamson Findlay
County Visitor

Mrs. Ross Wentz Findlay
Matron County Infirmary

Ross Wentz Findlay
Superintendent County Infirmary

Mrs. R. E. Taylor Findlay
County Visitor

Marian Stephenson Findlay
Secretary Children's Home

Mrs. Alice C. Stein Findlay
Financial Secretary Children's Home

John E. Fensel Findlay
County Commissioner

Mrs. Annie L. Ely Findlay

HARDIN COUNTY

Mrs. George Berlien Kenton
Matron County Infirmary
G. S. Berlien Kenton
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. Sallie Espy Kenton
County Visitor
Carl F. Glock Kenton
County Commissioner
Mrs. C. E. Harbison Kenton
County Visitor
Mrs. Anna Willianer Kenton
Mrs. John O. Zimmerman Kenton

HARRISON COUNTY

Mrs. Margaret Arbaugh Jewett
County Visitor
Samuel Arbaugh Jewett
County Commissioner
O. S. Cramblet Tappan
County Commissioner
Mrs. E. S. Cramblet Tappan
M. B. Fierbaugh Connoton
Trustee Children's Home
J. C. Glover Cadiz
Trustee Children's Home
Laura Law Scio
County Visitor
O. R. McFadden New Athens
Trustee Children's Home
J. G. Rogers Cadiz
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. Mary J. Rogers Cadiz
Matron County Infirmary
E. E. Webb Cadiz
Superintendent Children's Home
S. Jennie Webb Cadiz
Matron County Infirmary

HENRY COUNTY

Samantha Brown Napoleon
County Visitor
Mrs. Agnes N. Warden Napoleon
County Visitor

HIGHLAND COUNTY

F. H. Hogsett Hillsboro
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. F. H. Hogsett Hillsboro
Matron County Infirmary
Mrs. S. C. B. Howard Hillsboro
Superintendent Children's Home
Rev. Freeley Rohrer Greenfield
County Visitor
Mrs. Maggie Swadley Hillsboro
County Visitor
Mrs. J. W. Watts Hillsboro
Trustee Children's Home
J. B. Wooley Hillsboro
Judge Juvenile Court

HOCKING COUNTY

Mrs. Emma Brooke Logan
County Visitor
Mrs. Janette Harrington Logan
County Visitor
Rev. H. Franklin Kerr Logan
Mrs. E. G. Ruff Logan
Matron County Infirmary

E. G. Ruff Logan
Superintendent County Infirmary

HOLMES COUNTY

John Fitch Millersburg
County Visitor
W. E. Lecky Holmesville
Trustee Children's Home
Mahala Neiswander Holmesville
Matron County Infirmary
L. Neiswander Holmesville
Superintendent Children's Infirmary
H. M. Rudy Millersburg
County Visitor
Benjamin Weaver Barrs Mills
Trustee Children's Home

HURON COUNTY

Mrs. F. B. Case Norwalk
Trustee Children's Home
Mrs. Lina L. Fulstow Norwalk
County Visitor
Sampson Gray Norwalk
County Visitor
Josephine Laible Norwalk
Superintendent Children's Home
Mrs. E. P. Van Derveer Norwalk
Matron County Infirmary
E. P. Van Derveer Norwalk
Superintendent County Infirmary

JACKSON COUNTY

Mrs. Irene Delay Jackson
County Visitor
William Gettles Jackson
Superintendent County Infirmary
Henry D. Jones Jackson
County Commissioner
Edna Ramsey Wellston
Home Teacher, Ohio Commission for the Blind
George J. Riniger Camba
County Commissioner
Mrs. Nellie Lasley Wilson Jackson
County Visitor

JEFFERSON COUNTY

L. W. Adrian Steubenville
Superintendent, County Infirmary
Mrs. Mary Adrian Steubenville
Matron, County Infirmary
F. E. Cunningham Steubenville
County Commissioner
Robert McGowan Steubenville
County Visitor
H. H. McFadden Steubenville
Member, Board of State Charities
Mrs. H. H. McFadden Steubenville
County Visitor
J. W. Stephenson Richmond
Agent, Board of State Charities
Edith E. Stringer Steubenville
Secretary, Social Service Union
W. H. Werker Rayland
Trustee, McCullough Children's Home

KNOX COUNTY

Mrs. S. D. Dalrymple Mt. Vernon
County Visitor

Phillip L. Wilkins Mt. Vernon
Probate Judge
Mrs. Fred C. Wolfe Mt. Vernon
County Visitor

LAKE COUNTY

Leona Rutledge Painesville
County Nurse
Lucy B. Buell Painesville
Member, Ohio Board of State Charities
T. G. Hart West Mentor
County Visitor
J. C. Phillips Unionville
County Commissioner
G. E. Stevenson Painesville
County Commissioner
G. N. Tuttle Painesville
County Visitor
A. J. White Painesville
Superintendent, County Infirmary

LAWRENCE COUNTY

S. A. Bowman Ironton
County Auditor
Brook Cappel Proctorville
County Commissioner
Mrs. C. E. Freeman Ironton
Matron, County Infirmary
C. E. Freeman Ironton
Superintendent, County Infirmary
T. H. Hapes Dobbstown
County Commissioner
Mrs. J. M. Hill Ironton
County Visitor
Felouse Moore Ironton
Superintendent, Associated Charities
F. G. Roberts Ironton
Judge, Juvenile Court
Nevada M. Shingler Ironton
Superintendent, Children's Home
Mrs. Mary G. Winters Ironton
County Visitor

LICKING COUNTY

Bertha Elchorn Newark
Home Teacher, Ohio Commission for the
Blind
Mrs. O. C. Larason Newark
O. C. Larason Newark
County Visitor
James R. Lucas Granville
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mary M. Miller Newark
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court
George D. Orr Newark
Trustee Children's Home
Harvey Orr Newark
Superintendent Children's Home
Mrs. Harvey Orr Newark
Matron Children's Home
Mrs. Fred W. Seymour Granville
County Visitor

LOGAN COUNTY

Coulter Allen Bellefontaine
County Visitor
C. C. Harshfield Bellefontaine
Superintendent Children's Home
G. W. Kennedy Bellefontaine
Superintendent County Infirmary

H. E. Knight Bellefontaine
County Commissioner
H. J. Mack Belle Center
Trustee Children's Home
M. G. Robson West Mansfield
County Commissioner
S. M. Wellman Bellefontaine
County Visitor

LORAIN COUNTY

Mrs. Marie Gilman Elyria
County Visitor
W. J. Hillier Wellington
County Commissioner
W. J. Krebs Wellington
Trustee Children's Home
Elizabeth C. Malone Amherst
Matron Children's Country Training School
J. W. Malone Amherst
Superintendent Children's Country
Training School
Marion Metcalf Oberlin
County Visitor
H. A. Miller Oberlin
Professor Sociology, Oberlin College
George A. Mosher Oberlin
Superintendent Children's Home
Laura A. Mosher Oberlin
Matron Children's Home
Rev. C. N. Pond Oberlin
Secretary of Charity Extension
J. G. Starr Elyria
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. Sadie B. Starr Elyria
Matron County Infirmary
Mrs. C. E. Van Norstrand Elyria
Superintendent, Associated Charities

LUCAS COUNTY

Rev. John B. Ascham Toledo
County Visitor
E. J. Brown Maumee
Superintendent Children's Home
Emma C. Danner Toledo
Home Teacher, Ohio Commission for the Blind
Mrs. D. T. Davison Toledo
County Visitor
George DeMuth Toledo
Superintendent House of Correction
Florence Dorrity Toledo
Trustee Luella Cumming Home
John S. Hofner Toledo
Superintendent County Infirmary
Kate H. Maguire Toledo
Registrar Federation of Charities
Laura Pfaffenback Toledo
Dr. Walter H. Snyder Toledo
Member Ohio Commission of the Blind
Mrs. Pauline Steinen Toledo
Member Ohio Board of State Charities
Mrs. W. E. Waldo Toledo
Assistant Head Resident Toledo Social
Settlement

Jean R. Wood Toledo
Visitor, Federation of Charities

MADISON COUNTY

Lester Bidwell London
Trustee, Children's Home

Mrs. G. T. Clark.....London
County Visitor
B. F. Linson.....London
Superintendent Children's Home
Mrs. A. J. Strain.....London
County Visitor
R. W. Thomas.....London
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. R. W. Thomas.....London
Matron County Infirmary

MAHONING COUNTY

Sara O. Baker.....Youngstown
County Visitor
W. W. Browbee.....Youngstown
County Commissioner
R. W. Davis.....Youngstown
County Commissioner
Mindie J. Geisey.....Youngstown
Mrs. M. U. Guggenheim.....Youngstown
County Visitor
J. M. Hanson.....Youngstown
General Secretary, Charity Organization
Society
Elisabeth Harlow.....Youngstown
Superintendent Children's Home
John D. Dodge.....Youngstown
County Commissioner
Maude C. Hoffman.....Youngstown
Director of Social Service
Miss M. Millsop.....Youngstown
Home Teacher, Ohio Commission for the Blind
Emma S. Mooreland.....Youngstown
Superintendent, Visiting Nurse Association
R. S. Taylor.....Canfield
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. W. P. Williamson.....Youngstown
County Infirmary
Frank L. Baldwin.....Youngstown
Humane Society

MARION COUNTY

Mrs. Mollie Bader.....Marion
Matron County Infirmary
Samuel Bader.....Marion
Superintendent County Infirmary
Lewis H. Flocken.....Marion
Sylvester Hurr.....Marion
Superintendent Children's Home
J. K. Leeper.....Marion
County Commissioner
Mrs. C. T. Wiant.....Marion
County Visitor
J. H. Raub.....Larue
County Commissioner
Mrs. David Rexroth.....Marion
County Visitor
S. M. Thompson.....Marion
County Commissioner

MEDINA COUNTY

John Ewing.....Medina
Superintendent Bounty Infirmary

MEIGS COUNTY

Ruth Alkire.....Pomeroy
Superintendent Children's Home
Mrs. Earl Chase.....Pomeroy
County Visitor

Martin Chase.....Pomeroy
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. Cora Clayton.....Pomeroy
County Visitor
O. B. Davis.....Langsville
Trustee Children's Home
J. P. Kimes.....Chester
County Commissioner
W. J. Krider.....Racine
Trustee Children's Home
Tom F. Lewis.....Middleport
County Visitor
John A. Reed.....Middleport
County Commissioner
Mrs. Emma Stansberry.....Pomeroy
A. W. Vale.....Pomeroy
Trustee Children's Home

MERCER COUNTY

D. H. Robinson.....Rockford
County Visitor
Henry Behrens.....Rockford
County Commissioner
Andrew Burnswick.....Fort Recovery
County Commissioner
Andrew Schunck.....Celina
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. Margaret Schunck.....Celina
Matron County Infirmary

MIAMI COUNTY

Mrs. Mary J. Christian.....Troy
Probation Officer
Mrs. J. W. Dowler.....Troy
County Visitor
U. Grant Earnest.....West Milton
County Visitor
Rufus Fish.....Troy
Superintendent Children's Home
Mrs. Rufus Fish.....Troy
Matron Children's Home
Mrs. E. H. Fordyce.....Piqua
Field Secretary, Associated Charities
J. R. Miles.....Piqua
Trustee Children's Home
L. E. St John.....Troy
Judge Juvenile Court
Mrs. M. E. Thomas.....Troy
Matron County Infirmary
M. E. Thomas.....Troy
Superintendent County Infirmary

MONROE COUNTY

Mrs. Ella Beardmore.....Woodsfield
County Visitor
Mrs. Mary E. Ketterer.....Woodsfield
County Visitor
J. C. Seebach.....Woodsfield
Superintendent Children's Home
Mrs. J. C. Seebach.....Woodsfield
Matron Children's Home
F. O. Sulsberger.....Woodsfield
Trustee Children's Home
Jennie Neuheart.....Woodsfield

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Mrs. E. Allen.....Dayton
County Visitor

S. H. Ankenny.....Dayton
 Dr. E. A. Baber.....Dayton
 Superintendent Dayton State Hospital
 Grace O. Edwards.....Dayton
 Secretary Associated Charities
 Mildred K. Emrick.....Dayton
 Visitor, Associated Charities
 D. Frank Garland.....Dayton
 Director of Welfare Department
 Ella H. Haas.....Dayton
 State Factory Inspector
 Rev. William A. Hale.....Dayton
 Member, Ohio Board of State Charities
 F. O. Hartrum.....Dayton
 Superintendent Children's Home
 Mrs. Margaret Hartrum.....Dayton
 Matron Children's Home
 E. H. Herr.....Dayton
 Trustee Children's Home
 Emma L. King.....Dayton
 Assistant Secretary, Associated Charities
 Julius V. Jones.....Dayton
 Secretary Humane Society
 Annie R. McCully.....Dayton
 City Police-Woman
 L. M. Mittendorf.....Dayton
 Superintendent House of Correction
 Edward G. Pease.....Dayton
 Member Ohio Commission for the Blind
 S. E. Snepp.....Dayton
 Assistant Agent, Ohio Board of State Charities
 Mrs. S. E. Snepp.....Dayton
 L. M. Upson.....Dayton
 Director, Bureau of Municipal Research
 Anna E. Wilson.....Dayton
 Probation Officer Juvenile Court

MORGAN COUNTY

Maude Y. Black.....McConnelsville
 County Visitor
 Mrs. C. B. Bryan.....McConnelsville
 County Visitor
 Mary Burke.....McConnelsville
 President, Morgan County Health League
 George B. Dougan.....Pennsville
 County Commissioner
 A. R. Gilliland.....McConnelsville
 County Teacher Examiner
 James Johnson.....McConnelsville
 County Commissioner
 Fred McInturf.....Chester Hill
 County Commissioner
 Mrs. Charles O. Massey.....Bristol
 Mrs. Charles Taylor.....McConnelsville
 Matron County Infirmary

MORROW COUNTY

Mrs. Jessie Jackson.....Edison
 County Visitor
 Mrs. Elizabeth Schaas.....Mt. Gilead
 County Visitor

MUSKINGUM COUNTY

Samuel Bateman.....Zanesville
 County Visitor
 James B. Billingsley.....South Zanesville
 Superintendent Children's Home
 Sara E. Coates.....Zanesville
 Superintendent Welfare Organization

William C. Copland.....Dresden
 Trustee Children's Home
 Mrs. Alex Day.....Zanesville
 President Women's Benevolent Society
 Edwin S. Grant.....Zanesville
 President Welfare Organization
 Louise J. Grant.....Zanesville
 W. E. Guthrie.....Zanesville
 Trustee County Children's Home
 Mrs. Nannie J. Lotz.....Zanesville
 Teacher, McIntire Children's Home
 Margaret Ludy.....Zanesville
 Matron, McIntire Children's Home
 Mrs. S. T. Oldham.....Zanesville
 Secretary Women's Benevolent Society
 E. K. Rankin.....South Zanesville
 Trustee Children's Home
 E. E. Turner.....Zanesville
 County Visitor
 C. L. Shipps.....Zanesville
 G. A. Cater.....Sarahsville
 Superintendent County Infirmary
 Mrs. Rosa Cater.....Sarahsville
 Matron County Infirmary
 Mrs. Henrietta Eysen.....Caldwell
 County Visitor
 J. K. Hedge.....Caldwell
 County Commissioner
 Mrs. Minnie L. Shriver.....Caldwell
 County Visitor

OTTAWA COUNTY

Ellen H. Trutton.....Genoa
 County Visitor

PAULDING COUNTY

Rev. S. J. Colgan.....Oakwood
 County Visitor
 George Enz.....Paulding
 County Commissioner
 W. F. Fleck.....Antwerp
 County Visitor
 C. A. Harpster.....Paulding
 County Commissioner
 Mrs. W. S. Trine.....Paulding
 Matron County Infirmary
 W. S. Trine.....Paulding
 Superintendent County Infirmary

PERRY COUNTY

W. P. Carroll.....New Lexington
 Trustee Children's Home
 Mrs. Arthur E. Griggs.....Junction City
 County Visitor
 Frank Hoy, Jr.....New Straitsville
 County Commissioner
 J. A. Jinks.....New Lexington
 Trustee Children's Home
 J. W. McDonald.....New Lexington
 Superintendent County Infirmary
 Thomas L. Patterson.....New Lexington
 Superintendent Children's Home
 Mrs. Thomas L. Patterson.....New Lexington
 Matron Children's Home
 C. K. Ricketts.....Shawnee
 County Commissioner
 Thomas J. Selby.....New Lexington
 County Commissioner

Dell W. Stinchcomb.....New Lexington
Judge of Juvenile Court
Lucy Teal.....New Lexington
County Visitor

PICKAWAY COUNTY

Tilla E. Gardner.....Orient
H. E. Mowery.....Circleville
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. H. E. Mowery.....Circleville
Matron County Infirmary
Mrs. Mary Neuding.....Circleville
County Visitor
M. B. Radcliff.....Circleville
Trustee Children's Home
George W. Runkle.....Circleville
Superintendent of Children's Home
Charlotte Phillip.....Circleville
District Nurse
E. H. Brown.....Circleville
Judge Juvenile Court
Mrs. G. W. Runkle.....Circleville
Matron Children's Home
Mrs. Clara P. Southard.....Circleville
Secretary Circleville Benevolent Association
Mrs. Harriet P. Weldon.....Circleville
County Visitor

PIKE COUNTY

George E. Barch.....Waverly
Judge Juvenile Court
S. D. Mc Laughlin.....Waverly
County Visitor
W. E. Prior.....Waverly
County Visitor

PORTAGE COUNTY

Mrs. E. H. Dickinson.....Ravenna
M. W. Leckrone.....Ravenna
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. M. W. Lackrone.....Ravenna
Matron County Infirmary
Ruth A. Ralston.....Ravenna
Visiting Nurse

PREBLE COUNTY

H. C. Albaugh.....Eaton
Trustee Children's Home
Frank Homan.....Eaton
County Visitor
O. P. Kimmel.....Eaton
Superintendent Children's Home
Joseph Kimmel.....Eaton
Mrs. Daisy L. Kimmel.....Eaton
Matron Children's Home
Maxine Kimmel.....Eaton
Harry King.....Eaton
Trustee Children's Home

PUTNAM COUNTY

Mrs D. A. Frisk.....Ottawa
County Visitor
Mrs. F. E. Hamdem.....Ottawa
County Visitor

RICHLAND COUNTY

Henry Bolus.....Mansfield
County Commissioner
J. E. Clark.....Mansfield
Chief Clerk, Ohio State Reformatory

J. M. Courtney.....Mansfield
Trustee Children's Home

C. N. Gaumer.....Mansfield
Director Humane Society

Mrs. Emma B. Hughes.....Mansfield
Matron Children's Home

Harvey Imhoff.....Mansfield
Superintendent County Infirmary

Ed. G. Lemon.....Mansfield
County Commissioner

James A. Leonard.....Mansfield
Superintendent Ohio State Reformatory

Mrs. S. Mariott.....Mansfield
Mrs. H. G. Palmer.....Mansfield
County Visitor

J. W. Palmer.....Mansfield
Trustee Children's Home

M. O. Staiger.....Mansfield
Clerk, Ohio State Reformatory

W. F. Meighen.....Sidney
Superintendent Children's Home

ROSS COUNTY

Robert D. Alexander.....Chillicothe
County Auditor

Adam Faller.....Chillicothe
County Commissioner

Mrs. Alfred E. Rumer.....Chillicothe
County Visitor

William J. Seney.....Chillicothe
Superintendent, County Infirmary

Schuyler Slager.....Chillicothe
County Commissioner

SANDUSKY COUNTY

Mrs. James M. Conroy.....Fremont
County Visitor

B. F. Dieffenbach.....Fremont
Superintendent, County Infirmary

Mrs. B. F. Dieffenbach.....Fremont
Matron, County Infirmary

Mrs. J. L. Winters.....Fremont
County Visitor

SCIOTO COUNTY

John P. Addis.....Portsmouth
Superintendent, County Infirmary

Harry Ball.....Portsmouth
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court

William Bennett.....Portsmouth
County Commissioner

Sadie Hamon.....Portsmouth
Matron, Children's Home

T. C. Patterson.....Portsmouth
County Auditor

James J. Spencer.....Portsmouth
County Commissioner

W. C. Silcox.....Portsmouth
Superintendent, Children's Home

Minnie M. Sustead.....Portsmouth
Visiting Nurse

SENECA COUNTY

Charles Aldrich.....Fostoria
County Commissioner

David Auble.....Scipio Siding
County Commissioner

Mrs. Mabel Calhoun.....Tiffin
County Visitor

C. H. Kernan Tiffin
Superintendent, Junior O. U. A. M. Home
Mrs. C. A. Krout Tiffin
Associated Charities
Christ Miller Tiffin
County Commissioner
Mrs. George E. Schroth Tiffin
County Visitor

SHELBY COUNTY

Mrs. William Foster Sidney
County Visitor
George Hagelberger Anna
Trustee, Children's Home
Mrs. George Hagelberger Anna
Mrs. D. F. Hoban Sidney
County Visitor
Mrs. D. M. Pruden Sidney
County Visitor
James E. Way Sidney
Trustee, Children's Home

STARK COUNTY

A. M. Bordner Canton
Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court
Morris D. Crowl Minerva
County Commissioner
Dr. H. C. Eyman Massillon
Superintendent Massillon State Hospital
J. B. Fierstos Canton
Superintendent County Infirmary
Charles Krickbaum Canton
Judge of Juvenile Court
Mrs. Mary Lamborn Alliance
County Visitor
Mrs. Arline Pratt Massillon
County Visitor

SUMMIT COUNTY

R. F. Koplin Akron
Superintendent County Infirmary
W. S. Bixby Akron
Director Public Charities
Dr. Isabel A. Bradley Akron
County Visitor
Mrs. Nora Cameron Barberton
Home Teacher, Ohio Commissioner for the
Blind
E. B. Foltz Akron
Universities and Public Welfare
Mrs. A. K. Fouser Akron
County Visitor
Julius Frank Akron
County Commissioner
L. M. Kaufman Clinton
County Commissioner
Oscar E. Olin Akron
Professor Economics, University of Akron
F. D. Saunders Akron
Superintendent Children's Home
Mrs. F. D. Saunders Akron
Matron Children's Home
T. A. Steele Cuyahoga Falls
County Commissioner
Florence T. Walte Akron
Assistant Secretary Charity Organization
Society
Mrs. George Wohlwend Akron
Akron Social Charity Society

TRUMBULL COUNTY

Milo F. Gleason Warren
Superintendent Children's Home
Lena A. Gleason Warren
Matron Children's Home
Thomas H. Madden Niles
County Commissioner
C. A. Root Warren
Superintendent County Infirmary
Martha R. Millikin Warren
County Visitor
Mrs. C. S. Kerlin Warren
County Visitor

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

F. R. Kislig New Philadelphia
Trustee Children's Home
G. W. Kelley Canal Dover
Superintendent Children's Home
Mrs. Apollo Opes New Philadelphia
Probation Officer, Juvenile Court
Apollo Opes New Philadelphia
President Social Service Union
W. H. Stoutt Uhrichsville
Trustee Children's Home
Margaret E. Ruba New Philadelphia
Mrs. Harry B. Winch New Philadelphia
Field Secretary, Social Service Union
Mrs. Cora E. Wills New Philadelphia
Matron County Infirmary
Mrs. F. H. Waldron Canal Dover
County Visitor
F. M. Wills New Philadelphia
Superintendent County Infirmary

UNION COUNTY

Mrs. Emily E. McFadden Marysville
Mrs. J. D. Wood Marysville
Edward W. Porter Marysville
Judge of Juvenile Court
J. M. Fox Marysville
Superintendent Children's Home
Frank E. Reeley Richwood
County Commissioner
Mrs. G. M. McCloud Marysville
County Visitor
Mrs. J. J. Scott Marysville
County Visitor
R. A. Linn Marysville
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. R. A. Linn Marysville
Matron County Infirmary
Charles Diehl Milford Center
County Commissioner
Charles Rausch Marysville
County Commissioner
J. M. Hawn Plain City
Trustee Children's Home
W. L. Blaney Plain City
Trustee Children's Home

VAN WERT COUNTY

Mrs. Olivia Jettinghoff Delphos
County Visitor
Edna Humphreys Van Wert
County Visitor

VINTON COUNTY

N. C. Darts McArthur
Trustee Children's Home

Mrs. Amelia Dunkel.....McArthur
Matron County Infirmary
P. B. Dunkel.....McArthur
Superintendent County Infirmary
L. J. George.....McArthur
County Commissioner
Mrs. I. C. Gill.....McArthur
Mrs. Cora Gorsuch.....McArthur
Matron Children's Home
N. Gorsuch.....McArthur
Superintendent Children's Home
Mrs. Mary E. Turner.....McArthur
County Visitor
Miss Marlon Will.....McArthur
County Visitor

WARREN COUNTY

E. T. Dechant.....Franklin
Trustee Children's Home
Mrs. J. R. King.....Lebanon
Matron Otterbein Home
J. R. King.....Lebanon
Superintendent Otterbein Home
George Beck.....Springboro
Trustee Children's Home
Mrs. A. D. Haney.....Lebanon
Matron Children's Home
A. D. Haney.....Lebanon
Superintendent Children's Home
Mrs. Samuel L. Irons.....Lebanon
Asa J. Kestle.....Lebanon
County Visitor
Mrs. H. B. Anderson.....Franklin
Howard B. Anderson.....Franklin
Trustee Children's Home
Mrs. W. N. Thompson.....Lebanon
Matron County Infirmary
W. N. Thompson.....Lebanon
Superintendent County Infirmary
Samuel L. Irons.....Lebanon
County Commissioner
Owen S. Higgins.....Lebanon
County Visitor
John M. Mulford.....Lebanon
County Auditor
Willard J. Wright.....Lebanon
Judge of the Juvenile Court
Harriet C. Wright.....Lebanon
Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court
Mrs. Mary Proctor Wilson.....Lebanon

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Mrs. Herman Becker.....Marietta
Associated Charities
Rev. E. A. Coll.....Marietta
County Visitor
J. L. Jordan.....Marietta
Superintendent Children's Home
Mrs. J. L. Jordan.....Marietta
Matron Children's Home
G. B. Henry.....Cutler
County Commissioner
John Kaiser.....Marietta
Member, Ohio Commission for the Blind
Mahala Livingston.....Marietta
Home Teacher, Ohio Commission for the Blind
Winfield S. Hancock.....Marietta
County Visitor

Mrs. T. E. Dye.....Marietta
S. J. Hathaway.....Marietta
Mrs. R. J. Elder.....Marietta
Matron County Infirmary

WAYNE COUNTY

C. V. VanNiman.....Shreve
Field Officer, Boys' Industrial School
Mrs. W. C. McCullough.....Wooster
Matron Children's Home
Rev. E. E. Young.....Wooster
County Visitor
Mrs. R. J. Smith.....Wooster
County Visitor
William Kuhn.....Shreve
Trustee Children's Home
Mrs. L. R. Kramer.....Wooster
County Visitor
W. C. McCullough.....Wooster
Superintendent Children's Home
Joseph A. Herpel.....Wooster
Trustee Children's Home
Emma Patterson.....Wooster
Matron County Infirmary
L. V. Patterson.....Wooster
Superintendent County Infirmary

WILLIAMS COUNTY

W. W. Benner.....Bryan
County Commissioner
Mrs. Florence J. Douglas.....Montpelier
County Visitor
Mrs. Cassie Himes.....Bryan
County Visitor
Peter Guillard.....Stryker
County Commissioner
H. W. Scott.....Montpelier
Superintendent County Infirmary
Mrs. H. W. Scott.....Montpelier
Matron County Infirmary

WOOD COUNTY

Albert Ayers.....Millbury
County Commissioner
Frank Bradbury.....Bowling Green
Superintendent County Infirmary
Celia E. Canary.....Bowling Green
County Visitor
D. L. Kunkle.....Jerry City
County Commissioner
A. N. Longbrake.....Weston
County Commissioner
Mrs. Lyda McKendre.....Bowling Green
County Visitor
Nellie A. Repass.....Bowling Green
Matron Juvenile Detention Home

WYANDOT COUNTY

W. H. Link.....Upper Sandusky
Superintendent County Infirmary
R. S. Ulrich.....Nevada
County Commissioner
S. A. Ranck.....Sycamore
County Commissioner
Henry Kinley.....Upper Sandusky
County Commissioner
Mrs. Alice L. Stevenson.....Upper Sandusky
County Visitor

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

171

Mrs. Catherine Hedges.....Upper Sandusky County Visitor	W. T. Cross Chicago Illinois General Secretary National Conference of Charities and Correction
OUT OF STATE	William A. McCrellish....Trenton New Jersey Mrs. Wm. A. McCrellish..Trenton, New Jersey A. E. Sinks.....Wheeling West Virginia General Secretary Associated Charities
A. W. Butler.....Indianapolis, Indiana Secretary, Board of State Charities	Mrs. Stella Sheppard.....Indianapolis, Indiana

RECAPITULATION

Trustees Children's Home.....	72
Superintendent Children's Homes.....	48
Matrons Children's Homes.....	29
Superintendents County Infirmaries.....	65
Matrons County Infirmaries.....	41
County Commissioners.....	94
County Visitors.....	157
Juvenile Courts.....	49
Associated Charities and other Social Welfare Organizations.....	96
County, district and visiting nurses.....	13
Ohio Commission for Blind and Home workers.....	21
Humane Society.....	5
State officials and state employes.....	50
Miscellaneous.....	69
Not classified.....	224
Out of State.....	6
Total registration.....	1039

Social Problems of the Nation

West, East, South, North,—what are the characteristic stumbling-blocks of social progress? What lessons does practical experience with the “other half” teach?

The National Conference of Charities and Correction holds its forty-second annual meeting at Baltimore, Md., May 12-19, 1915. Its discussions led by national experts, cover the major fields of social endeavor. Members receive the Proceedings—a recognized handbook of social work—and the quarterly Bulletin. Free bureau of information.

Address W. T Cross, General Secretary, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

INDEX

	PAGE
Abolition of Poverty, Prof. James E. Hagerty.....	23
Addams, Judge George S.....	18
Admission of Inmates, O. K. Ellis	85
Aims and Methods of the Church Home in Child-Saving, Rev. A. E. Harford	110
Application and Purpose of Civil Service Law as Relates to Children's Homes, L. L. Faris.....	149
Benham, William G.....	3
Biles, Mrs. William B.....	123
Black, Judge Samuel L.....	22
Brown, E. J.....	121
Butler, Amos W.....	33, 45, 55, 79
Cadwallader, Starr.....	39
Calhoun, Mrs. Mabel.....	77
Campbell, Miss M. Edith.....	50
Campbell, Miss Marion.....	15
Civil Service in County Infirmaries.....	88
Committee on Extension of Organized Charity, Rev. C. N. Pond.....	47
Committee on Organization.....	155
Committee on Resolutions.....	154
Committee on Time and Place.....	154
Conservation of Child-Caring Agencies and Institutions, B. V. Williams.....	12
Co-ordination of Work of Public Relief Giving Agencies, James L. Fieser.....	66
Cross, W. T.....	31, 46, 83
Croxton, Fred C	27
Crouse, M. V	108
Defective, Delinquent, Dr. E. J. Emerick.....	35
Delegates in Attendance.....	156-171
Dependent Children, Proceedings of Conference on	91
Dye, Mrs. T. E.....	89
Eaton, Miss Esther.....	137
Ellis, O. K.....	85
Emerick, Dr. E. J.....	35
Essentials and Importance of Adequate Records in Children's Homes, F. D. Saunders.....	128
Evolution of Ohio State Conference on Dependent Children's, S. J. Hathaway.....	145
Faris, L. L.....	88, 149
Fierstos, J. B.....	87
Fieser, James L.....	66
Fisher, Rev. John F.....	102
From Old to New, W. W. Witmeyer.....	74
Garland, Rev. D. Frank	9, 58
Hagerty, Prof. James L.....	23, 134
Haines, Dr. Thomas H.....	42
Harford, A. E.....	110
Hathaway, S. J.....	145

	PAGE
Homeless Infant and the Dependent Mother and Infant, How Should We Deal with? Mrs. William C. Biles.....	123
Humane Societies and the Prevention of Child Dependency, Julius V. Jones.....	138
Indiana Plan for Dealing with Misdemeanants, Amos W. Butler.....	55
Institutional Needs, Dr. A. F. Shephard.....	34
Inter-relation of Children's Homes and the Juvenile Courts, Judge Lewis E. St. John.....	118
Jones, Julius V.....	138
Juvenile Research, Ohio Bureau of, Dr. Thomas H. Haines.....	42
Keep out of the Poor House, Mrs. Mabel Calhoun.....	77
Kernan, Charles H.....	117
Kimmel, O. P.....	91
King, Rev. John R.....	113
Krichbaum, Judge Charles.....	21
Labor by Inmates, J. B. Fierstos.....	87
Laible, Mrs. Josephine.....	132
Larason, O. C.....	71
LeBlond, Rev. C. H.....	127
Le Fevre, R. M.....	114
Longman, R. A.....	95
Material for Study of a Minimum Wage in Ohio, Fred C. Croxton...	27
Miller, Miss Edith.....	63
Minutes of the Conference.....	153
Modern Pilgrims Progress, C. W. Williams.....	54
Morgan, Eugene.....	142
Mothers' Pensions:	
Judge George S. Addams.....	18
Judge Charles Krichbaum.....	21
Judge Samuel L. Black.....	22
National Conference of Charities and Correction ...	2, 31
Ohio Tried and Found Not Wanting, R. A. Longman.....	95
Paterson, Dr. Robert G.....	84
Pond, Rev. C. N.....	47
Poverty, The Abolition of, Prof. James E. Hagerty.....	23
Prayer Meeting once a Month at a County Infirmary, Mrs. T. E. Dye.....	89
President's Address.....	4
Principles and Practice of Fraternal Orders in Extending Aid to Orphans.....	114
Problem of Feeble-Mindedness, Starr Cadwallader.....	39
Purpose of an Infirmary, W. T. Cross.....	83
Relief, Remedy and Prevention, Rev. Herbert Welch.....	4
Religious Services at County Institutions, Rev. E. E. Young.....	73
St. John, Judge Lewis E.....	118
Saunders, F. D.....	128
School Work at Children's Homes, O. C. Larason.....	71
Shepherd, Dr. A. F.....	34
Social Standards and Efficiency, O. P. Kimmel.....	91
Socialization of Public Schools, Miss M. Edith Campbell.....	50
Superintendents I have Known, Amos W. Butler.....	79
Taxation and the Public Welfare, Rev. D. Frank Garland.....	9
Trachoma in Ohio, Miss Marion Campbell.....	15
Tuberculosis Situation in Ohio, Especially in Relation to County Infir- maries, Dr. Robert G. Paterson.....	84

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

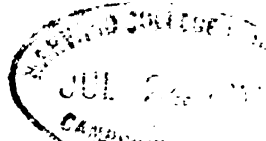
175

PAGE

Typical Systems for the Care of Dependent Children in the United States,	
Prof. James E. Hagerty	134
Vagrancy and Unemployment, Miss Edith Miller	63
Value of Continuity of Service, method and precedent in the work of	
child saving, John F. Fisher	102
Welch, Rev. Herbert	4
Williams, C. V.	12
Williams, C. W.	54
Witmeyer, W. W.	74
Work of Ohio Bureau of Juvenile Research, Dr. Thomas H. Haines	42
Workhouse Situation in Ohio, Rev. D. Frank Garland	58
Young, Rev. E. E.	73



800 2490041



Subscription Free
Serial No. 94

JUNE, 1915

Volume 21
Number 2

Entered as Second-class Matter, November 20, 1912, at the Post Office at
Columbus, Ohio, under the Act of August 24, 1912

The Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correction

**Statistics of State and County Institutions and of Relief
of Poor for year ending November 15, 1914**

**PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES**

**Address all Communications to
H. H. SHIRER, Editor, 1010 Hartman Building
Columbus, Ohio**

Press Ohio State Reformatory

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
"Keeping Faith and Enkindling Hope"— Rev. D. J. Meese, Mansfield.....	3
"Child Welfare Institutions and Child Welfare Agencies in Cincinnati"—William A. Spencer, Cincinnati.....	8
Relief of the Poor by Townships and Municipalities— Statistical Tables.....	23
Statistics of County and State Institutions—	
Table I. Semi-Public Children's Homes—Receipts	75
Table II. County Children's Homes—Receipts.....	76
Table III. Children's Homes—Expenditures.....	78
Table IV. Children's Homes—Population.....	82
Table V. County Poor Fund.....	84
Table VI. Infirmaries—Expenditures	86
Table VII. Infirmaries—Population.....	90
Table VIII. Infirmaries—Cause of Pauperism.....	92
Table IX. Outside Relief by Infirmary Officials... ..	94
Table X. County Jails	98
Table XI. Blind Relief.....	100
Table XII. State Institutions.....	101

**25th Annual State Conference of Charities and Correction,
Dayton, Ohio, November 3-5, 1915**

Subscription Free
Serial No. 94

June, 1915

Volume 21
Number 2

Entered as Second-Class Matter, November 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Columbus, Ohio,
Under the Act of August 24, 1912

The Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correction

Statistics of State and County Institutions and of Relief
of Poor for year ending November 15, 1914

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

Address all Communications to
H. H. SHIRER, EDITOR, 1010 Hartman Building
Columbus, Ohio

PRESS OHIO STATE REFORMATORY

OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

1010 Hartman Building

Columbus, Ohio

Governor Frank B. Willis, President Ex-Officio..... Ada
Rufus C. Burton, Chairman..... Zanesville
H. H. McFadden..... Steubenville
Douglas Perkins..... Cleveland
J. O. White..... Cincinnati
M. P. Mooney..... Cleveland
Rev. Wm. A. Hale, D. D..... Dayton
Miss Lucy B. Buell..... Painesville
Mrs. Pauline Steinem..... Toledo

H. H. SHIRER, Secretary

J. D. HOLMES, Agent

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT

C. V. WILLIAMS, Director

ESTHER EATON, Assistant

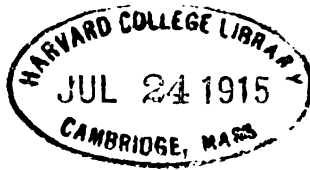
OHIO BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

Hartman Building

Dr. A. F. Shepherd, President..... Dayton
Starr Cadwallader..... Cleveland
T. E. Davey..... Youngstown
D. S. Creamer..... St. Clairsville

E. F. BROWN, Fiscal Supervisor

W. E. HASWELL, Secretary



OHIO BULLETIN

.. OF ..

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

VOLUME 21

JUNE, 1915

NUMBER 12

KEEPING FAITH AND ENKINDLING HOPE*

REV. D. J. MEESE, D. D., CHAPLAIN OHIO STATE REFORMATORY, MANSFIELD

It is our good fortune as chaplains to have our official functions quite clearly defined. Whether our work is found in institutions which are in the van or rear of the best-attained views of penologists and criminologists, our commission is evident; it is like to that of all ambassadors ministering to the community at large. We are preachers, teachers, pastors. We would embody what we teach and seek by example and precept to give to those exiled from Society the same aids to personal salvation as those receive who are living in freedom.

I emphasize the salvation of the entire person, including the body which has often been sadly lost by the three-fold appetite for food, drink and sex; the mind which is disadvantaged by birth or environment or both; the mind which has been retarded in growth or has been stocked with debasing thoughts and imaginings; the *Soul* which has lost the sense of God and the sensitiveness of conscience, which has marred and all but effaced the image of God by that universal blight which God calls *sin*.

Fortunate too, that in whatever we may differ, due to taste, tradition, training, conviction, howsoever we may vary as to creed, culture and polity, we are one in our belief in God and in God's longing for the reclamation and ultimate salvation of his children, even those farthest astray.

In this common faith, Catholic Priest, Jewish Rabbi, Salvation Army Worker and Protestant Minister may clasp hands and each performing, in his own way, his duties, hold himself strictly to account to his Master and keep a conscience void of offence toward all men.

It is not a temporizing business we are engaged in. It ought not to be considered as one way of getting a living. The Chaplain, or Warden as well, who seeks appointment to a penal institution without an open mind to the pathetic phase of his work, who performs the daily routine perfunctorily and greedily covets the pay attendant thereto, is not fit for either place.

Of John Tribonius it was said that he entered his school at Eisenach removing his hat and bowing to the youths before him in the belief that God had among the members such as some day would be Burgomasters, Chancellors, Doctors and Magistrates. Outward signs might be wanting, but in due time the seed sown would vitalize. Arnold of Rugby could never receive a new boy from his father without emotion, his soul trembling with the responsibility of his vocation. With like feeling the Chaplain looks into the faces of new offenders coming in broken columns, disadvantaged by birth and early association, launched upon life's turbulent waters without rudder or compass, stigmatized by society and banished from its ranks and yet

*Address of President of Chaplains' Association, read before the American Prison Congress, October 3-8, 1914, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

mainly as human as we are, with human longings drooping from dreamy eyes, with appealing accents to their broken speech and with many winsome traits at the time the free world has appraised them as unfit for freedom.

There is very little cordial to the intelligent and conscientious chaplain, in recalling his Lombroso, Nordau and the rest, registering in a cold-blooded way one in the column of degenerates, another in that of perverts and distributing the rest over unending pages of criminally insane, belated development, phobists of all degrees, and writing the doom of hopelessness over all.

If the Chaplain has mental integrity he will open his eyes wide to what has been incontestably proven by the experts. If he has faith in the power and purpose of God, he has no hopeless classification. He may be overwhelmed at his own insufficiency, and with pain exclaim: "Who is sufficient for these things?" He may be tempted in moments of low vitality, or of bewildered mind, or of faith eclipsed to join his enfeebled progenitors—Elijah and Jonah—and flee his job. Recovery comes with the memory that man's extremity is God's opportunity. I have not found that God, as far as he has been pleased to reveal himself, much disheartened when he tackled a thief, an adulterer, a murderer or a devil-possessed epileptic. I suspect if we should ask him as the impotent disciples asked him at the base of the mountain why this stubborn, this incorrigible case, he would say to us: "This kind goeth not out save by faith."

Introspection and not circumlocution nor tongue-stuttering terminology would seem to be our imperative first duty. Faith begets faith. Hope enkindles hope. Health of body and mind creates an atmosphere which may produce health to those impaired.

The confinement of men is no longer wholly for expiating crime, or for retribution, or deterrence or for social appeasement. None of these must be dismissed from the calculation. The law-breaker does cooperate in his atonement, he does experience penalty which is the law's sanction, he does furnish a warning to others and makes them vigilant, he does perforce meet the social demand that for his offence against the social bond he is withdrawn from intercourse with society.

Penal science, however, has given these motives a new ingredient. The maintenance of Prisons, Work-houses and Reformatories is quite too expensive to be satisfied with mere pragmatism. The arrest, detention, trial, conviction and transportation of our large prison contingent is estimated to cost more than our schools, colleges, playgrounds and other efforts to give character to the rising generation. There must be a rational accounting for this vast expenditure. Society will some day become restive under the self-imposed burden. Such colossal cost is staggering and stupid unless warranted by high a *ideal*, an ideal workable and productive of results commensurate.

What constitutes such an ideal? Is it not the rescue, the refashioning of the individual while society is rid of his menacing presence, in order that he may again return to the place whence he came and not be a menace but a factor in civic life? The popular conception of the task before us is the reformation of the criminal. This will palliate conscience if we are satisfied with mere repair and patching, seeking ephemeral good for the misdemeanor and temporary security for the state.

Is it not more in harmony with a wise philosophy, a sane economy and a worthy theology to seek a deeper and more vital transformation? The Great Teacher addressing us common mortals—prison wardens, chaplains, alienists and specialists—who have not been charged with any felony—says: "Ye must be born again," and I have a feeling that pursues me, namely, that the delinquents in our charge can be brought to their best precisely as mankind in general is brought to its best, by a spiritual regeneration. There is no reassurance equal to the cry of the broken and contrite heart.

I have a further conviction, unshaken by all I have read by such as either over-

look or minimize this view, that the Man of Nazareth, who too was a specialist, who knows the human heart, its antecedents, its too severe tests, its carnal besetments, who looks out upon a wrecked humanity with a compassionate heart and entreats it, has the shortest cut of saving the man to the state by saving him first of all to himself and to God. He was not held to inaction by heredity or any self-inflicted malady. Once he was asked by the speculative concerning a blind man: "Has this man sinned or his parents?" No doubt the law of generation or the lawlessness of life did or at least might have contributed to the man's blindness. But the point is that neither the one or the other were of much importance in comparison with the purpose and power of God. That power and purpose was to make the blind man see. "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today and forever." In this faith I see a rebirth of hope.

There is no Chaplain worthy of the name who does not welcome every conceivable adjunct to the work of human transformation. Most helpful suggestions come from the Psychologist, Biologist, Sociologist and Utilitarian. Workshop and farm are indispensable because industry is always God's plan of redemption. "If a man will not work neither shall he eat." Not slothful in business as well as fervent in spirit is the divine program. The idle-house in a prison is an anachronism. The library, sometimes called the "cold storage" of the world's thought, must have support without stint. The school and the school teacher must help the victims of truancy and such as are slow to learn. The debate of ethical themes is of great value. Healthful food and enough of it, sanitary cell-blocks are a matter of course. The foul dark venomous jail which Thomas Mott Osborne has so mercilessly exposed (or mercifully) in his recent book, ought to be razed to the ground. Wholesome entertainments, lectures and plays minister to the normal life. Harsh and profane guards and employees, themselves harboring criminal instincts, false to superintendents and warden and equally false to the helpless wards, merely help to raise the devil instead of casting him out. The printed page, not as an outlet to the crude thoughts and impossible poetry of such as have the grapho-mania, but as the vehicle to convey to the prisoner the essential news of the day and the most helpful gleanings from the field of literature, art, science and religion must find its way to the lonesome cell. The Bible, the Prayer-book, the Church and every healthful agency must be seized so that while the prisoner pays the penalty for his lapse from orderly citizenship and is temporarily deprived of his liberty, he is in many respects provided with opportunities similar to those which help to make manhood on the outside.

Yet, a man may be repaired, the doctor may clean up a filthy body, the school may awaken the mind to thought, the mechanic may teach the hand skill, the absence of drink, vile resorts, debauching associations, may compel to normal conformity. The man may be reformed but will he stay reformed? Is the work veneer or is it in the fibre? The reformation may bridge over a parole. It may even span the earthly life. Society will be satisfied. Is the Chaplain satisfied?

The sick man whom the active pastor visits conjointly with the physician is cured. He is out of the hospital and back to work and friends. The doctor has scored success. How fared the pastor? A man may be physically healed and yet not saved. On one occasion ten lepers, ancient outcasts of society, came to Jesus for help. All were cleansed. If we understand the record only one was saved body and soul. Nine were restored. They mingled with men, bought and sold and established homes of their own. Eventually they died not of leprosy but from some other cause. Was Jesus satisfied? Can we be without holding up a faith that inspires hope?

There has been much written recently that attributes crime to physical causes. One learned specialist has a treatise on Constitutional Immorality. It is replete with thoughtful research. There can be no doubt that there are physical defects inherited or reaped in time, provocative of crime. Atrophied brain-cells have caused a propensity to various crimes—notably theft and violence. One very able writer traces the

untractableness of certain misdemeanants to defective eyes, adenoids, curved spine and broken-arched feet. Indigestion and toothache might be added to the list for most of us know what havoc an exposed nerve makes upon our amiability. The writer has not only thought carefully but observed widely and backs what he writes with numerous concrete cases of those who were made good, quiet industrious inmates by skilful treatment of the eyes, vertebræ and feet. Any correctional institution makes a mistake that does not employ the best skill to meet the physical defects of those placed therein for moral betterment.

The danger comes not from making proper concession but from concluding too much. The spiritual was not designed to be at the mercy of the physical. The soul demands enthronement. The Church not only, but patient heroic humanity has furnished too many blind and partly blind, too many maimed, too many with depleted health, who in the school of an experimental faith have kept sweet and have wrought and endured with godly content that which fell to their lot. I have myself experimented with all of the above mentioned classes and with only such spiritual counsel, encouragement and aid as I could command and have seen worthless and troublesome cases turned into docile workers and orderly fellows. Our Bankruptcy Court has ample evidence of what I say. The Court paraphrasing and adapting Peter's words at the gate beautiful might say: "Glasses we have none, nor crutches; we cannot build broken arches, but such as we have—counsel, encouragement, prayer, sympathetic help, opportunity for self-help—give we unto you. Take up your burden like a man, refuse to be absorbed in it, call upon God whose mercies are new each morning and thank Him at the close of day for that Day's strength."

Is this mere religious cant? I resent it by authority of God's word. Spiritual things are spiritually discerned. Let us ponder a concrete case. Paul had a thorn in the flesh. He made a good deal of clamor about it. Three times he fairly screamed with impatience into the ears of the Almighty. What was it? One learned writer says it was defective eyesight. Renan said it was curvature of the spine. Another argues it was flat foot caused by wearisome tramps through Asia Minor. The arches of the feet had given away. We have, of course, nothing authentic in the way of diagnosis. We certainly have no evidence of an oculist or bone-setter brought to his side. God did not see fit to remove the thorn. He did, however, vouchsafe grace enabling Paul to render the world a mighty service until the day he went from Mamertine prison to his coronation on high. That grace is still promised through the appointed means to the intent that banished souls may be turned into prisoners of hope.

John Burroughs said recently: "In this age of material science we have heaped up great intellectual riches of a purely materialistic kind. Our mental coffers are fairly bursting with our stores of the knowledge of things physical.

But what will it profit if we gain the whole world of this kind of knowledge and lose our souls? Must the finer qualities, reverence, humility, appreciation of things beautiful and good, atrophy? Where there is no vision the people perish, perish for want of clear perception of the higher values of life. In such a case civilization is like an engine without a headlight." What will it profit if our delinquents furnish material simply for experiment and classification and the higher aims be subverted to schemes that are ephemeral?

In harmony with the above are the words of Doctor Cabot in a recent lecture: "The sick person whether physically, mentally or morally needs spiritual help. The physical defect provides with almost miraculous swiftness the spiritual meeting-ground for the one needing help. We are worse than foolish, we are insane if we do not, in our social uplift, call to our aid the greatest of all agencies, viz., religion."

I have found these words true and the helpless felon in his helplessness furnishes the meeting ground for spiritual help. The heart-cry of myriads of mothers, wives and sisters, echoing through thousands of letters is that their fallen ones may

find God, cease to do evil, learn to do well. Expecting little from a self-righteous or critical world they turn to God whose ways and thoughts are higher than man's even as the heavens are high above the earth.

Brother Wills the prison evangelist who up to forty-seven years lived without God and hope, having committed all sorts of crime inside of prison as well as out, a bounty jumper repeatedly during the Civil War, has told into the ears of many of us how he was brought about. When the fight begins the worthless man becomes worth everything. God stoops over his head, his word becomes a hammer and breaks the heart of stone, a strange fire burns in his bones. The Devil tugs from beneath. The ends play against the middle. The Soul moans, and groans and flees its house of death. Brother Wills is free and the inmate of many prisons, viewed as hopeless, becomes for thirty years an evangel of hope.

We have lately been quite too much under the spell of a fateful determinism. Some one has called determinism a scientific renaissance of Calvinism. If so, some of us might subscribe to it if not of the ultra kind. I find, however, as taught by its chief exponents, determinism holds its victims in the grip of sequence starting with birth and on through all the vicissitudes of a compulsory experience. Calvinism started with God and threaded its way down into quite worthless humanity and lifted up a race of virile men and women who have gone into history. Calvinism stressed the transcendental. This philosophy accentuates what is imminent. It is materialistic. Ancestor and colleague, home and tenement, saloon and brothel, vile literature and sensuous art bear down upon the weak. He is as helpless as an egg-shell in the rapids or a feather in a cyclone. Being helpless he is blameless except as circumstances share in his blame. The will has no regency. It is but a process in the functioning of the mind, itself subservient to suggestion, imagination, desire, delectation and perverted judgment. The will no longer commands. It obeys. What truth there is in this philosophy, has always been true. It is not new but has taken an alias. What error there is, is clad in popular fashion.

Prisons and Reformatories are not discredited by these views. They are simply belated and costly devices by which society pays an accumulated debt, safeguards itself and provides for its victims a changed physical environment in the faint hope that some healthy microbes may be let loose on the germs that have broken down physical, mental and moral tissue.

However, it is clear to me that the faith which most honors God and which brings results, which awakens what is regal in the soul, is the faith that man at his worst has the prerogative of choice. With alternatives set before him, with ideals held up, with promises unfolded, with prayers offered, with conscience enlightened and the wooings of the Holy Spirit he can choose the right and eschew the wrong. That many do not so choose is not peculiar to our prison population. For your most numerous progeny of the obstinate, self-willed and headlong spiritual suicides, in the face of multiplied signals and life-saving helps, you must look outside of the grey walls and iron bars. It is there you will find the many who say, "We will not have this man rule over us." It is there the "Whosoever will" falls on dull ears. It is there where life is complacently and smugly rated as normal that God apparently fails to make men willing in the day of his power.

The great Poet is sounder in his faith than the profound philosopher. The prophets were poets and many poets were prophets. Homer indeed put over-emphasis of one sin destroying a temple of virtue. But from Virgil who sings of adventurous youth sailing stormy seas, returning later to the haven of quiet and rest; from Dante who portrays the purification of the soul through suffering, to Tennyson who holds up to the lost Divine Friend, to Byron who lifts up the last of seven brothers from the dungeon of Chillon to catch glimpses of freedom, to Hugo who weaves a halo around the good Bishop reliving Christ and saving Jean Val Jean, all

without exception are prophets of hope. In the last analysis crime is personal; responsibility is individual and destiny is self-choosen.

"One ship drives east and another drives west,
As the self-same breezes blow;
'Tis the set of the sails and not the gales
That bids them where to go.

"Like the winds of the air or the wars of fates
As we journey along through life,
'Tis the set of the soul that decides the goal
And not the storm, nor the strife."

In the days when young Josiah was king of Judah—he who ruled long and received the encomium of doing right in the sight of God—there was a young zealot-reformer, a court preacher whose zeal flamed in thermal imagery. He was full of the fury of the Lord at the tragic state of an inert and lukewarm society settled upon its lees until it became sticky with a syrup-like stickiness while evil-doers were rampant. He pictures God as searching out cause and effect, good and evil with lighted candles and dispensing justice on the one hand and mercy on the other. The city resembled a battle-field strewn with dead and half slaughtered victims groaning and moaning. Productive righteousness was like productive industry on the frontier of war, paralyzed and useless. Yet hovering above the desolation was the angel of mercy like a red-cross saint moving among the slain. Contemplating the ravages of evil is the Father-heart of God. He summons his lieutenants.

"Dusty treadle, rusty needle, idle spindle, silent loom
Call to sexton and to beadle; find the stricken surplus room."

So the searching for the lost still goes on. The parables of the coin, sheep and the prodigal make their appeal to us who are the sextons, beadies, ambassadors, perhaps like Paul, ambassadors in bonds not physical but as real as were his.

Make room then in our hearts for the stricken surplus—society's supernumeraries. Prove faith in God as well as faith in the salvableness of the lowest fallen, and by means of it ignite the hope that had temporarily gone out.

"When the odds are all against him
And the goal is out of sight,
And you see him struggle onward
Trying hard to win the fight,
When he puts the best behind him
Don't discourage him with cants,
Like, 'He's beyond Redemption',
Give him another chance "

CHILD WELFARE NEEDS AND CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES IN CINCINNATI

WILLIAM A. SPENCER, COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES, CINCINNATI

An adequate Child Welfare Program for Cincinnati has not yet been outlined, nor is it possible to devise such a program single handed and with only the data that one person can collect. Yet it may be profitable to offer some facts and a discussion of their significance in the hope that other necessary facts will be forthcoming and others interested will contribute each his share to an adequate program for the city's children. Many problems are involved, and there are many common factors. A logical analysis and correspondingly sharp distinctions are hard to make. For the present purpose the topics discussed are arranged under the following heads: infant welfare and health; education and recreation; child labor; the dependent child; juvenile delinquency; and special classes.

I

INFANT WELFARE AND HEALTH

BIRTH REGISTRATION—The Ohio statutes require the registration of births and provide for the Bureau of Vital Statistics in the departments of health. Here are registered not only births and deaths, but also the names of all practicing physicians and mid-wives. This statute was enacted in its present form in 1913.* The local Board of Health has persistently endeavored to make its vital statistics accurate and complete.

PRE-NATAL CARE—While a complete birth registration gives the number of children born and with this aid the community may seek out the needy children to care for them, death in the case of many infants is due to pre-natal conditions, and special community effort is necessary along this line. In Cincinnati this work has been left to private societies. Advice and instruction to expectant mothers is made part of the work of the nurses of the Visiting Nurse Association, who act as the agents of the Maternity Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Department of Health recognizes its obligation in this matter, and recommends the employment during the coming year of three additional nurses who shall be used in part for pre-natal work.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND MATERNITY WORK IN THE HOMES—As already stated, the Maternity Society employs the nurses from the staff of the Visiting Nurse Association to do the nursing in their cases. The former society also furnished the needy mother with the services of a physician and under certain conditions material aid. The Catholic Visitation Society for Sick Poor and the Society for the Relief of the Jewish Sick Poor do similar work in their respective fields. The material relief in Jewish cases is granted by the United Jewish Charities of which the Society for the Relief of the Jewish Sick Poor is an auxiliary. The Maternity Society handled 238 cases during the year ending February 1st, 1914.

There are seven private hospitals which take maternity cases as well as the maternity ward in the City Hospital. During the year 1913, the City Maternity Ward cared for 412 cases. One of the seven private hospitals is exclusively a maternity hospital and infant asylum. A year ago another private hospital opened a new building to be used exclusively for maternity purposes.

In the maternity cases from the City Hospital there is an unusually large number of unmarried mothers. Many of these cases involve other factors which also call for social service. The Hospital Social Service seeks to meet this need. In addition to following such of these cases as it can, it gives particular attention to all cases in the children's ward. For the year ending April, 1914, the Association reported 741 investigations of cases involving child welfare and the prevention of infant mortality.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Ophthalmia neonatorum is the chief disease that causes blindness among children. If proper precautions are used, this disease can be prevented, and if cases where the disease has actually got a start are treated soon enough, sight can be saved. The Cincinnati Association for the Welfare of the Blind seek to do both of these things. A nurse has headquarters at the Department of Health. She is not only on the lookout for cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, but for other conditions that threaten blindness. The educational director has done very efficient work in bringing the mid-wives to better practice in regards to the use of the silver solution in the eyes of the new-born infant. Indeed, the majority of the cases of ophthalmia now occur in the practice of physicians. The claim has been made

*Sections 218, 219, and 222 of General Code of Ohio. The amended law was passed at the 1913 session of the Legislature. See Laws of Ohio: 108, 1913, pages 194-197. The Secretary of State has issued a little pamphlet setting forth "The Laws Governing the Registration of Births and Deaths in Ohio."

that since this work of education and preventive nursing has been undertaken "Not a single child so far as known has become blind from this cause in this community."

FEEDING—The diet of children, especially very young children, has a very important effect on their health. For infants the mother's milk is the best diet. The visiting nurses, the district physicians, and other health agents urge this upon the mothers of the community. The bulletin of the Health Department carries occasionally editorials explaining the value of this. Where breast feeding is impossible, the purity of the city's milk supply counts for much. The Department of Health has a vigorous system of inspection. Dairies, milk depots, and retail stores are visited. The scoring system of the Federal Department of Agriculture is used with the addition of certain supplementary items. Any dairy falling below a certain percentage is debarred from furnishing the city dealers with milk, unless the dairy is brought up to standard. Lists of retail and wholesale dealers with their standing are published in the weekly bulletin of the Board of Health. Educational work has been carried on by lectures with stereopticon views to dairymen explaining the sanitary methods of production, handling, and delivering of milk. Circular letters have been sent to all dairymen explaining how to increase the efficiency of their herds. All cows must be tuberculin tested or the milk must be pasteurized. Random samples are taken from both retailers and wholesalers and are examined in the chemical and bacteriological laboratory. The extent of this work is shown by the following figures. The number of inspections for 1913 was:

Dairies.....	13,725
Milk depots.....	3,513
Stores where milk is sold.....	13,443
The number of milk samples examined was 8,245.	

It is interesting to compare the improvement in the milk samples with the lower infant death rate. In 1911, the per cent of samples below standard was 13, and the bacteria per cubic centimeter 770,000; in 1913, only 9.5 per cent were below standard, while the number of bacteria fell to 460,000 per cubic centimeter. A parallel to this is seen in reduction in the deaths from intestinal diseases among children under two years of age. Deaths from this cause among these children were, in 1910, 378; in 1911, 272; in 1912, 272; and in 1913, 245.[†] It is estimated that the death rate per 100,000 from this cause dropped from 103 in 1910 to 61 in 1913. As compared with other cities, Cincinnati's standing in this respect is eighth. The lowest rate in any of our cities is that of 16 per 100,000 in St. Louis. Other forms of food inspection are also valuable, but do not compare in importance from the point of view of infant welfare.

During the summer, the Department maintains ten milk stations. Here certified milk is sold at cost, and through the generosity of a private individual is given to those mothers who cannot pay. A nurse is in attendance at all the stations and is expected to visit the homes occasionally. Two of these stations are at clinics, and the district physician is in attendance a part of the time at the others. Three milk stations are opened all the year. During the summer of 1913, when only eight stations were opened, the average daily attendance was 441. There were sold 24,574 pints of milk, 12,291 were given away, making the total distribution 36,865.

*Second Annual Report of the Cincinnati Association for the Welfare of the Blind; page 11, table on 14 and 15.

†The number of children under two years of age is not given in the Federal Census. The number under one year is 6120. The following tables give the number of children under 15 years and under 1 year. Handbook of Federal Statistics of Children; Part I, page 54. Table 34.

Children in Cincinnati under 15 years of age:

Total.....	84,997
White (native) ...	79,242
White (foreign born) ..	2,880
Negro.....	3,891

MEDICAL INSPECTION—These are in part the means the community has for insuring the health of its young children. Medical inspection should reach the child in school, which should mean with compulsory education, every child from seven to fourteen. The local health department seeks in this scheme of inspection not only to discover contagious and infectious diseases, but to give a "comprehensive and systematic examination of school children—to determine and correct such physical defects as interfere with a child's efficiency in school life." This branch of the department's work often goes beyond the ordinary routine and includes special features, such as the special survey undertaken last year to sort out the tuberculous, pre-tuberculous, and anæmic children. Recently the district physicians have undertaken to discover the number of children suffering from physical handicaps more or less permanent. Many conditions can be cured and many more can be arrested, or the training of the individual directed along lines that reduce the evil effects to a minimum. Medical inspection in the schools includes dental inspection. One hundred and twelve public and parochial schools are included in this medical inspection system. The staff consists of a Chief Medical School Inspector, eleven district physicians employed on full-time, and five part-time men. There is a Chief Dental Inspector employed on full-time, four dental inspectors on part-time, and two full-time clinic assistants. In 42 public schools and 14 parochial schools the work of the physicians is supplemented by that of fourteen school nurses. The average number of pupils per nurse is 2,400. During the school year closing in June, 1914, thirty-six thousand examinations were made, exclusive of dental inspections. 14,680 defects were discovered. A clinic in connection with the dental inspections is maintained by the Free Dental Clinic Society of Cincinnati. The salaries of the dental staff are met by the Department of Health. The Society employs one additional assistant on part-time, for much of the clerical work connected with dental inspections in the schools, the Free Dental Clinic has secured the services of volunteers.

CLINICS AND HOSPITALS—Medical inspection discovers, but does not remedy conditions. The children whose parents cannot afford the services of a private physician must come to the hospitals and clinics supported by philanthropy. While the general clinics and hospitals care for children, there is one clinic and one hospital doing work exclusively for children. The Children's Clinic classifies its cases as under three and above three. The Hospital Social Service and the Maternity Society make a regular practice of referring their cases to the Clinic on dismissal; and other societies also refer cases. The Clinic has a staff of nurses who follow up the cases into the home. Beside its headquarters, the Clinic maintains a branch for mothers with children under three. New cases at the Clinic during 1913 were 1,220; total Clinic attendance 5,300; daily average, 18.

Boys	Total	42,688
	White (native)	39,792
	White (foreign born)	1,186
	Negro	1,650
Girls	Total	42,359
	White (native)	39,450
	White (foreign born)	1,174
	Negro	1,732

From page 68, table 35, the following:
Children in Cincinnati under 1 year of age:

	Total	6,120
	White (native)	5,847
	White (foreign born)	15
	Negro	258
Boys	Total	3,061
	White (native)	2,932
	White (foreign born)	8
	Negro	121
Girls	Total	3,059
	White (native)	2,915
	White (foreign born)	7
	Negro	137

There is one hospital in Cincinnati exclusively for children. This is under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Children one week to 16 years are cared for. There are no limitations as to sex, race, creed, or residence. All kinds of cases are taken except contagious and incurables. There is no charge for service; the bed capacity is 70; average daily attendance about 50. A special training course in child nursing is conducted. During the year ending September 30, 1913, there were 510 cases treated aggregating 15,918 hospital days. The cost of operation during that period was \$16,111.84.

FRESH AIR WORK—One of the best preventive health works is that done by fresh air camps. This is particularly so in Cincinnati because of the hot summers. A number of agencies are doing this work here.

The Cincinnati Free Day Nursery has a 96-acre farm where mothers and children are taken during the summer. The Y. M. C. A. has a boys' camp on one of the tributaries of the Ohio, and during the summer of 1913 provided outings for 37 boys from 12 to 16 years of age. The work of this organization is expanding from year to year. Two settlements, the Union Bethel and the Jewish Settlement, do fresh air work for children.

During the summer of 1913 the Anti-Tuberculosis League did a special work for anæmic children. The survey, already mentioned, was made by the district physicians of the Board of Health who discovered 1,030 anæmic and 505 pre-tuberculous children. Under the supervision of the Social Service Committee of the League, the home conditions of these two groups were visited with a view to selecting those children who would be most benefitted by a two weeks' stay in the country. 228 of the children were eliminated from the investigation because their homes were in healthy locations. 1,203 cases were investigated. The reports on them were as follows:

No action necessary, conditions above normal.....	68
Under doctor's care	46
Sent to country by parents	289
Refused interview.....	6
Not at home	95
Dead	2
Incorrect addresses	82
Present address unknown	112
Should be sent to country	503
Total	1203

The League was able to send 317 of these children to the country; 9 of these to private families, 167 to camps of the two above mentioned settlements, and 141 to the two camps conducted by the League itself. The cost of this work was \$677.57. This work has been repeated on a more extensive scale this past summer.

The Fresh Air Society, which has a farm near Cincinnati, is especially well equipped to care for mothers and their young children. Many of the convalescent cases from the City Hospital are sent there. Their season is June, July, and August, with a limited work in September. During the summer of 1913, there were 230 babies and 1,141 children at the farm.

PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION—It is now recognized that publicity is an important element in infant welfare work. Mention has been made of the weekly bulletins of the Health Department. Much of the material that goes into these bears upon infant or child welfare. Lists of retail and wholesale dealers as indicated are published, also the results of inspection of food products. The Health Department during the past summer conducted a better baby contest at one of the amusement parks, and similar contests in six of the milk stations. Scientific tests supplemented

the old beauty show. A standard score card was used, and attention was called to all defects and to the method of correcting them. Another educational feature was the organization last spring of Little Mothers' Leagues in fifteen of the schools. In these Leagues 1,400 children from the upper grades were instructed in personal hygiene, home sanitation, and care of infants. But more might be done in the way of general publicity. Such campaigns not only create better support for both private and governmental child-welfare work, but also are among the best educational methods in reaching the individual mother or caretaker of the child.

SUGGESTIONS—The need for more publicity has just been pointed out. Well directed effort along this line would be an excellent step in an educative campaign, and should lead to better financial support for the work described above. The Health Department needs increased appropriations for all its work; birth registration, milk and food inspection, medical inspection in the schools, and laboratory. This is especially true as some of this work should be increased. The school inspection should more and more aim toward an intensive study of the individual child; special problems such as those considered in the anæmic children survey should be gone into. More funds are needed for the three nurses who will devote part of their time to pre-natal work. They would also be used in post-natal work in doing the work now done by the nurse of the Association for the Welfare of the Blind. Unless the Health Department has more funds, the dental work in the schools will have to be discontinued. Temporarily, this work is being carried on by the Free Dental Clinic Society. After the first of the year it is hoped that additional public funds will be available.

Private health work for children also needs additional funds in order to expand properly. One of the important things that should be done is to provide more summer outings. Existing agencies should be enabled to increase the number of children to be taken. The work for convalescent children might well be developed by the Hospital Social Service. On the whole, the children that get a two weeks' outing form a small percentage of the children in the congested district. There were 371 anæmic children sent to the country, but 507 who also should have gone, remained at home. Further there is no agency that sends children to private homes in the country. The Anti-Tuberculosis League made a small beginning in this with nine anæmic children, but the further development of this is not in their program; some other existing agency could organize a department for this sort of fresh air work.

II

EDUCATION AND RECREATION

SOCIAL EDUCATION—To set forth at length the standards of our modern pedagogues and educators is far beyond the limits of the present discussion. However, it is well to bear in mind that modern educational thought is emphasizing the individualization of educational work. This implies meeting the needs of the atypical children, as well as those of the average child, and the finer classification of all children. There has also been a broadening of the scope of the schools. If the child does not succeed, the schools cannot excuse themselves by saying that he is stupid; they are expected to find the cause of the child's failure: mental subnormality, physical defect, bad pedagogical methods, or whatever is the fault. Then in this broader plan are included education of hand and taste and other phases of the child's nature hitherto given little serious thought by schoolmen. Finally, there is an insistence that the schools reach every child. The compulsory education laws are on the statute books; they should be the guarantee that every child shall have the rudiments of an education. In addition to the enforcement of these laws, it is felt that schools must follow the child even though he leave the school at an early age to work or to help his parents at home, or is compelled to stay away because physically

unfit for the usual strenuous course. It is a logical consequence that these newer notions imply a changing curriculum. It is not possible here to show how these ideas are taking shape in the local system, but only to mention the number of our schools and to enumerate a few of their special features. The items dealing with the issuing of schooling certificates are discussed under the section on child labor. The administration is progressive and with adequate funds may be trusted to achieve greater success in making the schools fill the need of present day children.

LOCAL SCHOOL SYSTEM—The public educational system is composed of 6 high schools, 58 elementary schools, 5 special schools, 2 night high schools, 4 night elementary schools, 1 night high and elementary school, 1 night school for foreigners, and a system of compulsory continuation school for working children. The Roman Catholics have, besides numerous academies and secondary schools, 50 elementary schools. The Lutherans also maintain a parochial school.

The number of teachers in the Public School System was during the year ending August 31, 1913, 1653. The total enrollment was 60,771. The expenses of the School Board, exclusive of those for buildings, sites, bonds, interest and sinking fund, were \$1,967,549.18 for the same period. The Board of Education has six truant officers who serve both the public and parochial schools.

The Roman Catholic Parochial Schools have an enrollment of 14,947* and a teaching force of 367 members of orders for women, 35 members of orders for men, and 15 lay teachers;† or 417 teachers in all. No statement is available as to the cost of the parochial schools; and no figures have been secured as to the enrollment of the Lutheran Parochial School.

Besides the night school for foreigners, and the other night schools, it has been stated that there are five special schools. One of these is for the blind, another is an oral school for deaf-mutes. Special School No. 3 is for pupils mentally defective. The department of psychology of the University of Cincinnati cooperates with the teaching staff of this school in conducting a clinic where the proper cases for this school are sifted out. There is a school for truant and incorrigible boys. The boys live in a detention home. Commitments are made by the Juvenile Court and the Superintendent of Schools. This institution might be classified with those dealing with juvenile delinquency. The other special school is a continuation school for apprentices. This school offers training to apprentices in machine shops and in printing establishments. Only youths over 16 attend this school, as the child labor laws exclude any younger than that from such employment. Attendance here is voluntary. The compulsory continuation schools are for boys of 15 who are working. They are required to attend continuation school for four hours per week, unless they have completed the eighth grade. There are fifteen centers open for this purpose. The attempt is made to arrange hours satisfactory to the boys' employers.‡ Voluntary classes among employed girls and in domestic science for women have been undertaken. In addition to these activities mentioned, two open air schools for the pre-tuberculous were maintained. Because of shortage of funds, it has been impossible to conduct any more open air schools. The Board of Education maintains eleven lunch rooms in the schools. The Board contributes \$5.00 per week for the services of a cook at each of the eleven lunch rooms; the Cincinnati Penny Luncheon Association arranges for the supervision of this work and cooperates with the School Board in carrying it on.§

*Cincinnati Social Service Directory; pages 85 and 86.

†Official Catholic Directory, 1914; pages 76-78.

‡Section 7767 of General Code of Ohio empowers Boards of Education to give part time instruction to youths over 15 years of age who are engaged in regular employment. This provision was put into force and these hours made obligatory for 1913-1914 by the action of the Cincinnati Board of Education.

§This and much of the other data appearing in this paper are from information furnished by the officers of these various societies to the Endorsement Committee of the Council of Social Agencies.

The kindergartens of this city—68 in all—are affiliated with the Cincinnati Kindergarten Association. Of these affiliated kindergartens, 49 are supported by the Cincinnati Board of Education, 7 by Boards of Education in the suburbs of Cincinnati, 5 are private kindergartens, 6 are maintained by other private philanthropies, and 1 is supported directly by the Kindergarten Association. This association maintains a training school. With the association is also affiliated the General Association of Mothers' Clubs composed of seventy-one clubs. Most of them meet in school houses.

PUBLIC RECREATION—Closely related to education is the subject of recreation. The Juvenile Protective Association of Cincinnati last year made a recreation survey of the city. This survey outlines the recreational activities of school children and of certain observed groups; the various recreational facilities of the city; the administration of public recreation, and a suggested recreation program for the city. Consider first the opportunities furnished by the municipality. The school plants are used to a limited extent. This survey states that thirty-one schools report meetings of Mothers' Clubs. The School Board appropriated \$6,000 for social center work for 1914; but because of a general deficit, this appropriation had to be cut to \$3,500. A social center supervisor was employed. There were organized twenty-one gymnasium classes, five young peoples' clubs in four school buildings, with an average membership of 60; fifty clubs for adults with membership ranging from 90 to 350. In two of the schools, the local improvement associations have met and have widened their former activities. Aside from the opportunities for reading, there are at the Main Library and at eight of the branches, auditoriums available for lectures, concerts, Boy Scouts' meetings, entertainments, and so forth. Not counting the very small parks, the city has under the management of the Park Board, thirty parks and parkways with a total area of 1,879.6 acres. Most of this park system is located in the suburbs. The Park Board also has under its management thirteen playgrounds with an area of 14.9 acres; five tennis courts, two golf links, and nine athletic fields with a total area of 87.9 acres. The School Board has opened during the summer five school playgrounds. The school playgrounds were opened ten weeks; the Park Board's playgrounds are open four months. The Park Board has a supervisory staff of 21; the cost of maintenance for the season of 1913 was \$12,901.95; the total attendance was 793,430.

PRIVATE RECREATION—Turning to private recreation, or the diversion provided through cooperative or philanthropic effort, the Recreation Survey discovered 356 cooperative organizations; such as social outing, fishing, bowling clubs, and singing societies. While these are mostly attended by young people who are over sixteen, still some of their members are under sixteen. Over 1,850 boys and men play baseball in regularly organized teams every Saturday and Sunday throughout the summer. In addition 360 school boys played 100 games during the season of 1913 and the Catholic Church had a baseball league with eight teams. There are eight social rooms in Roman Catholic parochial schools and churches. Connected with churches of various denominations there are 24 gymnasiums. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, as well as two of the Settlements, have gymnasiums. Beside these, there are two other large private gymnasiums. The Cincinnati Amateur Athletic Federation and the Games Committee of the Public Schools are both strong organizations. The former is a federation of all athletic interests of Cincinnati and vicinity covering all branches of sport, and is an affiliated body of the American Amateur Athletic Union. The Games Committee arranges athletic and track meets for teams from Public Schools; conducts a series of baseball games among school teams in the spring, and an Athletic Button contest in the fall. Among the other recreational activities used in part by children should be mentioned the Girl's Friendly Society and twelve social settlements and churches with insti-

tutional equipment. Among these there is variation in the scope of work, equipment, and in provision for the needs of children of different ages.

Three organizations which are especially for boys are the Boy Scouts, the Kappa Sigma Pi, and the Big Brothers Association. The Boy Scouts have a Council here in the city with a number of patrols. The work on a city-wide basis has been organized so recently that it is impossible to give details in regard to it. The Kappa Sigma Pi, while primarily a religious organization, furnishes considerable opportunity to its members for social and recreational activities. There are 60 chapters with 1,500 boys in the Cincinnati District. The age limits are from 10 to 21 years of age, with suitable groupings within those limits. The Big Brothers Association is for Jewish boys. It seeks to tie the boy to some individual who will be a real friend. There is an especial interest in the boy who is leaving school and going to work, the boy in the Juvenile Court, and the boy who may be in some new or unusual situation. The headquarters are at the Jewish Settlement and it is natural that the work should be largely in that neighborhood. Last year the 87 active members of the organization interested themselves in 185 boys. There is a regularly employed field secretary.

Both the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have departments for boys and girls, respectively, including the gymnasium work already mentioned.

HOME RECREATION—The majority of the children have no opportunity for recreation. A study of the density of population by wards shows that one-third of the city's twenty-six wards have from six to thirteen times the density of population of the whole city. The average number of persons per acre is 8.8; one ward has as high as 129.9; and another 110.9. An intensive study involving 673 families showed that the average number of rooms to a family was 2.3; and the average number of persons to a room was 1.9. In a number of families no living rooms were found, except in a very few cases.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION—Provides for fully two-thirds of the play life of the community. It is computed that 100,229 people attend the moving picture shows daily. The quality of recreation they afford is good; but exception might be taken to the posters advertising the productions. Eleven theaters have a seating capacity of 17,739. There are in the city 781 public pool rooms with 1,275 tables, three shooting galleries, and 21 bowling alleys. The public dance halls and dancing academies number twenty-seven. Their Saturday night attendance is over 6,000. Conditions in many of them at the time of the Survey were deplorable. A vigorous effort since then has been made to improve them. Two skating rinks have a capacity for 1,280 couples; one of these rinks is patronized wholly by colored people. The estimated total attendance of the three amusement parks near the city is 950,000. The bathing beaches on the Kentucky shore were frequented by about 240,000 people during the season.

SUGGESTIONS—Both the public educational and recreational agencies of the city need increased appropriations. This is especially true of the school board. The president of the Board circulated a letter under the date of June 24th, calling attention to the Board's needs and the inadequate appropriations of previous years. The tax levy in Cincinnati devoted to school purposes has always been lower than the average levy for cities of 50,000 or over. Moreover, in the proportion expenditures for school purposes out of the combined taxes for school and municipal purposes, Cincinnati stands last among Ohio cities of 50,000 and over.*

The Park Board faces not so much financial stringency, but the difficulty of creating a park and boulevard system, and developing public recreation at the same

*The Board of Education in its proposed budget for 1915 give the following figures from the reports of the State School Commissioner. The following are school levies at the ten year periods since 1870:

time. Public opinion must insist that the needs of Cincinnati's childhood should not be sacrificed even for the sake of beautifying the city. There is pressing need for more systematic supervision of commercial recreation. The Mayor is given authority, but no adequate machinery for such supervision. This, too, will require money, and also care in developing the proper agency to do this work.

III

CHILD-LABOR

THE LAW AND THE MACHINERY FOR ITS ENFORCEMENT—The most direct approach to the consideration of child-labor is the consideration of the statutes and the local methods for their enforcement.

Ohio has one of the most advanced child-labor laws in the country. The age limit is the highest yet set; fifteen for boys and sixteen for girls. The schooling required is for boys the completion of the sixth grade; for girls the completion of the seventh. These facts must be established before there is granted an age or schooling certificate which is necessary to legal employment.* The local office also requires the child to bring a statement from the district physician showing that he is fit physically to work. Frequently the certificate has been withheld until some defect has been corrected. The issuing of the age and school certificate is under the authority of the Superintendent of Schools, and in Cincinnati he has delegated this authority to the Vocational Bureau. This is a Bureau supported by private contributions, but is equipped by the Board of Education as far as the work in connection with the issuing of age and schooling certificates is concerned. The purpose of the Bureau is not only to issue the age and schooling certificates, and to enforce by this means as carefully as possible the child-labor laws, but also to make a comprehensive study of the working children of Cincinnati from the physical, psychological, social, and economic standpoint. This work was initiated in September, 1910. The annual budget is \$7000.; there are seven regular employees. The two articles mentioned in the foot notes give a brief description of the method of procedure and some of the problems involved.

The six truant officers of the Board of Education give part of their time to the enforcement of the regulations dealing with child-labor, and also one of the state factory inspectors, a woman, gives a large part of her time to enforcement of these provisions.

PLACEMENT WORK—As to furnishing employment to these working children, the Vocational Bureau does some placement work, incidentally; and the Schmidlapp

	Cincinnati Levy in Mills	Average Levy of Cities Over 50,000 in State in Mills	Cincinnati's Percentage of State Average
1870.....	5.90	6.80	87
1880.....	4.25	6.00	72
1890.....	4.00	7.50	53
1900.....	4.90	8.72	49
1905.....	8.88	9.18	72
1910.....	8.82	11.88	77
1914.....	8.40	4.22	80

The proportionate expenditures in 1914 out of each hundred raised by taxes for school and municipal purposes by the cities of Ohio over 50,000 is as follows:

	Public Schools	Municipality
Akron.....	\$36.20	\$48.80
Canton.....	33.33	39.80
Cincinnati.....	21.70	54.00
Cleveland.....	54.10	39.90
Columbus.....	29.90	47.50
Dayton.....	27.10	50.00
Toledo.....	29.20	41.10
Youngstown.....	82.70	88.80

*Compulsory education is covered by Sections 7762-7788 of the General Code; and child-labor by Sections 12972-13007 of the same. See also Woolley, Charting Childhood in Cincinnati; Survey Aug. 9, 1918; and Woolley—Facts About the Working Children of Cincinnati and their Bearing upon Educational Problems; Elementary School Teacher, XIV., pages 59-72 and 132-139.

Bureau for Women and Girls, seeks to place women and girls in suitable positions. The vocational work of this latter Bureau is with the more mature young women. The management of both these Bureaus feel that there is not yet available sufficient data as to industry nor the methods of ascertaining individual aptitudes to warrant the giving of much vocational guidance. Attention should be concentrated in the immediate future on the study of industry and the educational needs of working children.

POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE LAW—There is considerable opposition to the law itself. The employers object to it and wish to see it very much modified. Dr. Randall J. Condon, Superintendent of the local schools, has discovered that the law is defective in that the limit of compulsory education is sixteen, but that girls over that age who have not completed the sixth grade and under eighteen may not go to work, but may remain at home idle. Any amendment to the law will be scrutinized very carefully by all interested in child-labor. It is hardly possible to discuss here the wisdom of making changes. It is well to bear in mind that the Ohio law is in line with the popular agitation against child-labor; also that the above mentioned study of working children may bring to light facts that should be considered in framing legislation superior to the present regulations. Whether information on the immediate problem of the value of the present law is forthcoming, nevertheless, there is tremendous need for data that is sure to be secured by such investigations.

IV

DEPENDENT CHILD

STANDARDS IN CHILD-WELFARE WORK—The work of these agencies is of little value in the case of the child from the destitute or neglected home unless the community steps in with additional measures. What these measures should be has been discussed very fully by leading child-welfare workers at the White House Conference on Dependent Children, held in January, 1909.

This Conference formulated the following standards for the work for dependent children: If parents are worthy, or the mother deserving, relief should be given so as to keep the child in the home. Emphasis should be placed on those measures that will prevent dependency. The orphan child or the child taken from its parents but who is normal should be cared for in families. The necessary institutions should be on the cottage plan. Child-welfare agencies should be incorporated and subject to state inspection. Children in these institutions should be educated, if possible, in the common schools in the community. Adequate records should be kept. The best physical care should be given these children; and child-welfare agencies should cooperate.

METHODS FOR HANDLING THE DEPENDENT CHILD—First, there are the private societies giving relief in the homes. Some of the churches give a considerable amount of relief to others than members of their own parishes. There are four large relief societies: the Associated Charities, the Salvation Army, the United Jewish Charities, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The first of these does the most general work. The city relief fund is used to care for families whose bread-winner is in a city institution, such as the City Hospital, the Tuberculosis Hospital, the Work House.

The newly organized system of Mothers' Pension brings relief especially to the homes of destitute children. The law provides that the Juvenile Court shall grant pensions to indigent mothers with children of school age where the husband is dead, in prison, has deserted the family for three years, or is permanently incapacitated for work. The maximum pension is fifteen dollars a month for the first child and seven for each additional child. There are numerous restrictions; the pension is granted

for a limited time with the possibility of renewal; the children must be under school age; and the Juvenile Court is required to exercise careful supervision. The law became operative the past spring.* The local Court called upon the social workers of the community to assist in many ways in the execution of its provisions. The pensions were granted on the basis of service that the mother rendered the commonwealth by her presence in the home to care and train her children. The County Commissioners transferred from other funds \$63,000 for ten months of the year. Next year the budget calls for \$70,000 for this purpose. Three hundred and forty-three pensions have been granted. These total \$6,545 per month. They range in amount from a minimum of \$10 granted a mother with a single child to \$50 to a mother with seven children. The average pension is about \$25. At least 152 of these cases have not received aid from other relief agencies.

The Day Nurseries are also of service in keeping families together and children in the home. There are seven of these in Cincinnati, and two of them are for colored children. Practically all of them make a nominal charge when the mother can pay. The largest of these nurseries has a capacity of seventy-five, with a daily average attendance of fifty-eight.

The other agency that deals with the destitute family as a unit is the Ohio Humane Society. This society handles in its children's department chiefly the problem of desertion. Last year this department aided 4,385 children, collecting from husbands and fathers \$69,628.08.

There are in Cincinnati and vicinity 19 institutions for dependent children; of these, two are in part asylums connected with hospitals; two homes for unfortunate women where their children are also taken; eight orphan asylums; one children's home; four homes for boys, and two homes for girls. Their combined capacity is over 2,100. The size of the individual institution varies from a capacity for ten or a dozen to a large institution which can accommodate 400. The institutions doing a state-wide work are excluded. The policy as to admission varies. Two of the boys' homes are for lads who work.

DESERTION—The problem of desertion deserves special notice. The Juvenile Protective Association made a study of this question. In one year 2,861 children were deserted in Cincinnati. During the year closing August 31, 1913, 1,466 cases of desertion involving 2,689 children were reported to the Humane Society. In the same year the Associated Charities assisted 202 permanently deserted wives and their children. Two of the children's institutions care for 185 children from homes where one or both parents had deserted. There were 22 duplications in these figures. But more significant still are the following facts: 682, or 46.5%, of the deserted cases reported to the Ohio Humane Society were recurrent; 346 men who deserted in one year were never found; only about a third of the amount ordered paid by the Juvenile Court in desertion cases was ever paid. The facts are borne out on the records of the Humane Society, and they point to a very weak spot in the work for neglected children. This work must be strengthened. This may require radical readjustments among the agencies now attempting to handle this problem. There will be need in the case of local cases for better cooperation with the state authorities and with authorities in other cities.

COMPARISON OF STANDARDS AND METHODS—In the first place, an excellent start has been made in home care for these dependent children, but the limit has been practically reached as far as the number of mother's pensions that can be granted by the Juvenile Court. It has been possible only to handle the urgent cases and a few of the other cases where relief was needed but where there was no emergency. If children in many needy families are to have adequate care in their own homes, private agencies must undertake a larger amount of relief work. This will be particularly true this winter.

*For law see Sections 1682-8 to 1688-9 of the General Code of Ohio.

It is not possible in this paper to give the State program for the prevention of dependency. There has been created a State Industrial Commission which has supervision of industrial conditions and the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act.* Efficient public education is one of most important preventive forces. Others suggest themselves; any consideration on their efficiency would lead too far from the main topic.

Five of the agencies place out a large percentage of their children. The Children's Home has developed this phase of its work and has acted as agent for other institutions. One of the hospitals and one of the homes for unfortunate women have used its services regularly. The Board of State Charities may receive from the Juvenile Court dependent children as its wards and place them in suitable homes, or board them in cases where it is necessary to do so.† The placing-out work of the private homes should be enlarged, and there is a splendid opportunity for some private institution to have a system of boarding out.

The institutions for children, with two exceptions, are not on the cottage plan, but of the congregate type. Most of the buildings were built before child-welfare workers realized the value of the small unit. All of these institutions for children are incorporated; and the state law requires the approval of the Board of State Charities before incorporated papers are issued to associations which propose to care for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children.‡ The General Code provides also for the visitation and inspection of children's institutions by the Board of State Charities, and makes it necessary for the Board to certify before it can receive children from the Juvenile Court, or care for or place any child, or solicit funds.**

Five of these homes send their children to the public schools, and four have other means of giving their wards an education. Of course, several of these institutions have only children who are too young to go to school, and two of these are for boys who have left school. Better cooperation with the public school is desirable.

Records vary considerably from institution to institution. There is no evidence that the sick children receive anything but adequate medical care in these institutions. The Council of Social Agencies is endeavoring to further cooperation among the child-welfare agencies, as well as all organizations doing social service in Cincinnati. The Confidential Exchange is used by fourteen children's organizations concerned with the health and delinquency, as well as dependency.

In summary, the city's program for its dependent child falls short of a reasonable ideal chiefly in the lack of sufficient provision for the pensioning of mothers with children; in the inefficiency of the handling of the desertion problem; and in the prevalence of the older congregate type of institution.

V

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

JUVENILE COURT LAW—Present-day theory as to the treatment of juvenile delinquency centers around the Juvenile Court and its functions. The Ohio statutes give the County Juvenile Courts jurisdiction over cases of delinquent minors; also in cases where parents, guardians, or any person or corporation contributes to the delinquency of minors. (§) The Court may send delinquent children to certain state institutions, or to approved private institutions. The city also maintains a correctional institution known as the Refuge.

LOCAL AGENCIES AND THEIR WORK—The judge of the local court can only give part-time to the work of the court. The staff of the court consist of a Chief Prob-

*Law of Ohio; 104, 1913; Amended Senate Bill No. 137; pages 95 to 110, and Senate Bill No. 296; pages 656 and 657.

†Section 1852-3 of the General Code of Ohio.

‡Section 1852-2 of the General Code of Ohio.

**Section 1852 of the General Code of Ohio.

§Juvenile Court laws are found in Sections 1639 to 1683 of the General Code of Ohio.

tion Officer and six assistant officers. The court handled during 1913, 1,423 cases. Of these, 1,031 were delinquent cases and 392 dependent cases. Of these 1,031 delinquent children, 804 were boys; 227 girls; 881 white; 150 colored.

The House of Refuge, the city institution for delinquent children, is under the supervision of the Department of Charities and Correction. Children are committed by the Juvenile Court. Previous to 1912, not only delinquent, but dependent and neglected children as well, were sent there. The main building was erected in 1850. There have been several additions, but the Refuge is of the congregate type with barred windows, cell-like rooms, and high surrounding walls. Matters were made still worse by the presence of both sexes and of both whites and blacks. Each sex was separated as best as could be done into four divisions. The first division was the very young dependents; the second, the dependents and mild delinquents under 14; the third, the older whites; and the fourth, negroes of all ages and degrees of delinquency. This was most deplorable, as little homeless negroes who had committed no fault were obliged to associate with older children with vicious habits. Conditions have been greatly improved within the last two and a half years. No dependent children are now taken, though some were received during the early months of 1913. More parole work has been done with three officers giving their entire time to it. Two farms have been purchased by the city; one for boys and one for girls. Buildings on these are in course of construction. There were buildings on the boys' farm suitable for occupancy and 43 boys have already been sent there. During 1913, 577 children were in the entire institution; 222 of these were dependents, and 355 delinquents. 135 days was the average time spent. The average daily population for the entire institution was 213. The cost of maintenance was \$62,884.28; the average weekly cost per capita was \$5.58.

There are three local private institutions to which the Juvenile Court commits delinquent cases; two Convents for girls, and a Protectory for boys. The capacity for the latter is 150. The three institutions are all of the congregate type.

The truant officers and the special school for truants and incorrigible boys deal with the problem of truancy which has a very close relation to delinquency. The truancy department has proved itself inefficient. The Juvenile Protective Association and the Bureau of Municipal Research submitted a report to the Board of Education in 1912. Recommendations called for reorganization of the office; installation of adequate records; and standards of efficiency in the work of individual officers. These recommendations have been put into effect in part, but much is still to be desired; the Juvenile Protective Association has made another report to the Board of Education, but this has not as yet been made public.

The work of one private agency in seeking to prevent juvenile delinquency should be mentioned. The Juvenile Protective Association, while interesting itself in all phases of child-welfare, is concerned especially with juvenile delinquency. It brings prosecutions in cases of contributory delinquency and investigates conditions creating juvenile delinquency. Reference has already been made to the recreation and desertion surveys of this Association and to the report on the truancy department. The staff consists of three full-time workers, one of whom gives her services without remuneration.

SUGGESTIONS—The outstanding task before the community in connection with the policy in dealing with juvenile delinquency is very clear. The legislature in the first session of 1914 created a Court of Domestic Relations for Hamilton County. This Court will have the present jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, and the divorce jurisdiction of the Common Pleas Court and the Insolvency Court. The judge will devote full-time to this work. The Court will be inaugurated January 1, 1915. The electors of the County must choose a suitable man for judge and the staff of the Court must have the cooperation and support of the public in their arduous work. This

new feature is an experiment; it can only be a successful one through the determination of the public to give it a fair and intelligent trial.

VI

SPECIAL CLASSES

Two special classes which the community are neglecting should be mentioned, the negro and the defective.

THE NEGRO CHILD—There are in Cincinnati, 3,391 negro children under 15 years of age; this is a greater number than the foreign born white children under 15, which totals only 2,360. It is necessary that a community make special provision for the negro children. In Cincinnati, hardly anything adequate has so far been undertaken. There are only two institutions whose work is entirely for negro children. The Home for Colored Girls makes some provision for children, but its work is principally for the older girls and for adults. One of these two institutions for colored children is an orphan asylum, the other is a day nursery which is forced to do the work of an asylum by keeping continuously some of its children. The former institution has a capacity of 75, the latter of 20.

DEFECTIVE—In regard to its defective children, Cincinnati has no program. Indeed, this matter has received until recently very little attention from the social workers. Mention has already been made of the Board of Education's school for the mental defectives. The social workers of the Hospital Social Service suspect that a large percentage of the unmarried mothers who come to the City Hospital are below normal mentally; but this is only a conjecture. The State has a School for the Blind, and a School for the Deaf, an institution for the Feeble-Minded, and a Hospital for Epileptic; but none of these institutions admits children under six. Moreover, they are usually full and applicants for admission have to wait months. Any adequate program for this class of children must be worked out on a statewide basis; but the local communities must also be alive to the seriousness of the problem. The Ohio Board of Administration will undoubtedly commence to deal with this question much more efficiently now that all children committed to institutions under its supervision will be classified by its Bureau of Juvenile Research.

VII

CONCLUSION

This, briefly, is the manner in which Cincinnati handles its child-welfare problems. Of the suggestions offered above, special emphasis should be laid on increased appropriations for schools and playgrounds; the further development of child-placing; the proper organization of the newly created Court of Domestic Relations; and the working out of the Mothers' Pension system. This means expansion in both public and private effort, but does not necessarily require new organizations. Probably in a majority of cases, the work can be better done by enlarging the functions and facilities of existing agencies. Certain pieces of work might be undertaken jointly by several organizations with profit to all. It is desirable that all these steps be taken with a definite child-welfare program in view. Such a program must be founded on a comprehensive and detailed study of the field, and can only be worked out by consultation and conference among those who are interested in, and doing this child-welfare work. Nor must the framers of such a program neglect to consider questions in the wider aspect. Success in the local field will depend in part on what is done throughout the state as a whole. A child-welfare program effectively carried out on this basis is the only suitable way to meet the needs of a city's children.

RELIEF OF POOR

REPORTS

BY

TOWNSHIPS AND MUNICIPALITIES

FOR

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1914

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914

ADAMS COUNTY—POPULATION, 24,755

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More Than Three Months		Number of Families Relieved		Color		Nativity		Amount expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										Net Cost to Town-ship		
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16	Total	Number Relieved for More Than Three Months		Number of Families Relieved		Color		Nativity		Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases		Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors
					White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries															
Bratton.....	47	44	86	177	86	44	176	1	169	8	1		\$ 88 00				\$ 75 00				\$ 12 00	\$ 126 00		\$ 126 00
Franklin.....	5	1	6	6	2	5	6			6			29 80	\$ 5 00			15 50					56 80		56 80
Green.....													36 75	9 95			50 00					99 70		99 70
Jefferson.....													45 00	19 20				\$3 00	\$15 00			127 03		127 03
Liberty.....													72 50	5 00			37 50					115 00		115 00
Manchester.....																								
Meigs.....																								
Monroe.....	5	5	7	17			17			17			32 60	24 50								57 10		57 10
Oliver.....	3	4	13	20	3	19	1			20	1		22 50	80 08								104 08		104 08
Scott.....	4	4	12	20	4	19	1			20			110 50	7 50			24 00				51 50	142 00		142 00
Spring.....	5	2	6	13	13	13	13			13			100 00		\$25 00							125 00		125 00
Tiffin.....	23	27	43	93	65	17	93			86	7		139 00	103 82	8 73	\$16 10	65 00					332 65		332 65
Wayne.....	2	1	5	8	8	8	8			8			15 75	14 00			12 50				10 25	85 50		85 50
Winchester.....													47 50									61 50		61 50
Total	47	44	86	177	86	44	176	1	169	8	1		\$589 90	\$319 00	\$33 73	\$16 10	\$279 50	\$3 00	\$15 00	\$13 25	\$115 73	\$1855 21		\$1855 21

ALLEN COUNTY—POPULATION 56,580

**Amanda.....																									
**Augusta.....	4			4	5	5	4			3		2			\$164 00					\$161 00	\$59 06		\$884 65		\$884 65
+Bath.....															182 27	\$20 15	\$28 10	\$34 00		126 50	12 15		560 17		560 17
+German.....	38	57	43	138	21	41	96			84	9	2		\$238 00											
+Jackson.....														90 90	545 29	5 25	22 15		\$1 95		10 00	\$115 65	791 19		791 19
+Marion.....	9	9	23	41	41	16	41			41															

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued
ASHTABULA COUNTY—Concluded

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More than Three Months	Number of Families Relieved	Color		Nativity		Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										New Cost to Town-ship																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16			Total	White	Colored	Ohio	(Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous		Smallpox and other communicable diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
•Lenox.....																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

ATHENS COUNTY—POPULATION 47,798

•Alexander.....																			\$183 85
•Athens.....																			5 50
•Ames.....																			60 75
•Bern.....																			31 25
•Canaan.....	2	3	4	9	8	2	9	2	9										
•Carthage.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2										
Total.....																			
•Alexander.....																			\$183 85
•Athens.....																			5 50
•Ames.....																			60 75
•Bern.....																			31 25
•Canaan.....	2	3	4	9	8	2	9	2	9										
•Carthage.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2										
Total.....																			
•Alexander.....																			\$183 85
•Athens.....																			5 50
•Ames.....																			60 75
•Bern.....																			31 25
•Canaan.....	2	3	4	9	8	2	9	2	9										
•Carthage.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2										
Total.....																			
•Alexander.....																			\$183 85
•Athens.....																			5 50
•Ames.....																			60 75
•Bern.....																			31 25
•Canaan.....	2	3	4	9	8	2	9	2	9										
•Carthage.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2										
Total.....																			
•Alexander.....																			\$183 85
•Athens.....																			5 50
•Ames.....																			60 75
•Bern.....																			31 25
•Canaan.....	2	3	4	9	8	2	9	2	9										
•Carthage.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2										
Total.....																			
•Alexander.....																			\$183 85
•Athens.....																			5 50
•Ames.....																			60 75
•Bern.....																			31 25
•Canaan.....	2	3	4	9	8	2	9	2	9										
•Carthage.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2										
Total.....																			

	6	11	14	31	8	81	31	\$ 200 00	\$ 94 87	\$ 16 90	\$ 2 25	\$ 6 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 825 02	\$ 825 02
Dover.....	6	11	14	31	8	81	31	\$ 200 00	\$ 94 87	\$ 16 90	\$ 2 25	\$ 6 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 825 02	\$ 825 02
•Lee.....	1	1	3	4	1	4	4	84 00	617 96	55 85	4 25	18 80	\$ 9 00	106 66	1520 24
•Lodi.....	25	30	74	129	6	17	17	408 00	15 25	13 72	13 00	3 00	9 00	28 97	88 25
Rome.....	8	6	8	7	4	7	7	14 00	2 40	9 00	15 00	10 00	200 00	102 15	1520 24
Trimble.....	3	4	7	7	4	7	7	200 00	1800 00	100 00	15 00	25 00	200 00	1850 00	28 97
Troy.....	8	4	7	7	4	7	7	\$ 1162 00	\$252 97	\$207 77	\$ 46 00	\$25 00	\$177 66	\$495 96	102 15
Waterloo.....	41	55	103	199	8	21	70					\$41 46	\$18 00	\$184 64	1850 00
•York.....															\$405 98
Total.....	41	55	103	199	8	21	70					\$41 46	\$177 66	\$184 64	\$405 98

AUGLAIZE COUNTY—POPULATION, 31,246

	18	19	18	55	8	6	51	4	28	18	9	\$296 80	\$ 49 20	\$ 6 00	\$ 11 70	\$ 3 10	\$ 1 25	\$ 81 92	\$ 449 47	\$ 445 82
•Clay.....	18	19	18	55	8	6	51	4	28	18	9	\$296 80	\$ 49 20	\$ 6 00	\$ 11 70	\$ 3 10	\$ 1 25	\$ 81 92	\$ 449 47	\$ 445 82
Duchoquet.....	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15 88	6 00		8 00			14 00	42 28	42 28
German.....	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23 00					13 75		89 75	89 75
Goshen.....	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Jackson.....	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
•Logan.....	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Moulton.....	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9 00	3 70	2 25	12 00	8 50		16 00	16 00	16 00
Noble.....	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16 00	16 00		12 00	8 50		55 85	55 85	55 85
Pusheta.....	25	25	27	75	15	19	75	10	62	10	3	175 66	128 60	20 45	99 40	49 25		28 00	483 38	498 86
St. Marys.....	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40 75	2 60	4 50	4 50		23 00	70 85	70 85	70 85
Salem.....	6	6	13	25	6	6	25	4	25	4	1	24 25	17 85	8 80	5 62		24 00	6 20	62 72	49 16
Union.....	8	4	5	17	1	1	17	1	17	1	1	48 50	44 58		9 94		81 50	81 50	81 50	81 50
Washington.....	65	60	78	2 03	30	42	194	4	157	28	13	\$632 84	\$304 88	\$37 50	\$146 16	\$10 00	\$62 00	\$105 12	\$1401 88	\$1387 19
Wayne.....																				
Total.....	65	60	78	2 03	30	42	194	4	157	28	13	\$632 84	\$304 88	\$37 50	\$146 16	\$10 00	\$62 00	\$105 12	\$1401 88	\$1387 19

BELMONT COUNTY—POPULATION, 76,856

	7	7	12	26	12	30	26	\$ 64 99	\$ 169 14	\$ 7 00	\$ 19 43	\$ 3 50	\$ 14 35	\$ 278 41	\$ 278 41
Colerain.....	7	7	12	26	12	30	26	\$ 64 99	\$ 169 14	\$ 7 00	\$ 19 43	\$ 3 50	\$ 14 35	\$ 278 41	\$ 278 41
Flushing.....	8	8	1	7	4	7	7	100 00	137 00	43 85	6 40			296 75	296 75
Goshen.....	8	8	1	7	4	7	7	11 00	2 25					46 75	46 75
•Kirkwood.....	3	6	9	9	5	4	4	7 00	9 19	1 40	3 84	8 95		72 88	72 88
Mead.....	100	200	300	1 275	75	25	25	820 00	1100 00	800 00	300 00	88 02	10 25	2020 00	2020 00
+Pultney.....								380 00	719 48	22 80	66 60		44 00	1386 40	1386 40
Richland.....														285 78	285 78
+Smith.....														182 90	182 90
+Somerset.....								84 50	148 85	31 63	4 25	5 00	205 67	465 64	393 64
+Union.....								108 75	60 19		70 24	16 20	49 00	229 14	229 14
+Warren.....								229 63	20 25			5 15	31 50	346 77	346 77

*No expense. **No report received. †Incomplete.

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

BELMONT COUNTY—Concluded

TOWNSHIP	Persons Relieved				Number Relieved for More than Three Months	Number of Families Relieved	Color		Nativity			Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										Net Cost to Town-ship	
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16	Total			White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases	Total Expenditures		Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors
••Washington.....	1			1	1	1	1				\$ 60 00				\$35 00						\$ 95 00	\$ 35 00	\$ 60 00
Wayne.....											12 00	\$ 234 00				\$19 00					\$15 85	170 00	145 85
••Wheeling.....					2		18		18			\$ 50 85											
York.....	1	3	14	18							\$1148 24	\$2921 53	\$499 10	\$470 76	\$98 70	\$76 12	\$284 90	\$297 80	\$52 25	\$5789 40	\$409 90	\$5379 50	
Total.....	115	18	233	361	15	114	336	25	39	4	18												

BROWN COUNTY—POPULATION, 24,832

+Byrd	3	2	8	7	7	2	7	7	7			\$ 100 00	\$ 8 25		\$ 8 00							\$ 100 00		\$ 100 00
Clark	8	3	9	15	14	5	14	1	14	1		40 50	10 00	\$15 00		\$ 25 00	\$3 50					48 75		48 75
Eagle	1	1	5	7	7	1	7		7			86 00	5 00									92 50		92 50
Franklin	5	2	5	12	12	6	12		12			71 50	19 08		1 70	25 00	1 00	\$15 00				5 00		5 00
Green	2	5	11	18	6	18	6	18	9	8	1	47 50	6 00		9 60	50 00					\$3 00	185 28		185 28
Huntington	2	5	11	18	6	18	6	18	9	8	1	47 50	6 00		9 60	50 00					63 10		63 10	
+Jackson	6	2	5	18	18	2	18	18	18			40 00	5 50		12 25	20 00					90 00		90 00	
+Jefferson	6	2	8	11	11	10	10	10	10	1	4	240 00	12 49								37 75		37 75	
Lewis	6	2	8	11	11	10	10	10	10	1	4	240 00	12 49								272 49		272 49	
**Perry																								
Pike						1															3 00		3 00	
+Pleasant	8	10	8	26	7	9	26	1	26	1	26	215 00	56 92		6 75	70 00		25 00			873 67		873 67	
Scott	2	2	5	9	1	2	9		9			76 88									75 38		75 38	
Sterling	3	2	8	9	1	6	9		9	1		47 50	9 12								64 28	\$12 00	\$12 00	
Union	22	24	20	66	12	40	36	7	36	7		217 80	116 70	15 25	75 08	30 50	1 00	11 00	\$79 45		546 88		546 88	
+Washington																								
Total	60	56	77	192	15	50	168	29	111	10	5	\$ 1141 08	\$248 01	\$30 25	\$108 06	\$230 50	\$5 50	\$51 00	\$79 45	\$5 00	\$1890 87	\$12 00	\$1878 87	

BUTLER COUNTY—POPULATION, 70,271

	5	8	10	18	4	4	14	4	13	5	\$ 175 80	\$ 118 61	\$ 72 85	\$ 4 00	\$ 101 20	\$ 256 25	\$ 14 00	\$ 388 04	\$ 888 04
Fairfield	5	8	10	18	4	4	14	4	13	5	874 20	1159 88	172 85	898 76	101 20	256 25	226 60	388 04	888 04
••Hanover	84	46	50	184	12	33	3	10	8	2	836 00	47 67	5 00	5 00	13 00	21 00	226 60	388 04	888 04
Lemmon	1	2	7	10	5	3	10	5	8	2	180 00	23 84	17 25	17 25	13 00	21 00	226 60	388 04	888 04
Liberty	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	75 00	40 62	17 25	17 25	13 00	21 00	226 60	388 04	888 04
Madison	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	75 00	40 62	17 25	17 25	13 00	21 00	226 60	388 04	888 04
••Milford	12	13	10	35	8	8	19	10	25	10	100 00	122 54	100 64	100 64	60	6 00	226 60	388 04	888 04
••Morgan	5	8	4	12	3	12	3	12	12	12	100 00	122 54	100 64	100 64	60	6 00	226 60	388 04	888 04
Oxford	26	33	35	144	31	84	96	48	47	97	106 00	456 40	98 90	98 90	45 00	45 00	226 60	388 04	888 04
Relley	1	6	11	18	4	1	18	4	10	8	320 00	18 79	18 79	18 79	30 00	45 00	226 60	388 04	888 04
Ross	2	2	8	12	3	12	3	12	12	12	46 00	85 85	85 85	85 85	30 00	45 00	226 60	388 04	888 04
St. Clair	92	109	185	406	87	185	204	68	150	122	2164 00	2024 01	72 85	8014 56	1114 80	2928 25	3029 00	5986 30	5986 30
Union																			
Wayne																			
••Hamilton (M)																			
Total	92	109	185	406	87	185	204	68	150	122	2164 00	2024 01	72 85	8014 56	1114 80	2928 25	3029 00	5986 30	5986 30

CARROLL COUNTY—POPULATION, 15,761

	5	6	9	20	1	4	20	20	20	\$ 286 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 15 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 48 00	\$ 152 00	\$ 152 00	\$ 152 00	\$ 152 00	\$ 152 00
Augusta	5	6	9	20	1	4	20	20	20	286 00	8 00	15 00	10 00	48 00	152 00	152 00	152 00	152 00	152 00
Brown										40 65	21 50	18 75	10 00	48 00	152 00	152 00	152 00	152 00	152 00
Center										22 00	9 77	17 25	10 00	48 00	152 00	152 00	152 00	152 00	152 00
••East																			
••Fox																			
••Harrison																			
London																			
••Nonroe																			
••Lee																			
Orange	1			1							75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
••Perry																			
••Rose																			
••Union																			
••Washington																			
Total	6	6	9	21	1	4	20	20	20	286 65	40 02	338 75	10 00	186 14	3357 46	3357 46	3357 46	3357 46	3357 46

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY—POPULATION, 26,351

	16	16	10	26	10	8	10	10	10	10	\$ 65 00	\$ 197 62	\$ 59 27	\$ 15 00	\$ 238 94	\$ 238 94	\$ 238 94	\$ 238 94	\$ 238 94
Adams	16	16	10	26	10	8	10	10	10	10	65 00	197 62	59 27	15 00	238 94	238 94	238 94	238 94	238 94
Concord	2	3	7	12	2	2	12	12	12	12	19 00	13 25	9 32	19 00	40 60	40 60	40 60	40 60	40 60
Goshen	20	23	84	78	10	16	60	9	54	19	200 30	125 68	100 00	100 00	471 42	471 42	471 42	471 42	471 42
Harrison	3	3	4	10	2	2	10	10	10	10	21 20	7 93	9 80	9 80	31 00	31 00	31 00	31 00	31 00
Jackson	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55 00	7 93	7 00	7 00	74 63	74 63	74 63	74 63	74 63

*No expense. **No report received. †Incomplete. (M) Municipality.

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY—Concluded

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More than Three Months	Number of Families Relieved	Color		* Nativity		Amount expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										Net Cost to Town-ship		
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16			Total	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors					
Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	White	Colored																		
Johnson.....	4	9	4	17	16	1	1	1	1	1	\$ 25 00	\$ 4 82	.....	\$ 88 13	.....	\$ 7 00	\$37 50	.....	.....	\$ 74 45	\$ 74 45
Mad River.....	3	8	1	20	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	4 76	.....	95	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	103 21	103 21
Rush.....	2	8	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	822 80	81 86	\$ 8 50	9 15	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	374 81	874 81
Salem.....	10	12	27	49	49	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	179 85	219 19	88 01	52 61	\$ 6 00	.....	.....	.....	\$106 03	601 59	601 59
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	118 75	6 56	.....	8 60	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 81	129 81
Urbana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00	299 49	7 00	205 23	.....	2 46	.....	\$50 00	.....	864 17	864 17
**Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	64	63	97	226	20	54	190	20	173	31	6	\$1853 40	\$389 69	\$57 76	\$487 93	\$21 00	\$16 66	\$37 50	\$55 60	\$129 13	\$3048 68	\$304 868

CLARK COUNTY—POPULATION, 66,435

Bethel.....	10	22	48	75	72	3	58	17			\$ 152 00	\$ 47 48	\$ 8 25	\$81 13	\$22 00					\$ 205 98	\$ 205 98
German.....	8	8	10	16	16		16				30 00	82 89		4 25						66 87	66 87
**Green.....											25 00	4 12									
Harmony.....	2	2	8	4	4		4				90 50	41 79	11 40	96 06	1 00	\$ 7 50			\$2 12	20 12	20 12
Madison.....	5	7	8	20	15	5	20				56 15	102 87	28 75	9 94	20 00	4 43	\$ 7 00		\$62 00	300 25	300 25
Mad River.....	12	10	29	51	48	3	49	2												228 64	228 64
**Moorefield.....																					
Pike.....	1	1	4	6	6		6				120 00	13 45	1 50	1 00		2 75	6 00	\$ 4 75	29 45	29 45	29 45
Pleasant.....	4	2	4	10	9	1	10				800 00	3957 19	1 60	1 25		9 60	10 00	148 46	161 95	161 95	161 95
Springfield.....	99	134	807	640	846	104	828	206	7					995 00					4790 64	4790 64	4790 64
Total.....	186	181	408	732	516	206	471	224	7		\$778 65	\$3900 62	\$39 90	\$378 63	\$48 00	\$24 28	\$28 00	\$158 20	\$71 50	\$5907 79	\$5907 79

CLERMONT COUNTY—POPULATION, 29,551

Batavia.....	4	4	6	14	3	0	8	6	\$143 39	\$ 6 91	\$16 02	\$ 9 72	\$10 00	\$ 166 92	\$ 166 92
Franklin.....	3	3	5	9	1	2	4	3	150 00	9 00	61 00	7 50	10 00	178 72	178 72
Goshen.....	1	3	5	9	2	0	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 50	71 50
**Jackson.....	2	2	3	7	2	7	7	7	94 00	24 63	2 48	.....	50 00	168 63	168 63
Miami.....	5	4	1	10	2	4	10	10	50 00	110 00	4 48	.....	28 16	190 64	190 64
Monroe.....	5	4	1	10	2	4	10	10	36 00	14 02	4 58	.....	.....	54 60	54 60
Ohio.....	2	2	3	7	2	2	3	3	.....	2 50	5 00	.....	.....	12 75	12 75
Pierce.....	4	3	1	8	2	3	8	1	42 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 28	48 28
Stonewick.....	4	3	1	8	2	3	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
**Tate.....	1	1	1	3	1	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
**Union.....	1	1	1	3	1	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	2	2	1	3	1	3	8	.....	150 00	10 00	2 85	.....	.....	162 85	162 85
Wayne.....	1	1	1	3	1	3	8	.....	120 00	26 84	.....	.....	.....	209 00	209 00
Williamsburg.....	4	6	5	15	4	13	2	15	63 00	6 75	6 80	.....	.....	75 05	75 05
Total.....	26	26	22	76	4	29	67	14	\$348 89	\$276 67	\$37 83	\$17 22	\$38 16	\$310 12	\$1578 89

CLINTON COUNTY—POPULATION 23,680

Adams.....	6	7	2	14	4	5	7	14	\$ 108 00	\$ 58 85	.....	\$ 50 81	.....	\$ 292 66	\$ 292 66
Chester.....	7	6	10	26	8	6	22	1	87 75	38 19	.....	1 50	.....	122 44	116 16
Clark.....	3	3	5	11	3	11	11	11	41 25	6 75	.....	1 00	.....	49 00	49 00
Jefferson.....	4	5	9	18	5	17	1	18	85 00	8 40	.....	10 15	.....	145 07	145 07
*Liberty.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 50	146 50
**Marion.....	19	21	54	94	51	24	84	10	306 50	235 06	\$75 58	121 47	.....	752 61	716 61
Richland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 00	.....
**Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
**Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
+Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	150 00	150 00
Wilson.....	4	3	8	15	4	8	15	.....	10 00	8 60	4 67	.....	.....	26 62	26 62
**Green.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	6 00	6 00	2 19	.....	189 13	189 13
Total.....	43	46	88	181	59	47	158	19	\$1065 75	\$361 85	\$31 58	\$191 78	\$5 00	\$22 25	\$1760 74

COLUMBIANA COUNTY—POPULATION, 76,619

+Butler.....	16	33	22	71	1	1	67	4	\$ 60 00	\$ 6 15	.....	\$102 76	\$15 00	\$108 15	\$ 108 15
Center.....	3	1	4	8	27	67	4	56	140 00	376 85	.....	2 45	.....	1175 61	1175 61
Elk Run.....	3	1	4	8	27	67	4	7	25 00	19 61	.....	12 44	.....	98 71	98 71
Fairfield.....	6	8	17	31	3	31	1	31	49 00	86 43	12 10	.....	2 10	802 67	802 67
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 00	95 00
**Hanover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No expense. **No report received. +Incomplete.

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY—Concluded.

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved				Color		Nativity		Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1913.													Net Cost to Town-ship					
	Males Over 16	Females Over 16	Children Under 16	Total	Number Relieved for More Than Three Months		Number of Families Relieved		White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous		Smallpox and other Communicable Diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors		
Knox.....	86			86	17	86	85	1	46	39	1			\$218.25	\$1019.21	\$ 40.06	\$459.86	\$ 3.00	\$ 54.67	\$126.00			\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50
Liverpool.....														50.00													1907.08
Madison.....	8	6		14	5		12							29.00	61.88		90			17.25			6.00				50.00
Middletown.....																											114.98
..Perry.....	3	4	10	17	4		17							42.75	4.10	3.35	8.25		1.00			\$ 10.32	18.80				83.57
St. Clair.....	21	24	32	77	29	34	77							50.00	226.04	16.25	49.28		25.25			6.00					871.79
Salem.....																											
Union.....																											
Washington.....	2	7	11	20	4	10	20							100.00	320.48	9.50		62.50	8.00	99.00	24.56					623.98	
Wayne.....	1	1		2	1		2							90.25					8.00	21.00							114.25
..West.....																											
Yellow Creek.....	1	1	1	3	4	1	8								8.00												8.00
Total.....	61	66	97	330	57	178	823	5	233	71	24			\$949.26	\$2117.15	\$111.80	\$687.95	\$109.95	\$109.02	\$655.82	\$193.27	\$149.93	\$5068.64	\$7.45		\$5061.19	

COSHOCOTON COUNTY—POPULATION, 30, 131

Adams.....</
------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

CUYAHOGA COUNTY—Concluded

TOWNSHIP	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More than Three Months		Number of Families Relieved		Color		Nativity		Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914												Net Cost to Town-ship	
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16	Total				White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors		
•Brooklyn	4	8	20	82	19	8	2	12	12	7	2	3	\$ 27 00	\$ 278 75	\$ 28 30	\$ 134 88	97 00	\$000 00	\$000 00	\$26 15	\$168 00	\$16 00	\$ 626 43		\$ 626 43
Brooklyn Heights	732	661	3857	5380										3000 00		12000 00	80 00	\$5000 00	\$000 00		200 00	20800 00	20800 00		20800 00
Chagrin Falls (M)																									
Cleveland (M)																									
**Dover																									
**Euclid																									
**Goldwood																									
**Independence																									
**Lakewood (M)																									
**Mayfield																									
**Newburg (M)																									
**Parma																									
**Rocky River (M)	8	8	6	12	2	2	1	12	12	7	2	3	121 75	222 50	19 17			97 00		\$26 15		\$16 00	502 57		502 57
Royalton	9	1	1	11	1	1	10	5	38 86	194 67	2	8	5				80 00	\$000 00				200 00	20800 00		20800 00
Solon																									
**South Newburg																									
Strongsville	6	8	9	18	18	6	18	18	9 50	808 46	2	16	16	9 50	808 46	88 92	82 80	25 00	5 00	16 00	81 00		104 82		104 92
West Park																									
Olmstead	4	5	8	17	17	6	17	6	26 00	268 00	10	2	5	26 00	268 00	80 00	66 80	88 00	20 00		94 00		542 80		542 80
Orange																									
*Middleburg																									
Total	764	692	3988	5444	80	20	1884	2250	1325	1860	1325	1860	2250	\$392 11	\$4319 71	\$302 56	\$12925 48	\$5220 00	\$11 00 00	\$42 15	\$847 14	\$16 00	\$28065 15		\$28065 15

DARKE COUNTY—POPULATION, 42-933

	4	4	4	6	13	2	6	18	13	\$ 67 50	\$ 11 82	\$ 17 00	\$ 18 00	\$ 15 00	\$ 45 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 14 20	\$ 26 00	\$ 82 60	\$ 83 50
+Adams	4	4	4	6	13	2	6	18	13	68 76	11 82	17 00	18 00	15 00	45 00	12 00	14 20	26 00	82 60	83 50
Allen	4	4	4	6	13	2	6	18	13	68 76	11 82	17 00	18 00	15 00	45 00	12 00	14 20	26 00	82 60	83 50
Brown	3	3	3	8	13	2	6	18	13	70 00	16 50	17 00	25 00	25 00	5 56	10 50	14 20	26 00	82 60	83 50
Butler	7	8	8	16	16	8	16	16	16	186 60	16 50	17 00	25 00	25 00	5 56	10 50	14 20	26 00	82 60	83 50
+Franklin	4	2	5	6	11	6	6	6	11	191 50	19 64	120 00	15 00	189 00	45 00	12 00	14 20	26 00	82 60	83 50
German	85	85	108	108	108	26	106	106	106	216 00	216 00	120 00	15 00	189 00	45 00	12 00	14 20	26 00	82 60	83 50
Greenville	14	15	28	52	52	13	62	13	85	87 50	87 50	11 90	72 55	72 55	5 56	10 50	14 20	26 00	82 60	83 50
Harrison	18	41	97	166	166	42	140	16	120	447 45	98 78	11 90	72 55	72 55	5 56	10 50	14 20	26 00	82 60	83 50
Jackson	4	4	7	16	16	6	15	16	16	98 10	98 78	11 90	72 55	72 55	5 56	10 50	14 20	26 00	82 60	83 50
Mississinawa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12 00	12 00	11 90	18 44	20 00	5 56	10 50	14 20	26 00	82 60	83 50
Monroe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8 00	8 00	11 90	18 44	20 00	5 56	10 50	14 20	26 00	82 60	83 50
Neave	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15 00	15 00	11 90	18 44	20 00	5 56	10 50	14 20	26 00	82 60	83 50
Patterson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50 00	50 00	6 10	87 16	20 00	1 80	1 80	25 50	99 48	396 50	896 50
+Richland	8	13	20	41	41	30	12	41	41	101 00	70 51	6 10	87 16	20 00	1 80	1 80	25 50	99 48	396 50	896 50
Twin	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	153 00	153 00	6 10	4 25	25 00	6 00	6 00	58 00	58 00	58 00	58 00
Van Buren	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	153 00	153 00	6 10	4 25	25 00	6 00	6 00	58 00	58 00	58 00	58 00
Wabash	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	153 00	153 00	6 10	4 25	25 00	6 00	6 00	58 00	58 00	58 00	58 00
+Washington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	153 00	153 00	6 10	4 25	25 00	6 00	6 00	58 00	58 00	58 00	58 00
+Wayne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	153 00	153 00	6 10	4 25	25 00	6 00	6 00	58 00	58 00	58 00	58 00
York	1	7	6	18	18	8	18	18	13	1485 80	1485 80	155 00	2217 28	1409 00	567 86	222 50	440 00	5642 06	59492 26	59492 26
Total	104	182	220	456	456	367	617	428	395	53	562 78	155 00	2217 28	1409 00	567 86	222 50	440 00	5642 06	59492 26	59492 26

DEFIANCE COUNTY—POPULATION, 24-498

	26	27	45	96	96	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
+Adams	26	27	45	96	96	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Defiance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	2	1	3	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Farmer	6	7	20	83	83	38	38	38	38	118 00	19 92	5 78	15 25	28 00	8 00	8 00	148 14	78 35	898 80	898 80	898 80
Hicksville	3	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	120 50	10 50	1 00	4 10	28 00	8 00	8 00	148 14	78 35	898 80	898 80	898 80
Highland	11	10	18	84	84	9	34	34	34	57 00	17 84	4 26	5 00	28 00	8 00	8 00	148 14	78 35	898 80	898 80	898 80
Mark	5	2	4	11	11	2	8	8	8	91 70	7 75	7 75	2 00	75 00	1 80	1 80	148 14	78 35	898 80	898 80	898 80
Milford	2	2	4	11	11	2	8	8	8	78 00	12 12	5 00	3 50	18 00	1 80	1 80	148 14	78 35	898 80	898 80	898 80
Noble	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	142 50	18 00	5 00	3 50	18 00	1 80	1 80	148 14	78 35	898 80	898 80	898 80
Richland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	142 50	18 00	5 00	3 50	18 00	1 80	1 80	148 14	78 35	898 80	898 80	898 80
+Triffin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	142 50	18 00	5 00	3 50	18 00	1 80	1 80	148 14	78 35	898 80	898 80	898 80
+Washington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	142 50	18 00	5 00	3 50	18 00	1 80	1 80	148 14	78 35	898 80	898 80	898 80
Total	56	52	94	204	204	3	44	203	1	106	252 90	890 04	94 40	187 00	565 51	222 50	4633 81	534 00	22440 18	2374 18	2374 18

DELAWARE COUNTY—POPULATION, 27-182

	1	4	8	18	5	3	13	13	13	\$ 187 00	\$ 30 75	\$ 7 00	\$ 7 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 120 00	\$ 45 95	\$ 652 76	\$ 68 00	\$ 294 75
Berkshire	1	4	8	18	5	3	13	13	13	187 00	30 75	7 00	7 00	8 00	120 00	45 95	652 76	68 00	294 75
+Berlin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38 96	82 71	7 00	7 00	8 00	120 00	45 95	652 76	68 00	294 75
Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38 96	82 71	7 00	7 00	8 00	120 00	45 95	652 76	68 00	294 75

*No expense. **No report received. †Incomplete. (M) Municipality.

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

DELAWARE COUNTY—Concluded

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More Than Three Months	Number of Families Relieved			Color		Nativity			Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										Net Cost to Town-ship																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16		Total	White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other Communicable Diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Concord																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	</

ERIE COUNTY—POPULATION, 38,327

Berlin	6	4	8	18	18						\$ 8 00	\$ 10 14		\$ 21 45	\$ 13 80									\$ 71 89
Florence	11			11	11						50 00	50 52		2 00										110 27
Groton																								
Huron																								
Kellys Island																								
Margaretta																								

Milan.....	5	7	10	22	2	17	5	4 89	42 28	2 50	3 20	54 82	64 82
•Oxford.....													
•Perkins.....	1	1		2	1	2		23 57	2 46			16 06	56 06
Vermillion.....							5	88 90	89 12	7 75	8 20	298 08	298 08
Total.....	28	12	13	48	10	11	46	88 90	89 12	7 75	8 20	298 08	298 08

FAIRFIELD COUNTY—POPULATION, 39,201

Amanda.....	8	9	15	4	15	15	15	58 00	72 44	5 00	83 00	155 44	155 44
Berne.....		25	25	1	7	25	25	88 00	52 58	18 22	5 80	203 86	203 86
Bloom.....	8	7	21	1	7	19	19	184 50	17 46	5 16	28 00	128 52	128 52
Clear Creek.....	7	6	19	5	19	19	19	184 50	14 88	5 02	25 00	214 66	214 66
Greenfield.....	4	4	20	4	23	25	25	80 00	45 00	2 00	40 00	168 52	168 52
Hocking.....	18	20	57	3	18	57	57	60 00	57 70	28 48	40 00	239 88	239 88
Liberty.....								60 00				106 00	106 00
Madison.....		1	1			1	1	225 00		1 60	11 00	227 60	227 60
Persant.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	64 00	88 00	11 86	1 20	61 70	61 70
Rush Creek.....	8	4	13	4	18	18	18	50 00	14 88		8 00	180 70	180 70
Violet.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	150 00	2 57		6 50	64 89	64 89
Walnut.....	2	1	3	6	2	6	6	280 25	494 82		14 26	182 24	182 24
Lancaster (M).....	75	125	100	8 00	2	296	5 200	76 25		494 82		768 52	768 52
Total.....	126	170	186	4 82	8 57	477	6 380	76 27	1314 75	515 08	18 67	106 52	2720 16

FAYETTE COUNTY—POPULATION, 21,744

••Concord.....	8	2	8	8	8	8	8	148 50	21 20	1 92		106 62	106 62
Green.....								150 00	88 08	2 58	31 10	317 86	317 86
••Jasper.....	18	9	22	6	22	22	22	41 00	26 50	8 08	25 00	96 53	96 53
•Jefferson.....								165 00			68 00	267 26	267 26
Madison.....								234 00	52 76	28 81	3 00	462 88	462 88
Marion.....	2	2	4	2	4	4	4	496 50	1166 88	171 80	15 00	19 88	19 88
Palat.....	138	409	286	833	21	833	833	60 20	51 52	27 00	205 26	8188 38	8188 38
Perry.....		8	12	15	3	15	15	1066 20	1587 41	254 14	708 86	180 02	180 02
Union.....											70 81	4681 82	4681 82
Wayne.....													
Total.....	156	414	312	882	21 14	565	327	822					

FRANKLIN COUNTY—POPULATION, 221,567

Blendon.....	6	8	22	8	21	1	22	90 70	16 64	1 66		165 80	165 80
•Brown.....													

•No expense. ••No report received. †Incomplete. (M) Municipality.

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Concluded

TOWNSHIP	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More than Three Months	Number of Families Relieved	Color		Nativity		Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										Total	Amount Returned by Infirmity Directors	Net Cost to Town-ship		
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16			Total	White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous				Smallpox and other communicable diseases	
Clinton	17	22	26	65	18	20	65	80	5		\$ 253 75	\$ 285 91		\$ 81 70	\$ 99 00	\$11 50				\$ 107 57	\$ 680 95	\$ 65 00	\$ 615 85	
Franklin	28	21	41	85	18	20	85	38	5		10 00	285 83	\$ 4 00	61 50	85 00						21 54	158 30	25 10	419 80
Hamilton	8	6	19	33	8	5	33	38			65 50	338 00	1 20	61 50	85 00						100 00		428 84	428 84
Jackson	11			11		11	11	11			58 00	134 41		41 43	40 00				\$ 8 00			119 54		119 54
Jefferson	4			4		4	4	4			88 00	26 86	4 00	5 68	40 00						68 54		261 13	261 13
Madison	8	13	14	35	8	7	35	32	8		59 50	115 57		25 56	36 60	2 00				1273 67		1664 29		1664 29
Marion											172 00	162 87	8 75	11 50	36 60						355 73	10 00	345 73	345 73
Millin											28 75													140 81
Norwich	2	3		5	5	5	5	6				2 75	175 48	40 97	70 00						298 15	157 24		140 81
Perry																								430 59
Plain	6	9	10	24	14	7	24	24			60 85	277 58		53 18	10 00	10 00						65 00		221 80
Pleasant	5	4	6	15	6	15	15	15			140 00	54 80		7 00	85 00									280 96
Prairie	1	6	14	21	2	13	21	23	4		47 00	247 31		4 15	25 00	6 00								280 37
Sharon	4	3	6	13	2	10	13	13			45 00	234 57		8 50										206 87
Truro	8	3	15	21	3	21	21	21			9 50	8 06		18 10	25 00	6 50								895 70
Washington	1	1		2		2	2	2			6 25													6 25
Washington	511	735	1220	2666	136	504	2028	1815	548	108		6672 51		989 90							510 00			8122 41
Columbus (M)											\$1087 80	\$3420 88	\$145 03	\$1289 17	\$475 00	\$36 00								\$18983 86
Total	614	834	1380	2828	204	508	2284	2104	555	108														\$399 24

FULTON COUNTY—POPULATION, 23,914

	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16	Total	White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases	Total	Amount Returned by Infirmity Directors	Net Cost to Town-ship
Amboy	1	1	2	4	1	4	4				\$ 9 42								\$ 9 42		\$ 9 42
Chesterfield											\$65 00								\$112 00		180 80
Clinton	3	6	8	17	7	17	17				11 67			\$3 00	\$1 95		\$45 00		\$112 00		146 67
Dover	6	4	10	20	3	20	20								6 00				\$206 44		206 44
Franklin																					

Pulton	1	1	2	4	1	4	4	\$ 2 00	\$ 10 43	\$22 13	\$37 50	\$24 50	\$ 7 00	\$ 24 13	\$ 34 13
+German	2	3	6	11	2	4	5	7 00	89 23	1 90				83 83	88 38
+Gorham														112 98	54 93
+Pike	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45 00	4 38	1 82				28 06	28 06
Royalton	8	2	6	1	2	4	5	15 40	13 40	84 00				21 85	98 40
Swan Creek	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	5 00	24 26	10 00			10 00	109 86	109 86
York															
Total	17	18	29	64	4	22	59	\$208 00	\$160 14	\$38 03	\$35 40	\$67 50	\$229 44	\$1004 56	\$1981 56

GALLIA COUNTY—POPULATION, 25,745

Addison	2	1	1	3	8	1	3	\$150 00	\$ 8 15	\$16 80	\$ 5 00	\$ 31 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 46 00	\$ 219 45
Cheshire	8	8	7	18	1	9	18	120 00	20 29			28 00	\$ 88 00	157 90	412 18
+Clay								2 50							30 50
+Gallipolis	2	1	1	8	3	3	2	3 00	16 55		1 05	30 00			45 20
Greenfield	1	1	6	8	1	1	8	75 00	3 00			14 04			119 00
Green								9 00	7 50						30 50
+Guyan	3	5	10	18	2	5	18	4 00	4 46	4 27			27 00	68 50	39 73
Harrison	7			6			7	100 00		22 07	12 00	8 95		295 62	295 62
Huntington								225 00				20 00		245 00	245 00
+Morgan	4	10	14	14	6	6	14	38 25	10 50	2 50		14 00	4 50	77 85	77 85
+Ohio	1	1	5	7	2	1	7	65 50	11 16			26 00		102 66	102 66
Perry								88 50	10 00		13 01	26 00		77 14	77 14
Raccoon								100 00	88 31					818 63	818 63
Springfield															
+Walnut															
Total	28	12	38	87	6	32	70	\$430 75	\$324 92	\$45 14	\$31 66	\$209 95	\$12 60	\$446 34	\$1982 31

GEAUGA COUNTY—POPULATION, 14,670

Auburn	8	2	6	3	8	3	3	\$11 40	\$ 4 18					\$ 41 40	\$ 41 40
Bainbridge	2	2	10	2	4	2	10	46 00						50 18	50 18
+Burton								6							
+Chardon															
+Chester	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 81						85 81	85 81
Claridon	3	2	5	2	5	2	5	30 44			\$86 22		\$27 10	158 76	158 76
Hamden													\$10 00	\$17 30	\$17 30
+Huntsburg	4	1	4	2	4	2	4	2 25	1 95					4 20	4 20
Middlefield															
+Montville															
+Newburg															
+Parkman															
+Russell															

*No expense. **No report received. †Incomplete. (M) Municipality.

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

GEAUGA COUNTY—Concluded.

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More than Three Months	Number of Families Relieved	Color		Nativity		Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										New ship Cost to Town-			
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16			Total	White	Colored	Ohio	(Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous		Smallpox and other communicable diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors
*Thompson	2	1	3	6	2	6	6	6			\$ 76 80	\$ 80	\$10 00			\$4 00					\$ 91 60		\$ 91 60
Troy																							
*Munson																							
Total..	11	7	11	29	12	24	5	23	9		\$196 45	\$45 18	\$10 00	\$36 22	\$52 50	\$1 00	\$27 10	\$10 00		\$881 45	\$17 80	\$394 15	

GREENE COUNTY—POPULATION, 29,733

Bath	18	11	9	38		9	88	88	8	2			\$ 95 80	\$ 8 85		\$ 20 30		\$ 5 50			\$24 96			\$ 149 71	\$21 50	\$ 128 21
**Beaver Creek																										
Cesar Creek	7	7	7	21		7	18	3					70 25								\$ 15 00		85 25		65 25	
Cedarville	8	14	15	37		8	17	20	37				180 00	17 78	\$ 33 89	112 34		7 80			15 00	212 86	578 12		578 12	
Jefferson	1	1	1	3			8	8					150 00					9 00			10 50		169 50		169 50	
Miami	1	1	3	5			2	10	12				95 00	12 00	8 00	4 00					1 50		123 50		123 50	
New Jasper	3	1		4		1	4	3	1				100 00	7 07		45 02						110 79	263 88		263 88	
**Ross																										
Silver Creek													125 00	14 00		10 00							149 00		149 00	
Spring Valley	5	6	3	14		3	12	2	12				83 50	12 21					\$ 9 00				104 71		104 71	
Sugar Creek	8	4	4	16		3	11		8	8			80 00			20 54							100 54		100 54	
*Xenia													77 50	652 17	64 70	1040 78		14 20		20 00	7 25		2557 55		2557 55	
Total	46	47	47	157		5	37	108	49	146	9	2	\$1741 05	\$718 53	\$106 09	\$1262 88		\$36 00	\$29 00	\$29 00	\$59 11	\$388 15	\$428 76	\$21 50	\$4259 26	

GUERNSEY COUNTY—POPULATION, 42,677

•Adams	18	17	41	76	16	76	60	16	50	24	2	\$391.50	\$ 352.78	\$ 80.88	\$ 97.61	\$110.00	\$16.55	\$ 20.00	\$69.55	\$1188.87	\$1188.87	\$191.94	899.13
•Cambridge												46.00								163.00			64.10
•Center	8	10	40	58	10	50	8					64.50	250.47	49.10	8.60	55.00				542.67			7.60
•Jefferson												98.00											91.16
•Knox	1	1	2	4	4															148.00			264.84
•Londonderry																							
•Madison												85.75	186.54	1.80	15.08	13.50				501.11			899.13
•Milwaukee												17.00								64.10			64.10
•Monroe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17.00		7.60						7.60			7.60
•Oxford	1	3	4	8	1	8						24.00	40.00	10.00	12.15		5.00			91.16			91.16
•Richland	1	8	3	7	7																		
•Spencer																							
•Valley	16	7	98	116	28	116	30	16	70			66.70	121.80		5.80	14.00	10.50			263.70	9.45		264.84
•Washington																							
•Westland																							
•Wheeler	2	1	8	8	1	8							9.64							9.64			9.64
•Wills	8	8	8	9	8	7	2	9				10.00		10.00				28.00		48.00			48.00
•Liberty	2	1	3	6	1	6						81.85	18.80		2.40	89.00			8.90	100.45			100.45
Total	58	46	189	312	28	129	298	26	142	40	72	\$444.80	\$1089.54	\$148.88	\$146.64	\$281.50	\$82.06	\$188.10	\$78.45	\$367.98	\$3071.88	\$111.44	\$2800.44

HAMILTON COUNTY—POPULATION, 460,732

Anderson.	5	4	4	13	5	8	18	13			\$ 390.00	\$ 398.15	\$187.05	\$ 84.00							\$1009.20
**Colerain																					
**Columbia											1.50										1.50
Crosby																					
Delhi	1										179.00	1.00		15.00							
Green	1			1			1														
Harrison.	10	6		16	14	14	2	16			83.50	17.23	\$ 2.60	8.46	42.50	\$ 13.25			\$ 53.08		248.08
Miami	16	4	4	24	10	12	12	24			100.00								8.85		126.86
**Sycamore.											680.90	823.82	22.85	888.55	85.00				240.00		240.00
**Symmes.											81.20	14.45							\$311.80		2489.44
**Springfield											81.20	14.45							138.65		138.65
Whitewater	8	1	1	5	1	5	3	1	1		787.50	940.07	481.70	158.00	17.50				2430.52		2430.52
**Millicreek.											97.50	4.80	5.85	23.00	16.50				157.65		157.65
**Glencinnati (M)																					
Total	85	15	9	106	13	125	45	14	87	1	\$2851.10	\$2198.62	\$24.95	\$966.61	\$445.50	\$198.77	\$120.00	\$937.58	\$311.80	\$9884.98	\$4894.93

HANCOCK COUNTY—POPULATION, 37,860

Allen	8	2	2	7	2	7	7	18 50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

•No expense. •No report Received. †Incomplete. (M) Municipality.

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE, 30, 1914—Continued
HANCOCK COUNTY—Concluded

Amount expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved			Number of Families Relieved	Color			Nativity			Amount expended										Net Cost to Town-ship																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16		Total	Number Relieved for More than Three Months	White		Colored		Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing		Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

HARDIN COUNTY—POPULATION 30,407

	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16	Total	Number Relieved for More than Three Months	White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors	Net Cost to Town-ship
Buck.....	20	42	58	130		125	5	126		4	\$399 00	\$125 81	\$ 2 75	\$26 55	\$10 00		\$80 30		\$262 65	\$346 56		\$346 56
•Blanchard.....	1	3		4		4		8	1		4 50	2 00		9 45						16 85		16 85
•Cesena.....																						
•Dudley.....																						
•Goshen.....																						
•Hale.....																						
Jackson.....	7	6	8	21	5	19	2	8			23 70	15 25		10 24	25 00		5 00	\$56 40		106 40		106 40
Total.....																				74 19		74 19

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

HIGHLAND COUNTY—POPULATION, 28,711

TOWNSHIP	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More than Three Months	Number of Families Relieved	Color		Nativity		Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										Net Cost to Town-ship					
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16			Total	White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous		Smallpox and other communicable diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors		
Brush Creek	1			1				1			\$ 120 00	\$ 2 02					\$10 04	\$11 80	\$ 14 60	\$ 158 01			\$ 158 01		
••Clay											89 75	19 75	\$ 10 00		\$ 85 00						154 50			154 50	
Concord	1	1	4	6	1	6		6			116 00									21 00	187 00			187 00	
Dodson	8	2			8	5		5																	
••Fairfield																									
••Hamer											100 00														
Jackson	1			1		1		1			101 75	113 56	8 65	\$ 69 88	71 00		30 50			13 76	487 78	\$ 98 00		108 66	
Liberty	6	18	49	73	15	18	55	56	17		120 00	280 16	4 56	213 70	231 00	\$7 36					856 79	19 56		894 73	
Madison	50	50	60	160	22	154	6	6			18 50	33 23									51 78			51 78	
••Marshall																									
••New Market																									
Paint	8	6	6	16	2	15		15			160 00	162 50	88 12	2 25	36 00			63 80	3 00	504 17	25 00			38 60	
Penn	1	1		2	5	2		2			110 00	28 50	7 80	3 75	28 00					210 22				479 17	
Salem	1	1	3	5	1	5		5			50 00			8 45						60 17				210 22	
Union	1			1	1	1		1			125 00			15 00	36 00						165 00			165 00	
••White Oak											9 00														
Washington	8		8	11	2	11		11													9 00			9 00	
Total	70	80	180	280	26	219	61	108	17		\$1210 00	\$639 72	\$187 84	\$302 53	\$425 00	\$7 95	\$80 50	\$74 00	\$111 61	\$3089 26	\$128 56			\$2810 70	

HOCKING COUNTY—POPULATION, 23,650

Benton	8	8	20	36	7	35		36			\$ 25 00								\$26 73	\$ 50 78	
Falls	20	20	29	79	8	74		78			450 00								646 00	646 00	
Good Hope	6	5	11	21	4	21		21			195 00	5 40		\$27 00	\$37 00		\$30 00		40 14	270 54	
Green	1	2	1	4	4	4		4			82 25									82 25	
••Laurel																					\$ 50 78

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

HURON COUNTY—Concluded

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More Than Three Months		Number of Families Relieved		Color		Nativity			Amount expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914											Net Cost to Town-ship
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16	Total			White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors		
••Sherman	5	4	9	18	8	9	9	0	9	0	0	\$ 60 00	\$ 14 62		\$ 75 70	\$ 4 00		\$ 45 80			\$ 200 12		\$ 200 12	
Townsend	1		1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$ 73 75									73 75		73 75	
Wakeman	22	26	34	82	12	30	76	6	70	7	5	\$512 25	\$105 04	\$1 50	\$172 12	\$14 00	\$25 82	\$245 05	\$90 20	\$201 99	\$1397 47		\$1397 47	
Total																								

JACKSON COUNTY—POPULATION, 30,791

TOWNSHIPS										Persons Relieved			Number of Families Relieved			Color		Amount expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914								Net Cost to Town-ship										
										Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16	Total	Number Relieved for More Than Three Months	Number of Families Relieved	White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors					
Bloomfield										8	3	10	16	7	8	16	0	16	0	0	\$ 40 00	\$ 15 23	\$ 9 50				\$ 34 00		\$ 128 26	\$ 226 99		\$ 226 99				
••Cole																				11 50	24 65													36 15		
Franklin																				50 00	20 65														70 65	
••Hamilton																				74 00	108 50		\$ 4 55	\$ 25 00											268 42	
Jackson										2	4	8	14	4	4	14	0	14	0	0	87 00	8 50	2 25													68 99
Jefferson																				37 00	5 50	2 25													46 24	
Liberty										8	4	9	16	4	4	14	2	16	0	0	120 00	178 00	6 33													306 83
Lick																				60 00	10 17	10 80													119 47	
Madison										1	1	2	4	1	1	4	0	4	0	0	75 00	49 80		7 00												502 70
••Washington																																			249 69	
Milton										9	9	15	31	10	10	81	0	81	0	0	1 50															251 19
Scioto										1	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0																
Total										19	21	42	82	4	23	80	2	82			\$469 00	\$415 50	\$36 08	\$11 55	\$25 00											\$1906 89

JEFFERSON COUNTY—POPULATION, 65,423.

	2	1	7	10	1	10	8	2		\$ 30 00				\$ 7 00		\$ 19 50	\$ 49 50	\$ 49 50
Rush Creek																		
**Cross Creek																		
**Island Creek																		
**Inox																		
**Mt Pleasant																		
**Ross																		
**Salem	10	6	23	39			87	2	88	1								
**Saline																		
**Smithfield	9	15	16	40														
**Springfield	18	17	64	80														
**Staubenville																		
**Stearns																		
**Warren																		
**Wells	8	2	13	28														
**Wells	20	20	16	66														
Total	67	61	120	257	5	56	12	180	22	108	\$204 71	\$1191 50	\$101 08	\$1446 98	\$276 50	\$312 97	\$884 40	\$16765 94

KNOX COUNTY—POPULATION, 30,181

[illegible]

*No expense. **No report received. †Incomplete.

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

LAKE COUNTY—POPULATION, 22,927

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved				Number Relieved for More Than Three Months		Number of Families Relieved		Color		Nativity			Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1918.										Net Cost to Town-ship			
	Males Over 16	Females Over 16	Children Under 16	Total					White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other Communicable Diseases	Total Expenditures		Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors		
Concord.....	2	4	4	10	2	8	10		9	1					\$ 68 24		\$ 34 20					\$ 68 74			\$ 166 18		\$ 166 18
Kirkland.....																											
Le Roy.....																											
Madison.....																											
Madison.....	4	9	5	18	2	7	18		11	6	1			\$ 28 87	61 24	\$18 00	11 00			\$ 14 76		\$6 00	129 56			128 86	
Mentor.....														109 00	845 88	84 65	103 96		\$ 8 30	12 00	15 24			629 02		629 02	
Palmsville.....	39	82	68	189			131	8	121	16	11			172 20	137 15		61 62		8 00	67 50	10 00			448 47		448 47	
Perry.....														110 00	165 85	8 50	88 65	\$24 50		8 00	117 58	1 40		508 99		508 99	
Willoughby.....																											
Total.....	45	45	77	167	4	37	159	8	132	22	13			\$415 07	\$772 86	\$51 15	\$249 42	\$64 50	\$16 30	\$211 84	\$95 88	\$6 00	\$1882 63			\$1882 62	

LAWRENCE COUNTY—POPULATION 39,488

																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					</
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

Washington	3	4	12	19	28	13	6	18	1	\$ 21 00	\$ 17 38	\$ 24 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 10 04	\$ 62 36	\$ 62 86
Windsor	11	8	12	26	5	8	26	26	26	\$ 60 00	\$ 60 00	\$ 15 04	\$ 25 00	\$ 10 04	140 00	140 00
Total	244	271	605	11 20	45	384	779	341	416	\$ 1170 71	\$ 874 28	\$ 204 71	\$ 253 50	\$ 20 04	\$ 2592 17	\$ 2592 17

LICKING COUNTY—POPULATION, 55,590

Kennington	2	2	3	7	8	7	7	7		\$ 38 50	\$ 18 75	\$ 3 00	\$ 2 00		\$ 55 25	\$ 53 25
†Bowling Green	1	1	2	4		4	4	4		108 50	46 46	3 00			5 00	5 00
Burlington										50 00					148 96	148 96
•Eden	2	2		2	1	2	2	2				\$ 20 28			70 28	70 28
•Etna																
•Fallsburg																
•Franklin																
•Granville																
•Hanover																
•Harrison																
•Hartford	1	1		1		1	1	1		25 00					52 50	52 50
•Hopewell																
•Jersey																
•Liberty	12	12		12						9 00					9 00	9 00
†Licking	3	7	9	19	7	19	19	19		65 40	28 24	2 65			161 10	161 10
Lima	6	4	10	20	20	20	20	20		18 50	20 80	6 22			61 02	61 02
Madison																
•McKeen																
•Mary Ann																
•Monroe																
†Newark				250	165					527 00	979 10	48 61			1638 01	1638 01
•Newton																
†Perry	4	8	10	17	4	17	17	17		2 00	4 28				2 00	2 00
St Albans	3	4	5	12	8	12	12	12		22 10	30 25				37 05	37 05
Union	8	9	9	26	4	26	20	4	2	90 45	41 09	8 89	6 00		89 86	151 02
Washington															181 54	181 54
Total	39	38	48	870	4	190	108	102	4	\$ 906 85	\$ 570 88	\$ 60 48	\$ 39 25	\$ 185 12	\$ 94 70	\$ 2537 73

LOGAN COUNTY—POPULATION, 30,084

†Bloomfield										\$ 6 00	\$ 25 54	\$ 3 56			\$ 14 70	\$ 30 70
Bokes Creek	1	6		7	1	7	7	7		60 00	13 00	4 18			89 10	89 10
Harrison	6	8		8	8	2	9	9		13 00	49 51	66 00			17 18	17 18
Jefferson	4	6	5	15	4	15	15	15		80 00					185 51	185 51
•Lake																
•Liberty	2	6	9	17	4	17	17	17		223 48	66 38	38 28			880 09	880 09
Mc Arthur										30 00	18 60	18 60			68 19	68 19
•Miami																
•Monroe																
•Perry																

*No expense. **No report received. †Incomplete.

LOGAN COUNTY—Concluded

[illegible]

LORAIN COUNTY—POPULATION, 76,037

	8	8	18	24	8	6	24	12	4	8	\$ 13 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 52 06	\$ 2 25	\$32 86	\$ 11 00	\$ 25 00	\$108 65	\$ 270 72	270 72
Amherst	2	3	8	8	1	8	8	6	8	8	800 00	41 37			90 00				114 27	114 27
Avon	81	42	117	190				5			800 00	1470 81	850 62	449 73		118 20	149 50		2938 86	2938 86
Black River																				
Brighton																				
Brownhelm	1	1	6	7	5	6	7	5		2	5 50	80 35			60 00	16 00	18 00		179 85	179 85
Camden																				
Carlisle	8	12	14	34	12	81	8	30	4		93 75	183 74	5 00	47 82	45 00	7 00	37 50	80 55	340 86	840 86
Columbia	4	8	5	12	4	12	8	2	2		7 60	22 00	8 25	4 00		4 50	7 00	\$10 50	58 75	58 75
Exton											23 00	153 61		14 20					192 81	192 81
Elyria	87	65	200	802	276	90	299	8	282	20	186 30	946 62	246 20	423 70		22 15			1777 67	1777 67
Grafton								7			35 00	35 75		14 00	5 00				89 75	89 75
Henrietta																				
Huntington	1	4	4	9			9	9			86 00	24 00		26 10		81 00			81 10	81 10
Orange	6	14	14	34	14							14 56						466 00	523 21	523 21
																			\$466 00	\$466 00

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued
MAHONING COUNTY—POPULATION, 116,151

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved For More Than Three Months	Number of Families Relieved	Color		Nativity		Amount expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors	Net Cost to Town-ship																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16			Total	White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous				Smallpox and other communicable diseases																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

MARION COUNTY—POPULATION, 33,971

Bowling Green.	10	8	7	25	6	25	25			\$ 6 00				\$12 00				\$165 15		\$168 15
Big Island.																				
Clarton.	4	2	3	9	3	9	9			185 00	\$12 00		\$16 00		\$1 50		\$2 25	12 50	166 75	
Grand.	2	1	1	4	1	4	2	1											12 50	
Grand Prairie.	11	1	1	11	2	11	6	5		10 00	12 44	\$4 50	8 50			\$40 00	3 40		73 84	
Green Camp.																				

†Marion	6	7	9	21	20	31	20	1	\$125 00	\$ 32 01	\$ 6 45	\$10 55	\$ 1 00	\$3533 35	\$ 29 85	\$3658 35	\$4055 35
Montgomery	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	12 00	41 87	29 59	18 90	15 83	30 00	25 05	111 61	111 61
Pleasant	9	7	12	28	6	26	28	28	28 25	6 45	8 85	18 90	15 83	30 00	32 40	148 58	148 58
Prospect	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	25 00	8 84	2 08					169 22	169 22
†Rielland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	51 75							84 70	84 70
†Salt Rock	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2									
†Tully	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Waldo	63	30	83	121	5	42	121	7	\$414 75	\$106 68	\$51 12	\$48 95	\$18 32	\$411 96	\$30 00	31 97	31 97
Total	32	31	51	114	9	106	114	4	\$214 15	\$25 56	\$26 20	\$5 18	\$28 00	\$21 80	\$11 25	\$384 64	\$384 64

MEDINA COUNTY—POPULATION 23,598

Brunswick	4	1	2	7	1	6	1	6	1	\$ 17 25	\$ 1 25		\$3 20			\$ 21 70	\$ 21 70
†Chatham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82 00	14 76				\$10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Granger	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	69 00				1 98		60 00	60 00	60 00
Guilford	6	5	9	20	10	7	20	20							91 74	91 74	91 74
Harrisville	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
†Hickley	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
†Homer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Lafayette	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Litchfield	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47 94			11 68			10 00	10 00	10 00
Liverpool	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19 50	1 55		8 52			11 68	11 68	11 68
Medina	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							47 94	47 94	47 94
Montville	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							80 75	80 75	80 75
†Sharon	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8 50	1 00					21 87	21 87	21 87
Spencer	8	8	7	18	3	13	8	7							9 50	9 50	9 50
†Wadsworth	20	18	44	82	11	19	81	1	\$214 15	\$25 56	\$26 20	\$5 18	\$28 00	\$21 80	\$11 25	\$384 64	\$384 64
Westfield																	
York																	
Total	32	31	51	114	9	106	114	4	\$214 15	\$25 56	\$26 20	\$5 18	\$28 00	\$21 80	\$11 25	\$384 64	\$384 64

MEIGS COUNTY—POPULATION, 25,594

Bedford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$ 8 00	\$ 4 00		\$ 16 00			\$ 28 00	\$ 28 00	\$ 28 00
Chester	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							2 23	2 23	2 23
Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							281 65	281 65	281 65
Lebanon	5	3	8	11	4	11	11	11	9 75	17 21	\$ 7 65			\$194 00	77 96	77 96	77 96
†Letart	6	3	10	18	4	18	15	3									
Olive	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5 00	16 50					21 50	21 50	21 50
Orange	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	56 21	28 00					105 21	105 21	105 21
Rutland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	72 90	27 40					118 10	118 10	118 10
Salem	7	6	9	24	6	20	24	24	7 00	68 05	60 50	94 00	14 00		266 69	266 69	266 69
†Salisbury	2	1	1	3	2	3	3	3							54 55	54 55	54 55
†Scipio																	
Sutton	32	31	51	114	9	106	114	4	\$380 96	\$211 87	\$96 56	\$20 00	\$48 00	\$194 00	\$2176 25	\$3391 98	\$3391 98
Total	32	31	51	114	9	106	114	4	\$380 96	\$211 87	\$96 56	\$20 00	\$48 00	\$194 00	\$2176 25	\$3391 98	\$3391 98

*No expense. **No report received. †Incomplete.

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

MERCER COUNTY—POPULATION, 27,536

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved				Number Relieved for More than Three Months		Number of Families Relieved		Color		Nativity		Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										New Cost to Town-ship			
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16	Total					Colored		Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases		Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors	
									White																	
Black Creek.	2	3	2	4	1	8		7	9		7			\$ 61 25	\$ 9 40	\$ 4 00	\$ 6 40		\$ 80		\$ 24 80	\$32 80	\$ 101 85		\$ 101 85	
Butler	3	2	4					9			9			96 00	190 00		7 35						822 95		822 95	
**Center.																										
Dublin	8	2	8	18		4		13			13			100 00	3 73	11 75	15 80	\$25 00					17 70			
Franklin	8	1	2	6		3		6			6			62 00	3 20					\$ 2 00		8 50		70 70		70 70
+Gibson.																					10 00		10 00			
Granville	2	2	5	9		1		9			8			17 00												
Hopewell	1	2	3	6		3		3			1			25 00		7 50										
Jefferson	43	39	79	175				175			1			200 00	898 47	29 15	217 88	10 00	9 15	10 00	95 70		965 55		965 55	
+Liberty														19 00												
Marion	9	9	1		2	9		6	3		7	1	1	121 90	143 95	9 85	28 88					30 70	665 55		665 55	
Recovery	1	2	6		1			1			1			5 00	5 00	5 00						6 50	299 58		299 58	
Union	8	6	7		8	3		21			8			49 04	49 04		24 07						16 50		16 50	
Washington											21			37 45	49 40	3 00	4 00						73 11		73 11	
																							98 85		98 85	
Total	66	73	118	261	11	25		258	8	8	81	2	3	\$739 40	\$654 89	\$70 25	\$298 38	\$35 00	\$9 95	\$12 00	\$134 00	\$70 70	\$2224 77		\$2224 77	

MIAMI COUNTY—POPULATION, 45,047

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved				Number of Families Relieved		Number Relieved for More than Three Months		Color		Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										New Cost to Town-ship					
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16	Total					White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing		Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors	
Brown.....	1	2	7	10	5	2		10			10			\$ 72 00	\$ 20 40		\$ 4 57						\$ 118 47		\$ 118 47	
+Bethel.....														80 00									165 19		165 19	
Concord.....	49	90	72	211	15	70		140	71	160	41	10		150 00	703 82	\$ 28 55	498 25	\$51 00	\$15 00				1441 12		\$244 25	
**Elizabeth.....																										
**Lost Creek.....																										

	10	161	83	59	10	161	59		\$ 150 00	\$ 208 75	\$18 45	\$ 69 24			\$5 07	\$ 501 54	\$ 75 00	\$ 426 54
Monroe.....																		
Newberry.....																		
Newton.....				10	1	9	10		299 50	43 50	55	45 50	\$101 00	\$41 25	\$90 00	\$90 00	25 00	527 99
Springcreek.....	3	8	15	21	8	11	10	21	50 00	74 00	22 75		20 00		8 00	224 75		220 75
Stanton.....	7	7	1	3	3		3	3	25 00	6 00		3 00				34 00		34 00
Union.....	7	25	13	45	1	15	45	45	125 00	167 50	30 19	24 50	52 00	4 45	65 00	894 53	75 00	729 53
Washington.....				286		85			175 00	438 00	2 50	363 00	45 00	8 40	80	1062 75	47 50	1015 25
Total.....	72	187	140	643	35	309	278	81	\$1066 50	\$1670 89	\$97 99	\$1824 48	\$299 00	\$9 10	\$68 00	\$4901 21	\$566 75	\$4834 46

[illegible]

*No expense. **No report received. †Incomplete.

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Concluded

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved				Number Relieved for More Than Three Months		Number of Families Relieved		Color		Nativity			Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1913.												Net Cost to Town-ship	
	Males Over 16	Females Over 16	Children Under 16	Total					White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other Communicable Diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors			
**Wayne Dayton (M).....	90	150	541	781	167	167	729	52	681	96	105			\$ 1147 02	\$ 686 73	\$54 21	\$147 00	\$32 83	\$24 75	\$74 80	\$186 65	\$380 50	\$ 918 88		\$ 918 83		
Total.....	133	211	617	1461	43	280	909	52	744	111	106			\$1147 02	\$1713 51	\$54 21	\$325 26	\$32 83	\$24 75	\$74 80	\$279 56	\$380 50	\$4278 56		\$4278 56		

MORGAN COUNTY—POPULATION, 16,097

Bloom- Center.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		\$ 5 00										\$ 5 00		\$ 5 00
Bristol Center.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		5 00										5 00		5 00
Deerfield Center.....	5	8	13	36	6	2	19	19	19	19	19		180 00	\$ 70 73	\$ 8 00	\$ 8 60		\$5 00					220 73		220 73
Homer.....	1	2	6	9	2	2	9	9	9	9	9		228 00	74 82	2 00	75							319 42		319 42
Manchester Center.....	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2		9 00	7 27	2 00							19 02		19 02	
Norton Center.....	2	2	8	12	7	7	12	12	12	12	12		89 00									101 20		101 20	
McGeeville Center.....	4	6	8	12	1	1	23	23	23	23	23		90 85	42 75	16 50	41 80		1 65				\$21 20			
Morgan Center.....	7	7	11	25	1	1	23	23	23	23	23		99 00		7 50							101 20		101 20	
Penn- Center.....	2	2	4	8	1	1	8	8	8	8	8		99 00	42 75	16 50	41 80						201 70		201 70	
Winton Center.....	2	2	4	8	1	1	8	8	8	8	8		19 00	8 00	8 50	6 50	\$20 00		\$25 00			106 00		106 00	
York Center.....	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		26 25	1 35					18 75	\$1 50		96 50		96 50	
Total.....	23	29	47	99	16	16	92	7	94	2	1		\$604 10	\$204 02	\$12 50	\$52 65	\$20 00	\$3 65	\$48 75	\$1 50	\$21 20	\$1263 27		\$1263 27	

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

MUSKINGUM COUNTY—Concluded

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More Than Three Months	Number of Families Relieved	Color		Nativity			Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914												Net Cost to Town-ship		
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16			Total	White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other Communicable Diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors			
+Wayne											\$ 25 00	273 80	18 62							\$ 117 56	\$ 142 56			\$ 142 56	
Zanesville (M)										2	1240 71	273 80	18 62	13 99	124 00	5 50	77 00	80	524 07	3444 09					2444 09
Total	67	50	96	212	40	57	212	200	10	2	1240 71	273 80	18 62	13 99	124 00	5 50	77 00	80	524 07	3444 09					2444 09

NOBLE COUNTY—POPULATION, 18,601

Beaver	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OTTAWA COUNTY—POPULATION, 22,360

	9	12	6	27	1	7	25	1	10	14	\$ 85 25	\$ 69 M1	\$16 00	\$31 70	\$ 72 50	\$ 6 00	\$ 14 00	\$ 48 00	\$ 276 26
Allen.....	2	6	9	17	4	17	4	17	15	2	13 65	152 55					224 62	414 58	806 40
Bay.....	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	5	0	9 00	5 00						14 00	14 00
Benton.....	6	5	8	14	4	14	4	14	14		37 00	10 00		8 50			17 50	68 00	68 00
Carroll.....	2	1	5	8	1	8	1	8	7	1	5 00		5 50	8 16		\$1 00	859 00	878 66	878 66
Catawba.....																			
Clay.....																			
Danbury.....																			
Erle.....																			
Harris.....	8	8	8	14	8	14	14	14	14		99 50	7 15	8 55		41 00			156 20	156 20
Portage.....	3	1		4			4		8	1	8 25				38 00		41 25	87 50	87 50
Put-in-Bay.....																			
Salem.....																			
Total.....	26	20	81	96	18	20	84	56	10	18	\$207 65	\$227 51	\$30 05	\$43 86	\$110 50	\$47 00	\$238 02	\$1880 88	\$2286 02

PAULDING COUNTY—POPULATION, 22,730

	3	3	6	6	1	6	6	6	6	6	\$ 19 00	\$ 1 10	\$ 15 30	\$ 15 30	\$ 35 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 1 50	\$ 7 50	\$ 20 10
Angeline.....	5	8	37	42	12	42	12	42	42	42	21 50	37 72	\$ 44 02	18 12	10 00		10 00	103 45	109 32
Benton.....	2	3	9	14	6	14	6	14	14	14	63 00	112 00	21 00	15 00	11 00		5 00	265 49	241 14
Blue Creek.....	1	2	8	11	8	11	8	11	10	10		63 84		12 00				79 84	234 00
Brown.....	7	5	7	19	9	19	9	19	19	19	79 00	6 25	2 15			5 55	1 50	103 45	79 84
Carroll.....	7	5	7	19	9	19	9	19	19	19	39 50	29 30	1 05	7 23		10 00	10 00	87 08	109 32
Catawba.....	8	8	16	32	10	32	10	32	32	32	126 50	52 61	24 56	1 82		5 00	50 00	265 49	241 14
Clay.....	11	15	71	97	9	97	9	97	68	22	138 50	284 39	28 14	122 05	4 50	35	43 25	580 18	234 00
Emerald.....																			
Harrison.....																			
Jackson.....																			
Latty.....																			
Paulding.....																			
Washington.....																			
Total.....	46	44	156	245	36	76	235	10	215	22	\$487 00	\$706 21	\$120 02	\$191 52	\$60 50	\$37 50	\$51 50	\$59 75	\$1720 80

PERRY COUNTY—POPULATION, 35,396

	16	14	38	68	14	68	14	68	14	68	\$200 00	\$119 46	\$7 30	\$20 25	\$34 65	\$55 20	\$199 76
Bearfield.....	8	6	2	11	4	11	4	11	11	11	50 00	8 00					199 76
Clayton.....	1	2	8	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	9 75	92 57	\$17 08	\$35 00	\$84 00	\$5 20	59 10
Coal.....	2	4	8	14	10	14	10	14	14	14	120 00	47 46	2 25	\$20 25	\$34 65	52 40	59 10
Harrison.....	1	2	8	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	16 05	13 65		18 00		128 10	44 08
Hopewell.....	1	2	8	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	23 00	9 68				40 20	44 08
Jackson.....	1	1	1	6	1	6	1	6	6	6	55 00	8 00				27 68	40 20
Monroe.....	4	2	40	46	28	46	28	46	46	46	75 00	120 01	2 00	18 00		55 00	55 00
Monday Creek.....																	875 37

*No expense. **No report received. †Incomplete. (M) Municipality.

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

PERRY COUNTY—Concluded

TOWNSHIP	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More than Three Months	Number of Families Relieved	Color		Nativity			Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914												Net Cost to Town-ship	
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16			Total	White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases	Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors		
Pike.....	5	7	82	44	6	12	44	44	44	44	\$200 00	\$110 85	\$ 60 00	\$12 00	.....	.....	\$ 8 80	.....	.....	.....	\$ 386 65	.....	\$ 886 55
Pleasant.....	15	12	30	57	15	15	57	57	57	57	31 50	92 92	8 75	.....	.....	8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	443 06	.....	443 06
Reading.....	4	4	16	24	4	4	24	24	24	24	58 00	22 50	17 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 00	.....	101 00
**Salt Lick.....	9	8	6	22	10	8	22	22	22	22	198 35	46 10	25 14	8 00	.....	.....	4 50	.....	.....	.....	271 99	.....	271 99
Thorn.....																								
Total.....	62	68	179	304	27	104	253	255	3	.....	\$907 25	\$599 35	\$130 72	\$24 30	\$71 00	\$18 40	\$20 25	\$122 55	\$1100 45	\$2989 27	.....	\$2989 27	

PICKAWAY COUNTY—POPULATION, 26,158

•Camp Creek																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
-------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

PIKE COUNTY—POPULATION, 15,723[illegible]

PORTAGE COUNTY—POPULATION, 30,307

[illegible]

*No expense. **No report received. +Incomplete.

Ottawa.	21	19	18	53	9	53	45	8	\$ 96 50	\$ 25 94	\$ 14 02	\$ 18 90	\$ 7 00	\$ 2 75	\$ 75 00	\$ 21 50	\$ 98 85	\$ 364 46	\$ 352 00	\$ 312 46
**Palmer.																				
**Perry.																				
+Pleasant.																				
+Riley.																				
Sugar Creek	2	4	8	14	8	14	14	14	11 25	11 46		10 13				14 15		32 88		82 53
**Union									11 00	2 76			22 00		7 00			105 76		25 15
Van Buren.	6	2	7	15	4	4	11	4	74 00							3 00		147 00		106 75
Total.	49	43	58	150	36	139	11	124	142 50	142 50	1 50									147 00
									\$300 75	\$208 04	\$18 02	\$29 08	\$44 00	\$3 75	\$36 00	\$30 66	\$409 45	\$1167 09	\$53 00	\$1105 69

RICHLAND COUNTY—POPULATION, 47,667

Blooming Grove	2	8	9	14	4	14	14	\$124 50	\$ 6 52	\$ 5 50	\$46 00	\$35 00	\$ 50 00	\$ 5 00	\$19 79	\$ 282 81	\$ 282 81	\$ 282 81	\$ 282 81
+Butler.								75 00	9 80				17 50		8 10	75 00	75 00	75 00	75 00
Cass.	1	4	6	10	8	10	10									85 40	85 40	85 40	85 40
*Franklin	2				1	2	2	8 00								8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00
Jackson.	4	4	10	18	2	6	18	99 75	80 85	4 80			80 50			223 30	223 30	223 30	223 30
**Madison																			
+Mifflin																			
Monroe								125 00							8 79	8 79	8 79	8 79	8 79
Perry.								75 00	1 85							181 50	181 50	181 50	181 50
Plymouth	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	140 75	10 00	8 25			5 00			85 10	85 10	85 10	85 10
Sandusky								89 75								160 75	160 75	160 75	160 75
Sharon	16	8	25	44	12	12	44	75 00	86 50	28 88	25 00	11 40	16 00	28 75	11 00	89 75	89 75	89 75	89 75
Springfield	2	2	11	15	14	2	15	50 00	37 60	27 75	2 50		6 00	8 50	6 00	122 85	122 85	122 85	122 85
Troy	2	2	4	6	6	6	6	27 50		24 76						91 22	91 22	91 22	91 22
*Washington																			
*Weller																			
Worthington.	1	1	2	4	2	4	4	20 00	6 18						20 78	46 86	46 86	46 86	46 86
Total.	80	23	70	128	34	86	117	\$860 35	\$239 39	\$98 74	\$71 00	\$37 90	\$180 00	\$41 04	\$98 58	\$1645 65	\$1645 65	\$1645 65	\$1645 65

ROSS COUNTY—POPULATION, 40,069

Colerain	2	4	21	21	4	21	21	\$183 50	\$ 13 90	\$ 2 50	\$4 65	\$ 75	\$3 00	\$4 50	\$200 90	\$200 90	\$200 90	\$200 90	\$200 90
Buckskin								100 00	100 00	82 50					211 90	211 90	211 90	211 90	211 90
+Deerfield								125 00		10 00					168 25	168 25	168 25	168 25	168 25
Concord	58	55	69	182	44	117	65	440 75	13 18	10 00					462 86	462 86	462 86	462 86	462 86
+Franklin									168 20	84 50									
Green	6	8	10	18	8	10	8	148 25	58 25	1 64					281 88	281 88	281 88	281 88	281 88
+Harrison									82 90	10 85					58 06	58 06	58 06	58 06	58 06
Huntington								9 00	2 80	4 08					69 50	69 50	69 50	69 50	69 50
Jefferson								60 50	22 25	8 50					15 33	15 33	15 33	15 33	15 33
Liberty	4	4	8	16	4	16	4	50 00	11 81						88 25	88 25	88 25	88 25	88 25
Paint	1	1	7	9	1	9	9	55 00	1 40						62 41	62 41	62 41	62 41	62 41
Paxton	1	2	2	5	1	5	5								63 40	63 40	63 40	63 40	63 40

*No expense **No report received †Incomplete.

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

ROSS COUNTY—Concluded

TOWNSHIP	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More than Three Months	Color		Nativity			Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										Total	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors	Net Cost to Town-ship	
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16		Total	White		Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous				Smallpox and other communicable diseases
**Scioto	2	2	4	8	2	8		8			\$ 65 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 8 00								\$ 78 00		
Springfield	3	3	1	7	5	7		7			18 50						\$10 00	\$46 00		\$118 60		108 10	
Twin Union																							
Total	76	76	126	285	2	204	78	95			\$1288 40	\$306 09	\$48 89	\$52 53	\$4 65	\$19 85	\$66 75	\$21 30	\$261 08		\$2183 64		

SANDUSKY COUNTY—POPULATION, 35,171

*Ballville	18	11	16	40	8	40		80	8	2	\$ 4 00	\$ 23 28		\$26 11		\$ 50		\$ 80	\$ 4 50		\$ 54 19
Green Creek																			4 50		4 50
Jackson																			6 50		6 50
Madison																					
*Rice																					
Riley	4	2	8	14	2	14		12	2		10 00	38 35	\$ 4 18	8 50					18 25		52 53
Sandusky	5	5	10	20	4	20		14	6		50 00	65 75	66 00								187 50
Scott	8	8	6	12	2	12		10	2												66 60
**Townsend																					
*Washington	2	1		3	1	3		2	1					8 92		2 75					11 67
Woodville																					
**York	1	1	44	46	1	46		46				88 77	2 00	17 50		2 85	\$16 00	40			72 52
Fremont (M)																					
Total	28	23	64	185	2	135		114	11	10	\$64 00	\$161 15	\$72 78	\$56 08		\$6 10	\$16 00	\$ 70	\$29 25		\$406 01

SCIOTO COUNTY—POPULATION, 48,463

	3	4	17	24	10	4	24	24	\$100 00	\$ 6 86	\$17 15	\$ 2 50	\$ 7 00	\$180 50	\$130 50
Bloom.....	4	1	4	9	6	9	9	9	88 87	14 64		\$ 2 50	11 00	141 41	141 41
**Brush Creek	2	2	2	6	2	6	6	6	121 75	3 00				124 75	124 75
Green.....			5	5	1	5	5	5	68 00	20 01				88 01	88 01
Harrison.....															
**Jefferson.....															
**Madison.....	4	2	7	13	2	13	18	18	8 50	2 63	10 85	18 00	9 00	43 98	43 98
Morgan.....															
**Nile.....															
**Porter.....															
Rarden.....	14	10	15	39	1	39	1	1	22 22	1 50			123 00	23 72	23 72
Rush.....	1	1	2	4	1	4	4	4	9 00	12 00	6 00	18 00	280 54	168 00	168 00
Union.....	7	6	16	21	2	21	29	29	64 00	34 98	4 00		94 00	350 54	350 54
Valley.....	4	3		7	2	7	7	7	224 00				\$87 10	392 58	392 58
+Verdon.....									35 00	6 00		10 75	75 75	110 75	110 75
Washington.....	39	20	68	144	12	321	137	135	64 00					80 75	80 75
Total.....									\$799 84	\$101 01	\$38 00	\$18 25	\$508 29	\$1654 90	\$1567 24

SENECA COUNTY—POPULATION, 42,421

	2	2		4	4	4	4	4	\$10 70	\$ 4 50	\$ 5 00	\$ 4 00	\$150 08	\$ 15 20	\$ 15 20
Adams.....	3	8	8	12	3	12	12	12	90 91	19 33	\$ 5 00	\$ 4 00	18 75	491 08	491 08
+Big Spring	4	3	5	12	3	12	12	12	46 69	4 30	20 00		60 50	482 41	482 41
Bloom.....	8	8	1	17	1	17	17	17	144 46	\$25 70		35 00		79 85	79 85
Clinton.....	4	8	9	16	4	16	14	14	163 20	21 55				246 15	246 15
Eden.....									35 20					219 95	219 95
Jackson.....															
Liberty.....															
**London.....									91 80					91 80	91 80
+Pleasant.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16 75	2 50				14 50	14 50
Reed.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65 50	2 25				21 37	21 37
Scipio.....	5	5	12	22	3	22	22	22	40 00	8 09			136 28	198 74	198 74
Seneca.....	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	3	18 56	9 16				86 10	86 10
Thompson.....	8	4	8	15	3	15	15	15	102 13	10 90	10 50			163 58	163 58
Hopewell.....	1	1		2	1	2	1	1	4 65	4 94				9 59	9 59
Venice.....															
Total.....	45	37	44	126	1	68	122	109	\$639 83	\$55 41	\$25 50	\$39 00	\$700 61	\$2070 81	\$2070 81

SHELBY COUNTY—POPULATION, 24,663

	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	\$172 25	\$497 81	\$28 18	\$36 70	\$9 50	\$368 65	\$368 65
Clinton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50 00	32 00				82 00	82 00
+Clinton.....															

*No expense. **No report received. †Incomplete. (M) Municipality.

C & C 5

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

SHELBY COUNTY—Concluded

TOWNSHIP	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More than Three Months	Number of Families Relieved	Color		Nativity		Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors	Net Cost to Town-ship		
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16			Total	White	Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous				Smallpox and other communicable diseases	
Dinsmore	3	3	10	16	1	8	6	10	16		\$100 20	\$ 6 25			\$ 4 12	\$10 00						\$ 120 57		\$ 120 57
Franklin		1	1	2			9		2		10 00	1 27			2 81			\$ 6 00			\$ 56 84	64 84		13 58
Greene	2	1	6	9	2	12	9	9	9			2 00									107 28	149 78		64 84
Jackson	3	3	1	7	2	12	4	7	7		43 50											145 00		149 78
Loramie	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4		65 00	60 00				20 00						145 00		145 00
McLean	3	2	1	6	2	8	5	5	5		43 75	2 45						2 28			23 00	47 73		42 75
Orange	3	3	3	9	9	9	2	9	9		21 00											47 73		47 73
Perry	1	2	3	6	1	4	2	2	2		25 25	17 50	\$ 1 80	21 16	35 00						25 25	74 06		74 06
Salem			6	6	2	4	6	6	6															25 97
Turtle Creek																								
Van Buren	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		21 00	4 97												25 97
Washington																								
Total	18	21	36	75	7	24	53	10	66		\$549 95	\$563 75	\$24 48	\$114 34	\$75 00	\$39 68	\$9 50	\$123 26	\$186 12	\$1686 08				\$1686 08

STARK COUNTY—POPULATION, 1922, 987

Bethlehem	4	6	8	17	8	7	17	...	16	1	...	\$101 25	\$ 84 76	...	\$ 35 88	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 208 84	...	\$ 208 84
Canton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackson	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	5 00	30 00	\$ 2 50	...	...	...	...	...	\$35 00	72 50	...	72 50
Lake	2	2	4	8	8	8	8	...	6	2	...	56 85	284 88	22 00	72 05	\$ 6 00	\$ 1 00	85 00	...	113 02	886 73	...	153 02
Lawrence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lexington	...	...	...	262	104	238	24	179	37	46	...	150 00	68 00	26 80	72 28	...	26 05	...	...	...	357 63	...	357 63

+Marlboro	8	4	8	15	9	14	1	\$ 21 00	\$ 82 77	\$ 75 09	\$ 53 84	\$ 1 50	\$ 14 85	\$ 94 08	\$ 96 08
Nimishillen								36 36		1 25				190 06	190 06
+Onaburg															
+Paris								294 00	1700 28	126 01	477 07	\$ 949 00	4444 17	4187 18	\$980 00
Perry	2	1	5	8	1	8			8 00			29 60	\$ 57 00	7 00	8257 18
Pike	10	5	10	25	5	25		78 25	17 25		7 22	6 00	17 00	126 78	125 78
Plain															
+Sandy	14	8	12	34	8	34	2	39 50	82 54	2 25	18 19	7 00	66 36	165 84	165 84
Sugar Creek	6	9	30	45	28	18	15	47 25	289 00	15 00	74 78	9 00	20 00	500 08	500 08
Tuscarawas	2	6	4	12	12	5	12	50 00	118 57		21 19		38 50	221 56	221 56
Washington															
Total	44	41	81	640	241	256	611	\$679 45	\$2573 38	\$270 39	\$682 45	\$1010 00	\$84 15	\$199 50	\$5772 15

SUMMIT COUNTY—POPULATION, 1908, 253

+Bath															\$ 10 65
Boston	2	1	3		2	1	2								48 98
Copley	1	1	2	4	1	4		\$ 17 75	\$ 18 21	\$ 8 06	\$ 4 91				
+Coventry															
+Cuyahoga Falls															
+Franklin															
Green	5	2	6	13	13	13		210 00	109 31	35 05	18 25	\$25 00	\$ 10 00	543 51	543 51
Hudson	6	6	8	20	1	3	19	100 00	76 00	9 50	108 28	15 00		108 00	108 00
Northampton	3	4	2	9	3	9		4 00	88 24	19 38	6 05	2 00		847 07	847 07
Norton														45 19	45 19
Portage	19	18	46	83	22	34	83	11 00	117 60	18 50	49 37		\$ 123 00	340 19	340 19
Richfield	1			1	1	1	1		1 00					1 00	1 00
Springfield	12	23	32	67	15	18	67	102 25	98 62	18 48	12 05	6 00	14 00	418 14	418 14
Stow	6	5	18	29	6	5	29	71 00	41 50	13 58	11 15	6 00	15 00	158 23	158 23
Twinsburg	19	1	4	24	6	1	24	88 50	117 95		13 84		27 35	196 74	196 74
+Talmadge															
Northfield	840	485	1122	2457	49	486	2381	1686 29	3594 09	874 56	1165 94	150 00	1680 00	11466 01	11466 01
Akron (M)															
Total	912	557	1241	2710	99	496	2631	\$2240 79	\$4276 51	\$977 78	\$1407 49	\$40 00	\$174 00	\$18678 66	\$18678 66

TRUMBULL COUNTY—POPULATION, 52,766

Bazetta	4	8	4	16	5	8	16		\$16 75	\$ 20 66	\$12 85			\$ 4 05	\$154 81
Bloomfield															
Braceville	1			1	1	1	1	50 00				\$10 90	\$12 50	78 40	78 40
Bristol	6	5	7	18	4	18	18	68 25		25 00				93 25	93 25
Brookfield	10	11	18	38	6	14	39	4 00	146 65	15 25	64 68	\$31 00	\$39 25	428 18	428 18

*No expense. **No report received. †Incomplete. (M) Municipality.

TRUMBULL COUNTY—Concluded

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY—POPULATION, 57,035Digitized by Google

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

VAN WERT COUNTY—Concluded

TOWNSHIP	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More than Three Months		Number of Families Relieved		Color		Nativity		Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914														Total	Amount Refunded by Infirmary Directors	Net Cost to Town-ship
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16	Total	Number Relieved for More than Three Months	Number of Families Relieved	White		Colored	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases							
							White	Colored																				
Jennings	6	7	26	39	6	39	19	39	19	5	\$ 8 65	\$ 14 69					\$ 4 00	\$18 00		\$198 11		\$ 201 76		\$ 201 76				
Liberty	5	6	8	19	5	19	15	19	15	5	96 95	344 04	\$ 4 00	\$485 00		29 50				183 60		367 14	\$18 00	349 14				
Pleasant	34	56	90	179	47	51	159	20	145	29	6	280 70	34 68					29 50		78 90		1117 14		1117 14				
Ridge	3	2	7	12	1	3	12	1	11	1	1	17 50	13 68					31 00		69 90		124 88		124 88				
Tully		1		1		1	1	1				87 60	4 58	7 60			\$18 00				81 18		81 18					
Union						5						65 00	67 00					8 50		\$42 00		62 68		62 68				
+Washington						6	1	11	12			121 96	57 27	2 00	38 79	17 50			28 00			245 50		245 50				
Willshire	6	6		12		6																260 51		260 51				
York																												
Total	64	88	152	304	48	86	273	31	264	38	7	\$755 75	\$557 89	\$18 60	\$541 79	\$99 50	\$37 00	\$92 00	\$42 00	\$351 05		\$2600 68	\$60 00	\$2540 68				

VINTON COUNTY—POPULATION, 13,096

Brown	1	1	5	7	7	1	7	15	1			\$28 96	19 74					\$ 75		\$23 50		\$ 28 96		\$ 28 96
Cinton	4	5	6	15	7	15	15	15	15			\$ 60 00	19 74									104 00		104 00
Eagle																								
Elk	6	5	7	18	6	18	18	18	18			355 75	48 96		\$7 96	\$17 00		6 25		59 50		439 50	\$1 50	439 50
Harrison												8 00	4 50	\$5 81		7 50	\$9 00					36 00	\$1 50	37 50
Jackson	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1							28 00						28 00		28 00
Knox		1		1	1	1	1	1	1			10 00										10 00		10 00
Madison	2			2	2	2	2	2	2				11 50	2 50								14 00		14 00

*Richland.....	8	8	14	2	14	5	9	\$ 50 00	\$ 7 25	\$ 7 95	\$ 15 55	\$ 111 45	\$ 475 75	\$ 252 50	\$ 9 00	\$ 7 00	\$ 235 00	\$ 705 82	\$ 4 50	\$ 57 25
Swan.....	17	15	26	28	68	49	9													
**Vinton.....																				
**Wilkesville.....																				
Total.....	7	2	20	29	81	28	1	7	28	77	19	76	20	23	11	23	11	23	11	23

WARREN COUNTY—POPULATION, 24,497

Clear Creek.....	7	2	20	29	81	28	1	7	28	77	19	76	20	23	11	23	11	23	11	23
Deerfield.....	7	2	20	29	81	28	1	7	28	77	19	76	20	23	11	23	11	23	11	23
Franklin.....	82	24	40	96	11	23	11	23	11	23	11	23	11	23	11	23	11	23	11	23
Hamilton.....	5	5	15	25	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Harlan.....	2	5	4	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Nassie.....	11	6	11	28	1	5	25	8	28	36	40	29	62	17	87	3	00	86	88	88
*Salem.....																				
Turtle Creek.....	121																			
Union.....	2	2	28	32	14	32	4	18	4	18	4	18	4	18	4	18	4	18	4	18
Washington.....	6	8	8	22	18	17	1	16	2	16	20	31	57	82	40	16	00	171	78	87
Wayne.....	6	9	8	18																
Total.....	78	70	144	418	16	108	295	118	247	45										

WASHINGTON COUNTY—POPULATION, 45,422

Adams.....	2	8	20	25	25	5	25	21	5	19	4	21	2	200	75	87	38	8	00	8	00
**Aurelia.....	3	6	14	28	16	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	160	71	17	38	5	90	5	90
Bellevue.....	2	5	9	16	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	30	2	00	2	00	2	00
Barlow.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	00	2	00	48	00	48	00
+Decatur.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	25			43	50	43	50
Dunham.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	50	10	00	19	00	19	00
Fairfield.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	100	00	16	00	2	25	2	25
Grandview.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	00	20	00	10	00	10	00
Independence.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	00	11	72	5	00	5	00
Lawrence.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	02	128	55	63	15	63	15
+Liberty.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	00			60	00	60	00
Ludlow.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	115	50	9	00	4	81	4	81
**Marietta.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	00	16	30	16	30	16	30
Muskingum.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	00	11	72	5	00	5	00
Newport.....	5	10	15	15	8	8	15	8	8	15	8	15	8	60	00			60	00	60	00
+Palmer.....																					
**Salem.....																					
**Warren.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	115	50	9	00	4	81	4	81
Waterford.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	00	16	30	16	30	16	30
**Watertown.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	181	18	342	81	148	50	148	50
Wesley.....	21	24	67	112	29	46	89	21	106	4											
Total.....	21	24	67	112	29	46	89	21	106	4											

*No expense. **No report received. †Incomplete.

RELIEF GIVEN BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—Continued

WAYNE COUNTY—POPULATION, 38,058

TOWNSHIPS	Persons Relieved			Number Relieved for More than Three Months		Number of Families Relieved		Color		Nativity			Amount Expended During Year Ending June 30, 1914										Total Expenditures	Amount Refunded by Influenza Directors	New Cost to Town-ship																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Males over 16	Females over 16	Children under 16	Total				White	Colored	Ohio	(Other States)	Foreign Countries	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Miscellaneous	Smallpox and other communicable diseases																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Baughman	7	5	10	22	6	8	22	16	6	\$141 00	\$ 85 29																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								</

WILLIAMS COUNTY—POPULATION, 25,198

Brady.....	2	2	6	10	2	10	10							\$ 12 90	\$ 1 87	\$ 1 50							\$ 16 27		\$ 16 27
**Bridge water.....														17 71		2 95				\$4 00			134 69		134 69
Center.....	2	2		2	2	2	2	2					\$110 00										280 95		280 95
Florence.....	8	10	5	23	5	18	4						258 75	22 30											
**Jefferson.....																									
+Madison.....																									
Total.....																						\$10 00	10 00		10 00

WYANDOT COUNTY—POPULATION, 20,760

•No expense. ••No report received. +Incomplete.

TABLES OF STATISTICS

OF CHILDREN'S HOMES FOR THE YEAR ENDING

AUGUST 31, 1914

TABLE I—SEMI-PUBLIC CHILDREN'S HOMES—RECEIPTS

COUNTIES	From County for Public Depend- ents	From Parents for Boarding Chil- dren	From Other Sources for Board- ing Children	From Donations	From Farm Pro- ducts	From Other Sources	Total Receipts	Value of Donated Articles	Value of Farm Pro- ducts Used
Ashtabula	\$ 4476 25	\$254 80	\$567 05	\$ 173 00	.....	\$ 94 55	\$ 5565 65	.....	\$100 00
Butler	10369 45	.....	.....	229 50	.....	.....	10598 95	.....	65 00
Delaware	4459 85	382 00	.....	.....	\$104 00	778 64	5724 49	50 00	150 00
Highland	3552 20	75 00	.....	300 00	.....	300 00	4227 20	75 00	100 00
Total	\$22857 75	\$711 80	\$567 05	\$ 702 50	\$104 00	\$1173 19	\$26116 29	\$175 00	\$415 00
Previous year ..	\$24229 42	\$965 16	\$122 50	\$1169 31	\$112 87	\$ 839 42	\$27438 68	\$340 00	\$275 00

TABLE II—CHILDREN'S HOMES—RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING AUG. 31, 1914

COUNTIES	FUNDS—AMOUNTS EXPENDED				RECEIPTS
	Current Expenses	Ordinary Repairs	Special Improve- ments	Total Expenditures	From Other Counties
Adams	\$ 6220 38		\$ 125 00	\$ 6345 38	
Allen	16121 06		848 76	16969 82	\$ 2423 54
Ashland	3618 88			3618 88	
Athens	5707 71		105 20	5812 91	517 28
Belmont	7579 71	\$ 472 79	410 00	8462 50	
Brown	2921 24	64 63		2985 87	8 35
Champaign	9096 99		908 12	10007 11	275 70
Clark	7853 96	36 40	201 43	8091 79	
Clinton	4059 13		871 29	4930 42	
Columbiana and Stark	23743 69	2389 15	600 05	26732 89	
Darke	12745 43		176 30	12921 73	
Defiance	4486 13			4486 13	
Erie	8615 30	94 82	489 94	9200 06	
Fairfield	9511 45	797 93		10309 38	
Fayette	5618 96	159 20	371 27	6149 43	
Franklin	14999 27		4165 47	19164 74	
Gallia	3259 76			3259 76	
Greene	9866 53		22 77	9889 30	
Guernsey	8854 75	234 33		9089 08	
Hancock	5607 03			5607 03	
Harrison	6328 30			6328 30	763 80
Holmes	2135 64		1200 00	3335 64	
Huron	5649 21		41960 02	47609 23	
Jefferson*					
Lawrence	4518 72	146 64		4665 36	
Licking	9222 28	332 69		9554 97	
Logan	5558 63			5558 63	
Lorain	8369 99		1360 18	9730 17	
Lucas	41245 89	2949 75		44195 64	
Madison	6525 20	251 00	210 00	6986 20	
Mahoning	10840 53		629 21	11469 74	
Marion	10854 37		1161 26	12015 63	
Meigs	3070 21			3070 21	
Miami	11955 59		1567 77	13523 36	
Monroe	1666 80	27 07	103 73	1797 60	
Montgomery	24389 74	3457 09		27846 83	
Muskingum	12032 73		2968 40	15001 13	
Perry	5670 89	36 53		5707 42	
Pickaway	6566 82	220 78	156 26	6943 86	
Pike	1514 28			1514 28	
Preble	5680 93	247 35		5928 28	
Richland	7514 64	405 24		7919 88	2188 69
Scioto	5726 81	345 78		6072 59	
Shelby	7753 93	349 71	198 20	8301 84	
Stark (see Columbiana)					
Summit	15001 12	676 86	4624 91	20302 89	
Trumbull	4086 36	197 50	65 00	4348 86	
Tuscarawas	9834 03			9834 03	3442 40
Union	2972 77	23 92	314 36	3311 05	
Vinton	2283 49	16 05		2299 54	
Warren	9819 08		2541 94	12361 02	
Washington	8788 16	143 37	263 24	9194 77	410 00
Wayne	7164 42	694 10	362 28	8220 80	
Total	\$435230 92	\$14770 68	\$68982 36	\$518983 96	\$10029 76
Previous year	\$401056 33	\$23953 15	\$12187 14	\$437196 62	\$10868 89

*Opened June, 1914.

TABLE II—CHILDREN'S HOMES—RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING
AUGUST 31, 1914—Concluded

COUNTIES	RECEIPTS				Current Expenses Less Receipts
	From Sale of Farm Products, etc.	From Boarding of Children	From Other Sources	Total	
Adams	\$ 377 82		\$ 1900 00	\$ 2277 82	\$ 3942 56
Allen	375 00	\$ 1006 71	16 20	3821 45	12299 61
Ashland	868 93	120 50		989 43	2629 45
Athens	242 00			759 28	4948 43
Belmont	135 82	119 00	20	255 02	7324 69
Brown	52 60		8 00	68 95	2852 29
Champaign	430 80	159 08	111 98	977 56	8121 43
Clark	123 79	232 85	56 00	412 64	7441 32
Clinton	414 88	6 00		420 88	3638 25
Columbiana and Stark	55 50	1037 34	58 75	1151 59	22592 10
Darke	51 00	194 00		245 00	12500 43
Defiance	77 45	28 50		105 95	4380 18
Erie		636 50		636 50	7978 80
Fairfield	382 29	693 30	76 45	1152 04	8359 41
Fayette	2690 73	284 75		2975 48	2643 48
Franklin	433 60		13 46	447 06	14552 21
Gallia	231 07	10 50		241 57	3018 19
Green	88 97	446 57	119 25	654 79	9211 74
Guernsey	38 75	407 85	311 36	757 96	8096 79
Hancock					5607 03
Harrison	275 00	343 77		1382 57	4945 73
Holmes	239 92			239 92	1895 72
Huron		102 10	1500 00	1602 10	4047 11
Jefferson*					
Lawrence					4518 72
Licking	1196 65			1196 65	8025 63
Logan	394 12	10 35		404 47	5154 16
Lorain	52 18	2167 20	12 32	2231 70	6138 29
Lucas	175 31	6301 33		6476 64	34769 25
Madison	141 00	19 75		160 75	6364 45
Mahoning					10840 53
Marion	484 45	950 50		1434 95	9419 42
Meigs	31 43	29 00		60 43	3009 78
Miami	621 60	180 00	126 19	927 79	11027 80
Monroe	12 00			12 00	1654 80
Montgomery					24389 74
Muskingum	176 33	288 00		464 33	11568 40
Perry	50 00	192 00		242 00	5428 89
Pickaway	97 28	386 00	39 99	523 27	6043 55
Pike	56 84			56 84	1457 44
Preble	169 80	179 00	50 00	398 80	5282 13
Richland	111 20	1333 96	31 27	3665 12	3849 52
Scioto		150 00	78 50	228 50	5498 31
Shelby	613 81	388 25	277 98	1280 04	6473 89
Stark (see Columbiana)					
Summit	125 00	1641 70	9 00	1775 70	13225 42
Trumbull	414 30			414 30	3672 06
Tuscarawas	83 54	1346 40	29 25	4901 59	4932 44
Union	1025 48	5 00		1030 48	1942 29
Vinton	140 84	94 00		234 84	2048 65
Warren	336 19		80 11	416 30	9402 78
Washington	367 15	20 00	124 56	921 71	7866 45
Wayne	1199 99	134 00		1333 99	5830 43
Total	\$15662 41	\$21645 76	\$5030 82	\$52368 75	\$382862 17
Previous year	\$19427 34	\$22239 08	\$3502 30	\$56037 61	\$345018 72

TABLE III—CHILDREN'S HOME—EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING
AUGUST 31, 1914

COUNTIES	SALARIES AND WAGES						Groceries and Provisions	Drugs and Medicines
	Superintendent	Matron	Physician	Teacher	Other Employees	Total		
Adams	\$ 570 00	\$ 390 00	\$ 87 00	\$ 310 00	\$ 1429 15	\$ 2786 15	\$ 1380 30	\$ 55 70
Allen	700 00	500 00	71 50	297 95	2625 35	4194 80	4671 74	118 33
Ashland	720 00	240 00	57 00		867 27	1884 27	668 10	8 63
Ashtabula	445 00	460 00	27 00		714 19	1646 19	1768 98	15 10
Athens	720 00	360 00	15 10	270 00	1599 75	2964 85	934 10	5 40
Belmont	420 82	420 80	100 00	273 50	2372 50	3587 62	1100 33	36 14
Brown	600 00		15 00	292 00	166 73	1073 73	813 14	59 45
Butler	660 00	319 15			2049 50	3028 65	3992 96	76 32
Champaign	900 00		160 00	225 00	1223 50	2508 50	1119 77	114 00
Clark	780 00	420 00	186 00	315 00	2346 58	4047 58	1125 23	34 75
Clinton	450 00	450 00	29 50	315 00	735 00	1979 50	511 00	60 14
Columbiana & Stark	1200 00	500 00	198 75	619 54	5607 49	8125 78	4224 37	212 62
Darke	600 00	400 00	150 00	327 80	2763 38	4241 18	3173 77	321 66
Defiance	600 00	180 00		200 00	338 58	1318 58	1186 62	94 45
Delaware		540 00	48 50		1110 83	1699 33	1220 14	20 65
Erie	360 00	600 00	100 00		1607 01	2667 01	2296 51	44 85
Fairfield	649 98	400 00	50 50	300 00	1281 50	2681 98	1966 10	44 33
Fayette	780 00		71 50	190 00	897 50	1939 00	495 38	17 40
Franklin	1200 00	900 00	240 00	900 00	4650 52	7890 52	2969 59	55 99
Gallia	400 00	300 00		200 00	808 30	1708 30	670 00	75 00
Greene	615 00		77 50	280 00	2879 87	3852 37	2368 98	156 74
Guernsey	600 00	240 00	100 00		1413 43	2353 43	3419 25	30 65
Hancock		600 00	96 71		1244 10	1940 81	1765 87	44 70
Harrison	390 00	390 00		200 00	1169 88	2149 88	1433 72	18 68
Highland	660 00				624 00	1284 00	1750 11	25 00
Holmes	500 00				722 60	1222 60	300 61	15 93
Huron	600 00		17 00		622 00	1239 00	1133 17	29 24
Lawrence	720 00		50 00		991 05	1761 05	1603 15	40 25
Licking	720 00	480 00	145 00	270 00	2596 66	4211 66	2123 84	68 11
Logan	452 62	385 00		240 00	1041 80	2119 42	954 08	49 86
Lorain	720 00		89 50		1915 59	2725 09	3353 93	175 85
Lucas	1350 00	675 00		997 50	12847 00	15869 50	9402 83	59 61
Madison	630 00	270 00	34 10	172 00	1278 75	2384 85	1328 32	54 82
Mahoning	900 00	763 00	98 00		2450 75	4211 75	2558 54	187 40
Marion	600 00	540 00	100 00	243 00	1643 00	3126 00	1936 17	527 56
Meigs		720 00	37 50		828 00	1585 50		120 10
Miami	800 00	360 00	309 00	470 00	3036 59	4975 59	1814 02	150 00
Monroe	693 41		40 00			733 41	12108 86	264 18
Montgomery	720 00	480 00	300 00		2774 64	4274 64	3687 20	95 30
Muskingum	800 00	300 00	41 25	350 00	2209 49	3700 74	1027 88	55 75
Perry	705 00	300 00	13 50		1635 62	2654 12	1205 31	22 70
Pickaway	576 00	420 00	11 00	272 50	1213 78	2493 28		
Pike	400 00	200 00				600 00	521 65	25 00
Preble	600 00	360 00	175 90	347 50	779 35	2262 75	1139 46	10 95
Richland	859 98		19 50	225 00	2028 75	3133 23	1976 92	35 44
Scioto	300 00	360 00	100 00		1229 87	1989 87	1995 00	31 22
Shelby	500 00	300 00	23 50	415 00	2031 88	3270 38	861 10	25 33
Stark (see Col'mbiana)								
Summit	800 00	400 00	240 00		4686 24	6126 24	4517 18	268 95
Trumbull	350 00	350 00	9 00		1058 41	1767 41	829 00	20 00
Tuscarawas	720 00	480 00	70 00	241 25	2317 21	3828 46	2236 13	152 76
Union	720 00		20 00		692 58	1432 58	472 93	15 40
Vinton	450 00				558 30	1008 30	387 09	34 48
Warren	450 00	450 00	188 75	460 00	2171 95	3720 70	2068 41	110 75
Washington	652 30	431 00	100 00	256 00	1555 85	2995 15	1613 87	96 52
Wayne	399 96	399 96	14 00	279 92	2007 91	3101 75	1813 83	27 48
Total	\$33710 07	\$18033 91	\$4128 06	\$10755 46	\$101451 53	\$169079 03	\$111674 10	\$3840 06
Previous Year..	\$34251 54	\$15925 79	\$5489 12	\$11389 64	\$94244 92	\$161301 01	\$100852 91	\$3654 29

TABLE III—CHILDREN'S HOMES—EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING
AUGUST 31, 1914—CONTINUED

COUNTIES	Clothing	Bedding	Dry Goods	Footwear	Laundry Supplies	Fuel and Light	Water and Plumbing	Postage, Telegraph and Telephone
Adams	\$ 160 50	\$ 80 18	\$ 192 05	\$ 145 75	\$ 54 90	\$ 644 75		\$ 41 50
Allen	220 44	68 00	578 00	380 45	178 45	2372 94	\$ 165 35	67 65
Ashland	124 38	37 38	173 20	62 40	68 57	7 05	3 50	14 80
Ashtabula	196 18		329 23	231 53	102 94	273 89	40 21	31 87
Athens			383 16	239 95	98 49	247 19	18 28	34 55
Belmont	123 00		237 02	219 38	14 95	876 02		12 40
Brown	95 79		195 87	28 15	25 00	309 91		17 20
Butler	259 14	44 50	338 51	529 86	272 85	935 36	322 94	23 60
Champaign	125 54	18 00	256 13	78 24	145 62	1387 66	229 04	63 35
Clark	186 26	96 00	145 65	49 26	84 17	932 87	258 81	68 10
Clinton	75 10	30 10	195 05	107 15	23 21	253 95	55 10	40 07
Columbiana and Stark	537 49	732 12	489 09	560 99	426 12	2613 72	213 66	250 96
Darke	236 94	93 95	493 34	258 94	265 30	1198 01	231 10	63 58
Defiance	143 68	80 85	400 98	147 31	80 77	238 63	28 85	40 15
Delaware	102 48		133 85	139 65	219 00	337 30	92 55	30 75
Erie	87 35		493 74	119 75	600 00	1032 39	405 26	68 29
Fairfield	288 29	32 40	384 21	274 58	126 20	911 46	201 71	107 70
Fayette	138 33	38 50	225 29	93 75	37 69	564 12	2 55	24 65
Franklin	125 72	70 23	682 63	438 31	108 35	1397 50		124 56
Gallia	122 09		50 00	50 00	50 00	188 34	36 60	7 70
Greene	54 86	20 01	312 10	199 30	251 85	640 15	288 18	33 85
Guernsey	457 10	189 12	420 91	219 03	59 98	595 00	66 29	68 20
Hancock	162 52	30 88	318 07	69 92	16 00	314 86	12 80	34 80
Harrison	61 23	9 00	328 63	106 40	270 11	455 45	95 22	62 77
Highland	75 00	60 00	149 30	90 00	260 00	319 53	15 40	12 50
Holmes	84 20	25 00	171 54	25 00		75 00		15 00
Huron	107 00	150 00	162 83	121 51	44 10	155 45	15 80	23 75
Lawrence	81 53	35 48	106 62	160 14	38 46	188 43	75 35	30 50
Licking	119 46		342 91	244 97	68 54	681 42	350 07	63 02
Logan	195 19		257 12	86 93	78 16	744 66	7 35	
Lorain	162 31	62 01	232 69	292 27	116 94	312 74	95 42	66 89
Lucas	3785 16		142 38		372 56	4239 45	261 40	303 74
Madison	101 46	150 10	667 74	129 80	24 90	381 98	86 52	38 60
Maioning	989 51	106 98	149 63	389 83	81 27	922 09	126 94	35 43
Marion	160 40		488 82	272 58	114 17	2221 23	155 29	
Meigs	57 55		67 23	59 16	56 95	254 36	87 36	12 20
Miami	316 46		206 07	148 61	129 72	1519 86	142 00	73 43
Monroe	159 58	3 50		23 31		134 51	12 95	12 00
Montgomery	1376 03		1466 79	1348 93	271 00	1599 14	633 00	13 00
Muskingum	229 75	39 25	546 54	473 83	123 54	942 70	26 90	93 61
Perry	146 34	252 01	294 21	137 55	30 01	169 13	204 63	18 00
Pickaway	331 04	49 20	218 11	172 52	56 19	475 46	39 70	24 76
Pike	120 00	10 00	33 00	45 80		95 00		16 00
Preble	345 89		308 48	89 55	78 63	405 03	112 94	29 35
Richland	118 12	94 85	235 00	129 55	97 27	609 20	137 44	59 18
Scioto	250 77	31 12	264 55	148 97	43 54	408 85	220 66	24 00
Shelby	54 32	35 25	162 11	140 05	27 40	1017 87	226 59	52 35
Stark (see Columbiana)								
Summit	445 05	101 88	356 90	464 46	306 50	1321 71		70 61
Trumbull	75 50		85 50	45 50	25 00	360 49	75 50	45 50
Tuscarawas	206 48	24 05	673 63	276 75	171 30	726 39	89 13	62 10
Union	17 44	27 91	158 02	74 65	28 25	336 20	14 13	33 60
Vinton	55 14		119 15	61 99		211 88		25 59
Warren	236 83	47 82	459 13	128 05	387 79	422 52	296 37	29 35
Washington	208 79	57 00	340 34	231 80	89 05	520 32	111 53	65 88
Wayne	217 08		181 60	136 36	47 00	894 57	151 57	77 13
Total	\$14915 79	\$3034 63	\$16804 65	\$10900 47	\$6748 76	\$41395 69	\$6539 94	\$2760 12
Previous year	\$11405 92	\$1741 82	\$16550 44	\$11715 87	\$5016 19	\$38103 40	\$5980 91	\$2466 12

TABLE III—CHILDREN'S HOMES—EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING
AUGUST. 31, 1914—Continued

COUNTIES	Books and Stationary	Insurance	Furniture	Funeral Expenses	Transportation	Farm Expenses	Lumber	Expenses of Trustees
Adams	\$ 15 00				\$ 42 50	\$ 290 30		\$ 16 00
Allen	54 59		\$ 359 62			1622 30	\$ 119 76	
Ashland	25 86		30 50			212 82	4 05	19 25
Ashtabula			13 50					
Athens	27 53					514 54		
Belmont	55 26		56 28		221 35	761 79	15 10	28 65
Brown	2 25	\$ 11 50			27 50	208 07		36 55
Butler	17 36	75 60	111 26		39 66	113 92	9 45	
Champaign	32 00		119 46			353 82		
Clark	87 12		122 97	\$ 12 00	9 80	401 42	3 75	
Clinton	17 05		24 00		40 00	260 00	8 50	30 50
Columbiana and Stark	126 68		245 30		159 45	3734 92	9 40	112 45
Darke	34 97		10 25	7 00		984 38	118 92	
Defiance	33 91		12 50		52 20	213 96		
Delaware	39 39	78 00				118 02		
Erie	135 50		59 00		6 00	253 19		12 40
Fairfield	103 21		41 50		27 10	1794 66		5 80
Fayette	13 12					1505 20	3 08	
Franklin	117 74			26 00		992 13		
Gallia	7 65		9 50			150 00	25 00	
Greene	50 29		283 50			389 76	46 85	3 60
Guernsey	13 87		11 50			400 66		
Hancock	12 80		124 55		78 25			52 45
Harrison	49 88		18 00	10 00	66 15	848 22	72 60	13 15
Highland	10 00				20 00			
Holmes	25 00					50 00		
Huron	40 64	140 00	1500 00		20 00			80 00
Lawrence	30 13		73 55		30 00	84 20		
Licking	43 94					697 48		
Logan	11 95				22 40	516 65		
Lorain	94 97		138 10		190 14	221 28	11 08	
Lucas	424 88		1390 97		440 43	1836 51		
Madison	9 25	52 50	78 90	24 00	37 30	407 66	44 19	3 50
Mahoning	79 41		52 86		9 00	164 13		
Marion	48 60		96 65			742 67	79 92	
Meigs	17 31		17 00	35 00	15 00	156 13		59 00
Miami	102 33		30 50		54 50	1390 29	99 80	
Monroe	7 00					430 54		
Montgomery	187 52	105 00			91 26	69 97		
Muskingum	84 22		118 80		322 67	954 60		34 50
Perry					9 92	306 55		4 35
Pickaway	48 19	21 60	23 40			833 74	60 17	42 90
Pike	20 00				18 40			
Preble	64 26		83 35			315 76	15 90	
Richland	25 60		84 53		34 06	277 16	17 29	5 20
Scioto	116 07		16 60			86 19	7 25	
Shelby	57 65	39 00	60 63	8 00	139 19	1117 28	132 63	7 60
Stark (see Columbiana)								
Summit	76 86		199 90	56 00	330 47	38 62		
Trumbull	25 00		7 00		135 00	532 00	40 00	
Tuscarawas	128 65		98 50		88 87	544 32	63 78	
Union	36 46				6 45	278 07		
Vinton	17 17		40 45			159 44		
Warren	30 38		169 09	17 00		1106 01		120 05
Washington	57 47		31 07		135 92	1539 48		22 85
Wayne	46 53		84 75	18 00	4 80	520 77	5 00	26 15
Total	\$3040 47	\$523 20	\$6049 76	\$213 00	\$2925 74	\$33501 58	\$1013 47	\$736 90
Previous Year	\$2657 97	\$996 36	\$2517 36	\$135 50	\$2490 76	\$32702 50	\$1613 98	\$919 55

TABLE III—CHILDREN'S HOMES—EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING
AUGUST 31, 1914—Concluded

COUNTIES	Miscellaneous	Total Current Expenses	Repairs, Buildings, Improvements	Total for all Purposes	PER CAPITA COST			
					Current Expenses	Current Expenses Less Receipts	Current Expenses for 1913	Current Expenses Less Receipts for 1913
Adams	\$ 314 80	\$ 6220 38	\$ 125 00	\$ 6345 38	\$282 74	\$179 21	\$234 18	\$126 38
Allen	948 64	16121 06	848 76	16969 82	167 93	128 12	140 25	94 54
Ashland	274 12	3618 88		3618 88	172 33	125 21	178 40	155 69
Ashtabula	228 71	4880 33	432 91	5313 24	116 20	90 26	134 27	111 34
Athens	239 67	5707 71	105 20	5812 91	74 13	64 27	79 95	73 32
Belmont	234 42	7579 71	882 79	8462 50	135 35	130 80	144 59	136 54
Brown	17 13	2921 24	64 63	2985 87	139 12	135 82	142 62	90 53
Butler	374 00	10565 94	212 37	10778 31	116 11	113 37	119 54	118 74
Champaign	547 86	9098 99	908 12	10007 11	239 47	213 72	254 40	183 94
Clark	188 22	7853 96	237 83	8091 79	142 80	135 30	179 66	171 57
Clinton	348 71	4059 13	871 29	4930 42	202 95	181 91	166 87	114 82
Columbiana and Stark	968 57	23743 69	2989 20	26732 89	184 06	175 16	162 16	154 76
Darke	1012 14	12745 43	176 30	12921 73	223 60	219 31	240 18	227 75
Defiance	412 69	4486 13		4486 13	144 71	141 29	133 60	126 60
Delaware	780 15	5011 26	1258 75	6270 01	102 27	78 50	108 32	87 53
Erie	393 06	8615 30	584 76	9200 06	246 15	227 97	237 66	223 74
Fairfield	502 72	9511 45	797 93	10309 38	150 97	132 69	154 95	131 94
Fayette	479 40	5618 96	530 47	6149 43	151 86	71 42	145 86	52 90
Franklin		14999 27	4165 47	19164 74	138 88	134 74	129 82	128 64
Gallia	109 58	3259 76		3259 76	181 10	167 68	199 89	184 03
Greene	914 14	9866 53	22 77	9889 30	205 55	191 91	184 79	171 34
Guernsey	580 41	8854 75	234 33	9089 08	150 08	137 23	167 08	157 94
Hancock	641 80	5607 03		5607 03	186 90	186 90	169 99	149 88
Harrison	233 19	6328 30		6328 30	186 13	145 46	166 49	115 97
Highland	53 75	4118 27		4118 27	128 69	107 60	129 95	98 57
Holmes	116 69	2135 64	1200 00	3335 64	142 38	126 38	164 76	106 01
Huron	700 03	5649 21	41960 02	47609 23	209 23	149 89	161 73	161 02
Lawrence	190 89	4518 72	146 64	4665 36	115 86	115 86	103 55	103 55
Licking	234 72	9222 28	332 69	9554 97	214 47	186 64	185 15	154 24
Logan	496 61	5558 63		5558 63	213 79	198 24	146 77	139 00
Lorain	244 27	8369 99	1360 18	9730 17	149 46	109 61	182 60	140 74
Lucas	2600 23	41245 89	2949 75	44195 64	221 75	186 93	200 79	165 77
Madison	514 02	6525 20	461 00	6986 20	225 01	219 46	329 28	301 90
Mahoning	908 34	10840 53	629 21	11469 74	309 73	309 73	356 94	355 97
Marion	1224 47	10854 37	1161 26	12015 63	183 97	159 65	225 05	175 41
Meigs	62 90	3070 21		3070 21	109 65	107 49	147 30	143 92
Miami	832 31	11955 59	1567 77	13523 36	314 88	290 21	240 84	214 79
Monroe		1666 80	130 80	1797 60	151 53	150 44	133 95	133 95
Montgomery	580 42	24389 74	3457 09	27846 83	152 44	152 44	145 89	145 89
Muskingum	558 58	12032 73	2968 40	15001 13	179 59	172 66	190 26	187 05
Perry	360 44	5670 89	36 53	5707 42	202 53	193 89	159 41	146 03
Pickaway	448 55	6566 82	377 04	6943 86	156 35	143 89	186 47	166 98
Pike	9 43	1514 28		1514 28	126 19	121 45	91 74	91 46
Preble	418 63	5680 93	247 35	5928 28	217 81	195 63	354 18	343 12
Richland	444 60	7514 64	405 24	7919 88	129 56	66 37	155 71	92 76
Scioto	92 15	5726 81	345 78	6072 59	150 71	144 69	139 92	137 95
Shelby	319 20	7753 93	547 91	8401 84	287 18	239 77	279 74	239 86
Stark (see Columbiana)								
Summit	319 79	15001 12	5301 77	20302 89	161 30	142 21	158 65	127 58
Trumbull	17 96	4086 36	262 50	4348 86	227 02	204 00	186 41	153 69
Tuscarawas	462 73	9834 03		9834 03	153 66	77 07	150 08	85 12
Union	60 68	2972 77	338 28	3311 05	165 15	107 91	160 52	110 01
Vinton	162 81	2283 49	16 05	2299 54	152 23	136 58	158 78	133 40
Warren	468 83	9819 08	2541 94	12361 02	265 38	254 13	207 54	193 10
Washington	671 12	8788 16	406 61	9194 77	169 00	151 28	192 65	179 64
Wayne	810 05	7164 42	1056 38	8220 80	162 83	132 51	153 79	112 67
Total	\$25109 33	\$459806 72	\$85657 07	\$545563 79	\$172 79	\$151 89	\$168 35	\$144 99
Previous year	\$24135 47	\$426958 33	\$36532 14	\$463490 47	\$168 35	\$144 99	\$169 27	\$146 28

TABLE IV—CHILDREN'S HOMES—STATISTICS OF POPULATION

COUNTIES	Present September 1, 1913		Rec. Dur- ing Year		TOTAL FOR YEAR			LOSSES DURING YEAR										Remaining August 31, 1914		Daily Average for Year		Daily Average for Previous Year	
	First Admission	Readmission	Boys	Girls	Total	Returned to Parents or Guardians	Placed in Family Homes	Transferred to Other Institutions	Ran Away	Died	Discharged Because of Age Limit	Discharged for Other Causes	Total	Remaining August 31, 1914	Daily Average for Year	Daily Average for Previous Year	Daily Average for Previous Year						
Adams.....	24	22	22	24	46	10	12						22	24	22	25	25						
Allen.....	96	57	26	94	85	36	40	5			1		82	97	96	100	100						
Ashland.....	22	2	3	18	9	4	4						8	19	21	20	20						
Ashtabula.....	41	57		57	41	45	9	2					56	42	42	36	36						
Athens.....	76	22	12	79	31	8	15	3					26	84	77	70	70						
Belmont.....	50	47	3	60	40	30	18		2				50	50	56	52	52						
Brown.....	20	14		19	15	10	2	3					15	19	21	30	30						
Butler.....	93	64	45	95	107	95	19	2	6	1	2	2	127	75	91	86	86						
Champaign.....	43	34		46	31	7	27						34	43	38	38	38						
Clark.....	34	82	37	82	71	59	29	1		2			91	62	55	37	37						
Clinton.....	20	14	2	22	14	5	5				1		11	25	20	24	24						
Columbiana and Stark.....	127	81	7	135	80	50	24	8	1			3	86	129	129	141	141						
Darke.....	50	17	12	43	36	9	2	1	2	1	2	5	22	57	57	52	52						
Defiance.....	27	19		21	25	10		1					13	33	31	28	28						
Delaware.....	52	35		50	37	14	26	4					44	43	49	54	54						
Erie.....	31	43	30	59	45	19	32	4				8	63	41	35	34	34						
Fairfield.....	66	12	3	39	42	81	9				1		19	62	63	56	56						
Fayette.....	34	12	7	31	22	10	3	5			1		19	34	37	32	32						
Franklin.....	116	105	39	151	109	260	55	83	8	1			147	113	108	108	108						
Gallia.....	19	4	4	17	10	27	7	3					10	17	18	15	15						
Greene.....	48	12	20	48	32	29	6	6				1	36	44	48	57	57						
Guernsey.....	52	20	9	50	31	16	3	3					22	59	59	48	48						
Hancock.....	25	17		24	18	10	11						21	21	30	27	27						
Harrison.....	32	13		29	16	4	7						11	34	34	32	32						
Highland.....	33	20	2	33	22	3	5	1	1		1		11	44	32	38	38						
Holmes.....	13	8		11	10	21		5					5	16	15	19	19						
Huron.....	21	17		15	23	38		6					6	32	27	21	21						
Jefferson.....	46	16		29	17	46							46										
Lawrence.....	36	17	11	33	31	4	6	6			1		17	47	39	47	47						
Licking.....	43	19	8	46	24	13	10	2			1		26	44	43	57	57						
Logan.....	27	14	3	25	19	44	2	15					17	27	26	35	35						
Lorain.....	58	62	39	76	83	44	38	14	2				98	61	56	40	40						
Lucas.....	181	131	26	178	160	87	69	9					165	173	186	176	176						
Madison.....	23	22		22	23	15				1			16	29	29	17	17						
Mahoning.....	30	41	13	49	35	32	14	4	2		1	1	54	30	35	26	26						
Marion.....	54	34	11	55	44	31	11						42	57	59	49	49						
Meigs.....	24	13	8	25	20	10	8	1	1				20	25	28	23	23						
Miami.....	34	28	12	35	34	5	12	1	2	1			21	48	38	47	47						
Monroe.....	12	4	1	10	7	2	6						8	9	11	12	12						
Montgomery.....	153	122	30	170	135	111	11	19	1		3	1	146	159	160	152	152						
Muskingum.....	65	57	13	71	64	35	24	2					61	74	67	56	56						
Perry.....	27	28	6	35	26	12	2			1		11	26	35	28	21	21						
Pickaway.....	42	14	1	33	24	8	1				1		10	47	42	37	37						
Pike.....	10	3	6	7	13		3						3	10	12	17	17						
Preble.....	27	14	4	27	18	4	10	2			1		17	28	27	15	15						
Richland.....	44	52	21	79	38	34	16						50	67	58	40	40						
Scioto.....	41	19	6	36	30	21	9		1				31	35	38	38	38						
Shelby.....	29	4	3	20	16	2	11			1			14	22	27	27	27						
Stark (see Columbiana).....																							
Summit.....	87	88	30	119	86	60	25	4	13	3			105	100	93	83	83						
Trumbull.....	15	15	8	28	10	3	20	1					24	14	18	20	20						
Tuscarawas.....	58	36	29	65	58	18	23					6	47	76	64	57	57						
Union.....	19	1	11	7	24	3	9	1					13	18	18	17	17						
Vinton.....	11	7	11	11	18	2	9		1		1		13	16	15	14	14						
Warren.....	30	29	4	40	23	14	11	2		1	1		29	34	37	29	29						
Washington.....	46	53	6	70	35	32	15	1					48	57	52	45	45						
Wayne.....	44	22	3	42	27	9	17	5		1			32	37	44	41	41						
Total.....	2535	1840	579	2792	2162	1144	832	126	37	14	19	38	2210	2744	2661	2536	2536						
Previous year.....	2449	1569	480	2560	1938	940	708	149	34	8	24	95	1958	2540	2536	2500	2500						

STATISTICS

OF

County and City Infirmaries

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

September 7

1914

TABLE V—POOR FUND FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 7, 1914

COUNTIES	Balance Sept. 1, 1913	RECEIPTS FOR YEAR			From Other Sources	Total Credited to Poor Fund	EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR			Balance in Poor Fund, Sept. 7, 1914
		From Direct Tax	From Dow Tax	From Cigarette Tax			Upon Order of Infirmary Officials	Other Amounts	Total Expenditures	
Adams.....	\$ 9831 09	\$ 4865 96	\$ 15729 30	\$ 18 88	\$ 485 02	\$ 7881 04	\$ 5851 00		\$ 5851 00	\$ 2830 85
Allen.....	14652 00	7917 87	50 56	811 41	2872 10	38524 40	23849 51		23849 51	10673 89
Ashland.....	1824 86	17281 63		2571 08	2423 22	38246 40	9619 67		9619 67	1628 88
Ashland.....	18408 10		6048 70	188 88	646 55	30314 57	26851 51		26851 51	11864 89
Athens.....	22868 84		6271 67	89 52	4151 74	19135 77	71779 97		71779 97	23234 60
Auglaize.....	8622 84			438 70	639 74	29234 12	14745 94		14745 94	4869 88
Belmont.....	10285 86			22 86	8101 34	6232 80	19011 27		19011 27	10282 86
Brown.....	65 44			336 65	1699 49	57589 08	6882 47		6882 47	1160 17
Butler.....	29198 94		28683 96	356 65	1860 38	17981 10	81417 48	\$ 500 00	81417 48	20441 56
Carroll.....	5040 80		86 86	19 60	1864 93	10455 08	6854 90	848 00	6854 90	8600 78
Champaign.....	5080 18		18622 65	68 78	1261 71	2726 02	10604 47	1886 70	11782 47	6228 68
Clark.....	7381 13			310 13	1064 44	12527 17	16040 60	9220 08	17877 20	9398 42
Clermont.....	4066 66			46 96	6122 86	13669 75	6118 24	751 76	9883 27	3103 90
Columbiana.....	6074 42		141 26	381 21	6122 86	23068 30	9477 61	2871 27	10229 87	2440 38
Coshocton.....	4480 41		15776 59	60 08	4101 30	24048 30	21255 12	2000 00	24126 86	181 91
Crawford.....	4801 45		4172 59	114 87	4680 17	30267 48	18866 10		18866 10	4129 88
Crawford.....	17404 69		8108 69	114 87	4680 17	30267 48	18866 10		18866 10	14317 44
Darke.....	19660 69		4078 27	74 46	1380 89	32175 96	12868 88		12868 88	19304 98
Delaware.....	5416 92		2007 20	91 76	2475 71	12290 55	9604 04	1628 70	10862 74	1387 81
Delaware.....	6487 52		47 68	32 16	4087 81	19778 24	11792 26	2000 00	13792 26	5965 98
Erie.....	10778 16		11284 84	221 58	1677 07	29961 15	19979 92	417 71	20897 63	3563 52
Farfield.....	11118 70		4969 02		4786 84	26868 62	7815 17	2300 00	10215 17	10668 45
Fayette.....	4746 72		9282 90	50 02	10089 80	24170 04	16873 79		16873 79	7708 25
Franklin.....	54779 01		81637 12	1981 26	1128 60	161814 64	66827 86	9000 00	96827 86	56196 48
Fulton.....	1979 87			20 48	4908 58	14411 89	10728 91	34 58	10748 47	8663 42
Gallia.....	2048 67		4369 46	25 79	511 34	7080 15	4649 46	160 00	4799 46	2280 70
Greene.....	208 44		1638 22	8 36	2863 85	5708 77	7747 14		7747 14	*2088 87
Greene.....	7189 44		1000 00	62 01	4792 19	26226 64	18812 84		18812 84	6913 80
Guernsey.....	6068 82		94 84	94 42	197 68	14154 74	10874 90		10874 90	8779 84
Hamilton.....	61723 26		12778 11	412 88	89297 48	96426 57	96426 57	25886 88	96261 55	24036 58
Hancock.....	269 06			69 78	2832 28	20728 12	17340 89		17340 89	3882 73
Hardin.....	*478 54		1201 99	98 73	5190 98	11274 13	17840 89		17840 89	1624 98
Harrison.....	6466 75		5308 88	17 46	6062 83	17884 42	10037 68		10037 68	7906 26
Henry.....	10702 26		5188 89	78 48	4928 76	20887 85	10275 16		10275 16	10849 92
Highland.....	4026 06		3124 29		1195 84	8446 69	8519 18		8519 18	156 43
Hocking.....	7222 06		2786 26	54 70	1765 54	16614 92	8103 61		8103 61	8511 81
Holmes.....	1261 89		4046 42		4051 61	9848 42	7089 28		7089 28	2309 14

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

85

Huron.	13876 15	6535 91	5112 87	107 31	1443 69	26468 06	15987 71	5000 00	15987 71	10475 35
Jackson.	3227 08			51 48	1012 90	9404 98	6882 37		6882 37	3022 67
Jefferson.	18613 27	5204 54	6179 15	480 45	1074 08	29571 20	24855 24	\$ 5000 00	29855 24	27560 83
Knox.	8259 74	181 82	6179 15	136 45	8044 78	29571 20	8214 89		8214 89	9440 08
Lake.	6918 55	47 04	6506 61	119 34	6492 98	20114 52	10831 48		10831 48	9758 07
Lawrence.	8553 52	6322 71		72 87	6492 98	10275 40	6017 40		6017 40	4268 00
Licking.	9070 62	18276 18	6182 46	100 75	986 80	29622 31	19548 06	2158 48	19548 06	9114 25
Logan.	5651 63	49 98	6045 69	70 75	8984 75	18582 82	8074 55	2158 48	10227 95	8954 54
Lorain.	47188 12	21138 08	5395 01	539 01	8158 40	74631 84	19968 98	6657 08	20526 06	48105 41
Lucas.	52706 75	78198 41	2175 31	2175 31	8148 91	199234 28	10887 82	26715 55	106370 08	29045 20
Madison.	7131 42	131 59	1466 40	1466 40	638 71	13410 68	10887 82	8400 00	10887 82	29238 21
Mahoning.	21988 90	42424 34	1466 40	1466 40	5555 92	171807 96	51988 57		55298 57	16019 89
Marion.	8094 16	9206 97	180 67	180 67	3909 40	97713 85	16790 27		16790 27	10014 78
Marion.	8141 62		38 49	38 49	4196 31	11499 44	9920 24		9920 24	5000 20
Melba.	187 75		69 78	69 78	4196 31	3858 95	4105 64		4105 64	2448 60
Melba.	3882 39	2001 86	10 89	10 89	8028 34	18414 48	10924 01		10924 01	2539 47
Mercer.	6254 82	16102 79	142 07	142 07	8028 34	20863 36	18419 59		18419 59	9943 77
Miami.	2508 90	1821 42	16 45	16 45	1732 82	4108 09	3591 64		3591 64	617 45
Monroe.	26064 71	51848 28	1457 57	1457 57	2938 35	9308 08	64751 10	2500 50	67251 10	15832 20
Montgomery.	3179 15		6 18	6 18	1082 37	7714 92	4830 62	975 49	4830 62	1908 81
Morgan.	1528 45	174 88	25 32	25 32	1943 39	759 54	4671 20		4671 20	1190 25
Morrow.	6607 11	12560 48	217 24	217 24	1943 39	9570 14	21383 80		21383 80	4835 84
Muskingum.	3587 69	42 24	82 28	82 28	1239 36	5528 80	10965 08	2847 15	10965 08	1913 86
Noble.	10047 60	4946 08	156 78	156 78	1239 36	16449 60	6797 82		6797 82	6184 57
Ottawa.	2796 67	8688 95	109 03	109 03	2566 85	11294 55	17299 26		17299 26	4466 98
Paulding.	7294 75	8011 81	65 06	65 06	2115 65	30794 01	11084 69		11084 69	3505 28
Perry.	12822 08	8192 17	48 20	48 20	1496 09	3254 06	9387 37		9387 37	10834 32
Pickaway.	837 38	32 80	95 53	95 53	1516 23	16328 92	13954 84		13954 84	747 20
Pike.	1796 74	18160 63	71 06	71 06	8729 72	16142 89	18064 80	1887 22	18064 80	14741 80
Portage.	1244 47	9000 00	120 77	120 77	3231 34	91454 97	11921 79		11921 79	1587 62
Preble.	7111 25	10892 17	37 44	37 44	9625 23	21865 45	18197 98	11462 20	18197 98	8182 54
Putnam.	2044 56	3686 53	209 22	209 22	772 89	5962 71	17192 98		17192 98	7548 25
Richland.	9615 91	10692 17	169 34	169 34	2047 28	21194 60	18197 98		18197 98	9961 67
Ross.	5642 88	6810 65	49 94	49 94	1156 90	16574 96	17042 97	6581 95	17042 97	4815 35
Sandusky.	2942 71	11039 85	890 52	890 52	2624 58	21869 07	17942 97		17942 97	7584 97
Seneca.	4592 92	10229 09	1548 69	1548 69	772 89	25707 13	17942 97		17942 97	5988 94
Shelby.	9857 76	4152 48	169 34	169 34	2047 28	16574 96	17942 97		17942 97	161017 67
Stark.	8482 85	89718 92	890 52	890 52	2624 58	21869 07	90278 57	27689 78	57043 40	81867 70
Summit.	175782 00	41362 18	1548 69	1548 69	772 89	25707 13	17942 97	85809 84	75900 45	10989 50
Switzerland.	9169 76	9790 37	160 51	160 51	1200 78	87968 20	18884 49		18884 49	18718 71
Tuscarawas.	26491 64	9790 37	160 51	160 51	1200 78	87968 20	18884 49		18884 49	4689 82
Union.	4302 10	42 24	18 88	18 88	1732 48	8427 17	11969 23	17 70	12016 52	5705 82
Van Wert.	1485 61	6000 00	46 63	46 63	8539 62	17721 93	11969 23	600 00	12016 52	3154 49
Vinton.	1143 18	1929 46	18 34	18 34	656 76	8640 19	1885 69		1885 69	7154 49
Warren.	8386 25	5831 43	44 26	44 26	1440 85	17455 02	10139 01		10139 01	108 41
Washington.	4607 01	1406 77	87 92	87 92	1586 06	18619 18	12825 01	290 78	12825 01	6093 92
Wayne.	4828 67	9643 12	108 50	108 50	1829 94	16044 28	4640 58	8 75	4640 58	4150 98
Williams.	8681 31	4967 48	78 36	78 36	8492 85	12165 06	8005 32		8005 32	1263 45
Wood.	7651 94	6436 94	41 16	41 16	894 42	14473 80	18229 89		18229 89	5688 81
Wyandot.	5529 89	2891 20			8621 82	14546 27	9062 96		9062 96	
Total.	\$1057492 65	\$406234 94	\$20126 06	\$20126 06	\$219198 84	\$2482898 41	\$1816575 54	\$302422 79	\$1518906 83	\$418890 08
Previous Year.	\$ 924880 53	\$65855 99	\$15651 12	\$15651 12	\$286228 00	\$2601984 72	\$1565199 86	\$186372 61	\$1539071 97	\$1062312 75

*Overdraft

TABLE VI—INFIRMARIES—CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 7, 1914

COUNTIES	SALARIES AND WAGES				AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR							
	Superintendent	Matron	Other Employees	Physician	Total	Groceries and Provisions	Fuel and Light	Drygoods, Clothing and Footwear	Furniture	Drugs and Medicines	Liquors and Tobacco	Live Stock
Adams	\$ 500 00	\$ 200 00	\$ 264 50	\$ 31 25	\$ 965 75	\$ 1495 80	\$ 241 48	\$ 316 21	\$ 35 00	\$ 70 10	\$ 20 00	\$ 457 00
Allen	920 00	280 00	2976 28	975 20	5151 43	3712 85	1141 91	1516 86	189 22	277 47	300 00	311 10
Anderson	850 00	450 00	1494 20	100 00	2894 20	1946 21	540 70	466 06	52 00	76 68	34 65	617 50
Ashtabula	900 00	510 00	5682 03	260 00	7962 03	2841 16	2808 68	1700 88	211 32	113 45	284 02	438 50
Ashland	600 00	350 00	1433 32	140 00	2543 32	1360 04	554 71	387 56	.....	104 63	80 00	55 50
Aurora	1080 00	420 00	1062 55	200 00	2762 55	1367 06	983 09	341 38	.....	216 20	.....	3797 53
Barren	800 00	400 00	3284 67	112 50	4597 17	3007 37	1258 24	561 38	25 75	470 61	190 02	442 12
Bath	1000 00	.....	683 00	900 00	2183 00	1403 80	406 63	378 53	.....	63 00	.....	321 05
Bell	800 04	541 00	5220 10	879 96	7682 41	4055 70	2049 18	2651 71	854 68	76 34	600 29	5148 15
Belpre	1440 00	.....	1555 00	47 80	3165 04	2533 63	1548 70	881 58	19 45	101 65	165 14	298 45
Berkshire	1020 00	480 00	1306 30	420 00	3226 30	6394 79	1377 06	1009 08	23 75	118 21	279 59	15 00
Bloomington	550 00	300 00	783 35	87 00	1720 35	1524 38	719 95	243 68	.....	10 05	35 95	355 00
Bolton	420 00	420 00	1386 50	100 00	2396 50	981 72	752 22	255 02	.....	252 45	77 04	2406 50
Columbiana	1400 00	600 00	4144 30	812 50	6956 80	1851 07	1008 45	1283 21	464 68	290 40	356 70	2885 73
Coshocton	840 00	300 00	1765 70	80 00	2955 70	1456 32	380 65	665 60	272 30	197 40	.....	525 00
Crawford	830 00	375 00	2195 92	437 75	3768 67	1524 05	753 88	753 75	39 65	165 43	.....	1379 35
Darke	950 18	515 46	2537 65	150 00	4144 29	2270 08	1503 89	755 95	185 95	386 76	369 45	407 50
Defiance	1200 00	.....	891 33	150 00	2241 33	1629 45	1470 78	573 86	.....	149 02	50 34	25 00
Delaware	900 00	212 50	1965 28	100 00	3167 78	1082 47	1176 70	467 62	.....	139 02	185 39	771 80
Erie	900 00	400 00	2601 26	140 00	4041 26	4320 14	1881 13	645 48	98 00	256 59	90 86	80 00
Fairfield	1000 00	500 00	1193 47	180 90	2873 47	1822 63	881 71	683 00	135 00	106 15	55 48	.....
Fayette	840 00	.....	2487 57	187 25	3464 82	1367 40	1314 65	385 47	121 50	172 30	.....	1724 80
Franklin	1775 00	639 96	12156 99	900 00	15471 95	9225 34	6738 86	1896 15	291 80	1049 13	1212 29	1664 30
Fulton	654 00	300 00	1313 64	278 96	2546 60	1573 73	668 89	510 19	5 00	236 61	.....	629 00
Gallia	400 49	100 00	348 49	68 80	915 78	935 78	283 66	259 19	12 65	236 61	7 70	.....
Geauga	500 00	500 00	879 00	100 00	1979 00	1372 78	764 54	302 69	62 70	124 01	.....	115 00
Greene	680 00	340 00	2739 09	240 00	3989 09	4221 03	595 36	491 72	249 80	171 75	54 05	122 50
Guernsey	660 00	.....	11637 63	141 50	2530 32	1695 91	404 17	2388 47	18 00	25 41	90 00	120 00
Hamilton	1969 92	600 00	14837 55	600 00	14837 55	10150 87	3659 36	1077 67	31 00	537 42	748 12	911 50
Hancock	600 00	339 97	1942 08	823 00	3765 05	4389 54	536 08	803 90	216 70	61 71	.....	80 00
Hardin	720 00	340 00	1581 48	811 25	2962 73	1210 60	1046 61	433 80	.....	135 10	106 19	540 00
Harrison	600 00	300 00	1468 12	93 00	2461 12	2023 96	245 64	381 05	3 75	42 25	150 00	1699 35
Henry	720 00	360 00	1972 00	467 00	2519 00	1497 81	597 67	381 05	.....	70 40	.....	685 88
Highland	600 00	200 00	1700 00	243 00	2543 00	1961 01	1001 66	522 98	63 25	116 40	.....	20 00
Hocking	415 00	215 00	1774 93	1112 93	2604 93	1412 43	488 82	746 87	123 08	44 62	.....	500 76
Holmes	900 00	.....	1463 80	84 50	2447 39	314 70	707 98	501 95	.....	52 06	7 20	483 91
Huron	729 84	435 76	2378 04	401 50	3945 14	2975 04	1617 34	395 67	82 00	185 63	102 46	.....

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

87

	\$	900 00	\$	700 00	\$	801 54	\$	85 95	\$	1787 49	\$	1842 48	\$	308 89	\$	298 99	\$	280 55	\$	101 62	\$	97 65	\$	80 00
Jackson		700 00		700 00		2817 42		250 00		4497 42		2851 43		998 20		642 12		54 45		22 00		160 00		80 00
Jefferson		1200 00		860 00		2008 60		100 00		8944 96		1292 97		644 00		282 47		54 45		24 80		103 62		20 00
Knox		1200 00		860 00		1887 45		100 00		8023 45		1494 91		241 84		282 47		54 45		24 80		103 62		20 00
Lake		850 00		644 28		644 28		244 55		1738 99		1908 96		971 06		1038 24		828 28		78 61		828 52		490 00
Lawrence		850 00		644 28		644 28		244 55		1738 99		1908 96		971 06		1038 24		828 28		78 61		828 52		490 00
Licking		850 00		644 28		644 28		244 55		1738 99		1908 96		971 06		1038 24		828 28		78 61		828 52		490 00
Logan		720 00		480 00		1572 00		200 00		2888 75		1906 10		647 18		1048 54		129 25		184 98		274 01		1464 71
Lorain		720 00		480 00		1572 00		200 00		2888 75		1906 10		647 18		1048 54		129 25		184 98		274 01		1464 71
Lucas		720 00		480 00		1572 00		200 00		2888 75		1906 10		647 18		1048 54		129 25		184 98		274 01		1464 71
Madison		1740 00		720 00		2224 00		285 25		28759 51		22771 28		4692 52		2680 68		134 10		266 80		5112 19		1116 88
Manhaling		1100 00		650 00		5422 40		202 50		8061 52		1256 08		841 41		1125 51		134 10		266 80		5112 19		1116 88
Marion		900 00		500 00		1775 61		254 50		1587 64		8179 27		1811 65		2988 77		113 60		781 96		6112 19		200 21
Medina		900 00		500 00		1775 61		254 50		1587 64		8179 27		1811 65		2988 77		113 60		781 96		6112 19		200 21
Mercer		600 00		300 00		752 49		185 00		1887 49		825 61		168 37		719 96		140 80		244 01		152 76		538 65
Miami		600 00		300 00		752 49		185 00		1887 49		825 61		168 37		719 96		140 80		244 01		152 76		538 65
Monroe		875 00		375 00		2151 04		209 00		8499 34		2827 48		1081 44		597 74		58 25		75 80		161 00		287 54
Montgomery		1509 96		399 96		10161 67		10 00		967 25		20166 71		5862 88		3865 54		2166 11		2019 06		1869 98		1205 06
Morgan		504 00		300 00		833 47		105 00		1462 47		633 94		342 14		167 06		25 00		71 14		86 46		116 00
Morrow		699 95		300 00		1402 22		105 00		2498 47		378 97		727 38		167 06		25 00		71 14		86 46		116 00
Muskingum		600 00		300 00		2743 82		847 50		4060 82		2850 91		1565 84		846 26		194 70		446 19		256 40		599 71
Noble		400 00		200 00		161 80		207 85		968 35		320 84		116 49		191 79		83 00		94 88		80 04		85 75
Ottawa		1150 00		400 00		1094 97		173 80		2788 77		412 64		763 45		269 38		83 00		28 80		48 17		369 50
Paulding		900 00		300 00		881 91		62 75		1364 66		604 95		187 08		263 52		70 55		63 20		82 00		16 00
Perry		700 00		300 00		2861 56		113 75		8495 81		8876 82		1482 90		1022 62		83 00		265 86		216 40		965 05
Pickaway		825 28		360 00		1765 00		150 00		8100 28		1849 12		1269 00		898 62		83 00		50 46		211 28		158 00
Pike		790 00		450 00		9220 18		155 50		1402 81		411 88		21 97		154 91		141 90		126 00		184 56		710 00
Portage		676 00		292 50		3220 18		175 50		4421 68		2220 45		1060 99		886 89		141 90		126 00		184 56		710 00
Preble		1080 00		420 00		1805 97		161 69		2980 13		1839 15		964 56		296 63		90 92		118 49		92 17		384 25
Putnam		840 00		480 00		1352 00		180 00		2840 00		1270 80		984 49		692 66		167 50		272 88		186 63		735 00
Ross		780 00		420 00		1354 85		258 46		2929 90		2125 52		1462 28		1011 27		806 19		344 53		99 12		1567 96
Sandusky		800 00		325 00		1059 28		240 00		2199 28		1591 71		839 10		744 89		143 28		204 80		296 38		590 05
Scioto		825 00		400 00		1785 06		250 00		8350 50		1278 94		1315 16		587 11		30 00		204 80		424 40		1806 90
Seneca		800 00		250 00		2158 06		110 50		8118 56		2022 24		1457 56		419 50		30 00		157 90		41 00		806 90
Shelby		999 96		600 00		4488 96		612 75		6601 67		7982 06		3076 11		2181 25		184 00		687 01		460 80		820 00
Stark		1200 00		480 00		6864 81		675 00		9219 81		7282 56		2697 71		398 78		897 28		896 80		894 86		668 90
Summit		720 00		480 00		8185 06		177 59		4562 65		8489 55		1844 71		1049 19		70 96		59 72		150 29		437 80
Trumbull		965 00		505 00		8068 06		268 00		4821 06		2614 68		1072 12		1361 18		122 80		369 60		194 18		400 00
Tuscarawas		600 00		300 00		1396 91		125 00		2421 91		968 55		1081 14		242 79		61 60		87 01		88 41		55 70
Union		589 88		300 00		2028 71		188 83		8111 97		611 66		1238 24		829 80		139 70		181 79		71 28		15 00
Van Wert		300 00		800 00		227 01		11 00		948 01		290 32		88 85		294 78		77 87		137 37		111 24		53 50
Vinton		400 00		841 66		2161 72		170 00		8273 38		2028 36		1077 27		294 78		77 87		137 37		111 24		53 50
Warren		400 00		841 66		2161 72		170 00		8273 38		2028 36		1077 27		294 78		77 87		137 37		111 24		53 50
Washington		841 66		488 84		2068 17		52 00		8465 17		510 19		662 82		460 89		284 32		189 48		165 00		478 98
Wayne		600 00		300 00		2858 80		60 00		8878 80		1970 60		1147 81		567 01		141 25		189 48		165 00		478 98
Williams		1200 00		400 00		984 15		187 15		2821 80		710 86		158 66		818 86		20 50		50 20		88 66		400 00
Wood		900 00		400 00		1221 12		428 60		2849 02		2868 08		1083 18		742 28		30 50		800 58		88 66		400 00
Wyandot		600 00		300 00		965 50		185 50		2096 02		1104 70		548 82		898 48		781 04		68 01		774 98		282 42
Cincinnati		2000 00		800 00		18445 19		1200 00		44063 86		33481 08		7595 45		2225 46		1960 77		1568 54		1582 73		897 50
Cleveland City		2000 00		800 00		18445 19		1200 00		44063 86		33481 08		7595 45		2225 46		1960 77		1568 54		1582 73		897 50
Total		\$7690 65		\$29128 58		\$265548 96		\$32967 57		\$404545 75		\$341861 81		\$1385290 26		\$30904 77		\$13424 88		\$24212 87		\$31833 72		\$52897 64
Previous Year		\$71340 90		\$27815 10		\$227140 16		\$28174 48		\$354470 70		\$289499 97		\$138495 46		\$9818 24		\$10846 29		\$27389 81		\$18719 92		\$52600 01

TABLE VI—INFIRMARIES—Concluded

Digitized by Google

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

89

Jackson.....	\$ 172 78	\$ 127 31	\$ 199 90	\$ 610 25	\$ 3254 00	\$ 5041 49	\$ 1012 90	\$ 4028 59	\$107 61	\$ 85 10	\$102 06	\$ 98 71
Jefferson.....	640 00	282 62	1293 25	1302 96	8274 08	12771 45	648 14	11028 31	161 67	149 78	179 01	154 84
Knox.....	22 70	288 90	723 26	608 23	4000 11	7645 07	1644 76	6000 81	180 47	114 71	170 04	105 74
Lake.....	1077 76	296 44	753 56	880 88	6184 95	9208 40	6482 86	2776 04	281 82	67 41	266 06	83 87
Lawrence.....	26 66	70 00	477 84	151 55	4278 57	8017 40	346 80	10671 10	110 79	108 96	97 88	91 88
Licking.....	597 21	144 01	737 91	1848 39	9107 04	18547 88	966 58	12561 80	160 12	147 70	168 24	157 42
Logan.....	227 18	331 89	887 52	487 11	4568 21	7706 96	2101 38	5686 68	141 38	100 94	187 48	187 42
Loran.....	495 98	522 97	859 20	3168 06	11710 44	13869 69	8188 40	12236 29	170 71	138 84	147 70	132 02
Lucas.....	356 12	983 13	5402 84	6176 62	47664 01	74028 62	28355 81	44085 21	199 58	138 11	154 78	142 07
Madison.....	88 83	398 29	591 22	1389 38	7221 21	29282 96	6388 74	28084 12	387 27	812 24	249 79	203 01
Mahoning.....	1343 80	672 80	854 24	2155 82	22558 10	29465 69	1512 37	28088 82	122 69	117 18	104 78	104 78
Marion.....	53 59	24 10	687 78	2640 67	10401 20	11968 84	1816 70	10672 14	125 56	110 98	152 98	184 61
Medina.....	704 82	102 98	265 72	751 48	4980 71	8024 32	4776 18	8286 14	165 28	68 66	248 98	146 29
Melks.....	217 25	135 00	25 40	624 44	2219 73	4057 23	644 99	3513 23	125 99	108 96	115 61	108 61
Mercer.....	342 84	60 00	5000 00	471 57	6884 06	10219 13	8928 34	4886 79	228 81	122 11	279 41	107 82
Miami.....	151 31	167 00	275 62	1468 84	8716 37	12216 71	888 68	11822 08	173 04	160 09	103 87	136 48
Monroe.....	127 82	827 80	387 80	378 47	2841 62	13144 84	3186 45	3186 45	120 44	114 06	107 48	97 68
Monterey.....	127 82	939 08	2440 40	7543 20	48408 25	61298 54	2765 04	58676 80	154 67	147 82	146 66	142 22
Morgan.....	946 29	105 00	189 05	1821 58	3898 06	6284 54	1521 77	3776 79	159 67	112 11	164 71	130 60
Morrow.....	227 47	47 80	356 90	1405 99	8408 10	5906 77	1353 32	4653 45	846 96	283 28	180 58	82 28
Muskingum.....	68 06	124 61	1328 74	1692 89	10652 97	15038 79	539 06	14464 74	66 77	166 85	165 14	65 82
Noble.....	827 51	6 90	57 35	339 39	2826 83	2926 83	428 36	1968 47	215 26	166 35	158 98	126 09
Ottawa.....	31 80	104 75	1703 65	845 98	4296 62	7985 89	1222 81	5882 58	120 72	130 72	186 13	169 88
Paulding.....	74 56	88 55	243 82	960 94	2933 10	14267 01	1188 83	2978 83	217 96	120 72	177 70	168 20
Perry.....	865 46	888 25	179 19	1169 62	10771 70	14267 01	2115 85	13146 79	220 12	129 19	116 09	54 84
Pickaway.....	474 94	305 21	263 98	1084 49	6256 09	9856 82	619 60	7940 47	168 87	91 68	174 88	187 25
Pike.....	96 80	64 00	67 86	284 49	1287 82	2640 18	1816 32	11588 08	185 85	165 29	174 88	89 96
Portage.....	658 23	160 62	969 03	1228 85	8492 70	12854 88	8739 79	11588 08	146 00	74 28	174 88	89 96
Preble.....	154 71	106 70	804 54	1619 76	5296 92	7897 05	2928 42	4167 82	163 71	94 86	239 41	205 14
Putnam.....	99 76	46 70	3571 72	462 21	7511 82	10294 65	1089 75	10604 00	147 01	182 48	161 18	144 68
Richland.....	827 23	132 46	567 70	1569 51	8753 75	11568 75	3271 59	14244 04	165 68	140 18	157 78	119 09
Ross.....	158 40	119 55	66 00	1479 20	11525 63	16015 63	1626 85	9684 61	170 61	144 87	144 87	95 81
Sandusky.....	128 18	760 05	13 00	964 14	8451 89	11811 29	903 86	8654 20	259 20	281 83	802 38	258 26
Seloto.....	57 70	58 50	1008 75	2628 48	1559 04	12904 95	2181 87	10728 08	150 00	130 98	180 01	97 24
Seneca.....	185 80	248 50	1659 70	2628 48	6569 95	6567 59	903 86	8654 20	259 20	281 83	802 38	258 26
Shelly.....	88 19	443 14	348 65	1088 87	6340 16	818 61	1156 96	8161 65	280 82	244 19	270 04	230 09
Stark.....	278 49	98 90	1019 27	6301 85	24256 80	89858 55	2924 58	28294 02	126 43	115 81	110 41	90 70
Summit.....	818 71	785 12	743 02	8113 15	29421 34	3054 77	29868 57	186 56	127 61	141 78	141 78	137 61
Tumbull.....	1159 56	437 55	1216 59	1321 90	29421 34	3054 77	29868 57	186 56	127 61	141 78	141 78	137 61
Tuscarawas.....	277 10	90 72	1144 77	1982 28	14704 23	1301 58	18592 65	189 26	170 06	128 02	151 82	135 43
Union.....	15 40	84 00	276 18	788 53	9973 18	14704 23	1301 58	18592 65	170 06	128 02	151 82	135 43
Van Wert.....	9 50	391 18	918 16	1158 00	4146 49	6568 40	3589 52	4489 76	293 80	148 81	293 81	176 86
Vinton.....	217 98	196 13	52 75	230 45	2183 00	2183 00	648 16	4489 76	90 74	65 91	107 61	81 46
Warren.....	161 82	140 24	847 74	8074 37	6142 27	9415 65	1440 87	7974 78	130 79	130 79	188 90	114 97
Washington.....	241 88	252 33	866 70	8004 37	6671 41	10108 52	1354 02	8782 56	141 59	121 96	181 02	180 70
Wayne.....	63 43	34 67	144 38	1448 38	6142 43	9521 48	1829 49	7991 49	156 45	126 96	185 64	116 69
Williams.....	295 09	155 50	845 81	695 03	5814 18	5885 48	8474 81	9768 89	180 26	154 99	178 90	45 99
Wood.....	14 00	322 68	750 88	1604 78	7394 19	10248 91	507 43	9768 89	126 57	119 84	178 90	83 98
Wyandot.....	49 85	142 80	1163 99	4457 40	6248 42	8621 82	2981 60	9768 89	126 57	119 84	178 90	83 98
Cincinnati City.....	2480 00	208 00	1744 72	1620 57	73002 83	73002 83	146190 72	73002 83	90 40	90 40	110 55	110 55
Cleveland City.....	2482 40	752 48	9419 09	22962 07	155280 87	190844 23	146190 72	54158 51	270 81	64 87	282 88	109 76
Total.....	\$56989 92	\$12778 13	\$73171 92	\$157480 78	\$901989 64	\$1896415 40	\$326452 46	\$109983 94	\$171 18	\$126 88	\$178 75	\$142 25
Previous year.....	\$55849 42	\$11628 08	\$73483 22	\$155466 14	\$867909 98	\$1812880 68	\$287923 04	\$1074457 54	\$173 75	\$142 25	\$147 63	\$122 71

TABLE VII—INFIRMARIES—STATISTICS OF POPULATION FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 7, 1914

COUNTIES	NUMBER PRESENT SEPT. 1, 1913.		RECEIVED DURING YEAR		TOTAL POPULATION FOR THE YEAR			LOSSES DURING THE YEAR							NUMBER REMAINING SEPT. 7, 1914			Average Number of Inmates for Year	Average Number for Previous Year		
	Males	Females	Total	From Town- ships	From State Institutions	Born	Males	Females	Total	Discharged	Bound Out or Adopted	Run Away	Died	Sent to Other Counties	Sent to State Institutions	Total	Males			Females	Total
Adams	19	9	28	91	...	...	24	20	44	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	15	7	24	26
Allen	39	12	51	...	...	...	106	25	131	84	...	16	...	...	...	...	62	53	16	63	65
Ashland	20	17	37	...	...	...	47	21	68	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	28	16	39	42
Ashtribula	55	47	102	64	...	...	103	63	166	44	...	1	20	2	2	1	60	60	87	97	116
Athens	33	21	54	...	...	1	53	28	81	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	25	17	37	58
Auglaize	18	6	24	33	...	...	47	10	57	18	...	2	8	2	2	2	30	21	6	26	32
Belmont	52	23	75	62	...	...	109	37	136	45	...	2	9	...	...	...	57	59	20	70	102
Brown	26	16	42	17	...	...	33	26	59	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	27	22	30	36
Butler	76	26	102	146	...	...	196	52	248	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	90	30	130	116
Carroll	26	11	37	...	...	...	27	13	40	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	14	14
Champaign	37	28	65	24	...	...	49	43	92	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	12	34	34
Clark	68	85	153	45	...	...	99	49	148	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	26	27	53	70
Clermont	27	23	50	26	...	...	47	29	76	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	29	24	38	43
Clinton	24	19	43	16	...	...	34	24	58	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	38	40	69
Columbiana	62	28	90	54	2	...	113	85	148	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	58	28	96	103
Coshocton	38	16	52	30	...	...	53	24	82	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	41	11	52	50
Crawford	37	18	55	45	...	...	75	25	100	84	1	...	...	...	...	...	53	52	14	87	86
Darke	54	32	86	63	...	...	105	44	149	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	53	24	87	86
Dellaware	27	20	47	22	...	...	37	24	61	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	39	14	53	56
Delaware	30	23	53	22	...	...	48	27	75	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	39	18	39	48
Erie	55	23	78	84	...	...	124	88	162	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	33	21	54	54
Fairfield	26	23	49	21	...	...	42	29	71	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	28	25	31	90
Fayette	26	14	40	12	...	...	36	18	54	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	25	31	90
Franklin	194	77	271	409	2	...	515	172	687	267	1	64	5	6	2	4	418	30	11	41	40
Gallia	18	10	28	11	...	...	22	15	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	18	7	29	318
Geauga	14	19	33	24	...	...	22	22	44	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	10	34	33
Greene	42	18	60	55	...	...	86	30	116	48	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	22	15	37	33
Guernsey	24	12	36	19	...	...	34	23	57	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	14	31	30
Hamilton	146	88	234	105	...	...	229	60	289	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	39	17	56	61
Hancock	44	16	60	70	...	...	103	27	130	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	25	18	43	39
Hardin	20	12	32	41	1	...	52	24	76	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	169	48	217	185
Harrison	25	23	48	7	...	...	30	25	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	54	14	68	67
Henry	20	12	32	10	...	...	28	14	42	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	38	12	35	34
Hickland	41	27	68	22	...	...	33	28	61	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	48	24	51	52
Hooking	23	17	40	23	...	...	35	26	63	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	20	8	29	32
Holmes	20	15	35	16	...	...	30	21	51	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	19	43	42
Huron	39	23	62	39	...	...	68	33	101	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	39	28	67	72
													12	...	...	...	41	40	20	60	63

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

91

Jackson.....	21	44	84	8	42	89	81	25	7	8	35	21	25	46	45	50
Jefferson.....	24	63	112	1	124	51	175	97	14	9	118	35	27	62	71	56
Knox.....	18	50	135	1	81	11	79	92	4	2	82	28	19	47	46	55
Lake.....	22	29	18	6	31	43	43	34	4	4	10	24	8	32	40	80
Lawrence.....	28	24	43	6	50	40	90	28	11	4	86	28	26	54	50	49
Licking.....	65	95	11	11	76	90	96	17	8	1	26	51	19	70	82	54
Logan.....	32	20	53	28	54	36	80	28	7	1	26	26	18	54	53	82
Lucas.....	24	88	28	83	48	33	126	36	7	1	26	26	18	54	53	82
Madison.....	218	814	772	17	740	838	1108	577	167	11	748	348	107	856	86	140
Marion.....	12	10	34	16	86	20	56	16	5	6	22	21	18	84	356	344
Mahoning.....	123	89	125	1	248	47	845	54	53	1	115	197	13	280	285	286
Marion.....	59	22	81	1	145	41	187	80	23	8	111	62	14	76	140	89
Medina.....	51	12	28	1	52	20	72	16	9	1	119	18	14	54	47	43
Melks.....	19	14	33	1	84	21	55	54	2	1	119	18	14	54	47	43
Mercer.....	24	11	85	1	49	21	70	28	11	8	24	17	11	81	83	87
Miami.....	38	15	84	1	85	37	122	39	8	2	35	24	11	85	86	84
Monroe.....	13	26	19	2	22	26	49	24	15	6	80	89	27	66	69	68
Montgomery.....	268	88	213	2	458	106	564	134	81	5	176	308	85	888	881	407
Morgan.....	17	10	14	1	26	17	48	8	6	6	9	21	13	84	82	27
Morrow.....	10	8	7	1	16	9	25	6	1	1	8	10	7	17	16	18
Muskingum.....	46	76	57	8	89	47	186	88	5	5	48	10	7	98	86	78
Noble.....	21	18	4	1	28	15	88	2	2	2	6	57	15	98	88	82
Ottawa.....	16	25	23	1	89	9	48	15	7	4	24	17	15	92	84	90
Paulding.....	12	4	14	2	24	81	80	6	4	4	11	16	8	19	19	20
Perry.....	46	67	28	2	66	24	97	28	7	4	38	42	23	64	64	64
Pickaway.....	12	1	1	2	70	37	107	39	11	2	11	18	10	52	52	52
Pike.....	26	25	57	2	25	9	84	6	4	2	15	18	6	19	61	60
Portage.....	25	54	43	1	67	80	97	15	17	1	21	40	21	50	53	51
Preble.....	29	19	16	1	89	18	71	10	8	2	24	25	12	87	41	41
Putnam.....	26	60	32	1	58	42	119	24	19	6	43	35	88	76	75	74
Richland.....	39	40	60	1	91	70	161	56	9	20	95	86	80	66	68	65
Ross.....	88	75	89	1	64	48	107	28	13	4	63	87	24	61	62	63
Sandusky.....	26	64	42	1	64	27	107	44	7	8	46	87	19	82	83	83
Scioto.....	19	30	68	2	64	29	128	85	11	6	46	55	23	77	75	76
Seneca.....	62	20	51	1	64	19	56	14	6	2	22	22	13	84	82	85
Shelby.....	23	12	21	4	87	82	470	131	45	1	260	181	48	229	296	298
Stark.....	156	85	284	5	837	101	484	114	60	8	190	150	55	235	210	174
Summit.....	135	40	175	5	165	39	204	101	11	8	112	67	26	92	100	92
Trumbull.....	64	24	116	1	127	39	166	40	16	1	69	71	26	97	98	88
Tuscarawas.....	68	28	91	1	137	16	54	7	10	2	14	27	18	97	97	85
Union.....	22	11	21	1	88	16	89	10	8	1	13	16	10	40	34	34
Van Wert.....	10	14	30	1	25	14	39	8	4	1	5	12	10	22	23	23
Vinton.....	11	9	2	1	12	15	27	3	12	8	8	80	24	22	23	23
Warren.....	85	26	61	29	58	82	106	16	2	2	26	86	84	54	59	61
Washington.....	33	34	39	60	60	46	106	47	6	6	36	86	84	70	69	72
Wayne.....	28	49	69	89	89	29	118	40	15	1	63	87	19	56	60	62
Williams.....	83	16	29	21	39	11	50	10	7	1	18	26	6	82	83	82
Wood.....	43	26	49	2	80	40	120	87	11	2	50	48	27	70	75	70
Wyandot.....	16	13	30	1	27	15	42	7	3	1	11	20	11	81	81	84
Yamhill.....	570	201	771	191	1200	255	1200	191	114	2	425	662	268	565	788	795
Cincinnati City.....	498	690	606	908	1035	808	1296	366	127	10	498	599	214	808	708	615
Total.....	4921	7289	6255	68	9838	3784	13567	3887	871	89	113	5410	2848	7778	7095	7553
Previous year.....	5080	7489	5740	71	9674	3882	13256	4015	838	109	119	4976	2963	7289	7553	7890

TABLE VIII—INFIRMARIES—AGES, CAUSES OF PAUPERISM AND NATIVITY OF INMATES PRESENT, SEPT. 7, 1914.

COUNTIES	AGES				CAUSES OF PAUPERISM										NATIVITY				
	Under 8 years	Between 8 and 16 years	Between 16 and 60 years	Over 60 years	Insane	Epileptic	Idiotic	Old Age	Diseased or Sick	Loss of Limb	Deformed	Blind	Deaf	Not Disabled	Maternity	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Coun-tries	No Legal Settle-ment in Ohio
Adams			7	15	2	1	10	4	28	6				8		18	4	12	
Allen			20	49		2	8	15	7	8	1			3		40	17	4	
Ashland			11	28			10	18		3						28	7	24	9
Ashabula			52	45	6		17	30	38	1	1					41	82	18	
Athens		2	24	26			2	23	12	1				10	1	20	14	18	
Auglaize			18	9		1	8	15	4	1	2					12	8		1
Belmont			50	29			15	40	20	1	3					40	20	19	
Brown			19	30		1	1	20	7	1	4		4	10		42	6	1	1
Butler			82	88	1			23	41	3	5			86		66	54	80	
Carroll			37	27		8		22	2	1			1	1		17	4	18	
Champaign	2	1	25	23			18	23	11		1		1	1		88	37	15	1
Clark			48	58	2		10	55	81	7	1		1	1		68	15	5	1
Clermont			20	33		1	7	14	19		5		8	2		41	9	9	
Columbiana			26	25			6	17		1			1	18		80	6	2	
Coshocton			61	25		4	19	25		2	8		3	47		43	4	6	2
Crawford		1	37	35			2	16	18	1	3		2	13		18	16	1	2
Darke			53	34	2		2	27	30	2	3		2	10		60	20	1	
Defiance			22	22	3	2	1	22	5		4		3	4		30	6	4	
Delaware			17	37	2	1	1	40	2	1			6	1		50	2		
Erie			87	44	3	1		26	21	5	9		2	5	1	40	7	37	
Fairfield			25	27	13	2	5	11	9	1			3	9		37	10	8	
Fayette	1		6	85	6		7	32	4		1		6	6	1	28	12	1	
Franklin			106	163			17	59	173	10			8	8		111	62	66	
Fulton			8	20		1	1	6	7	2	1		1	3		19	9	2	
Gallia			16	21			10	13	10		1		4	4		29			1
Geauga			22	85	5		16	8	7				1	1		37	15	4	
Greene	1		20	22			10	32			2		4	1		37	4	4	
Guernsey	2		12	29	29		6	27	2	1			2			36	4	8	
Hamilton			112	106			14	151	86	5	6		2			43	84	4	
Hancock			1	1		2	1	85	10	6	1		1	6		20	12	13	2
Hardin			6	29			13	13	10	1	1		8			47	10	6	1
Harrison			8	43	2		8	80	8	1	2		2			47	8	4	
Henry		1	14	13		1		9	1				2			15	4	6	
Highland			6	88				6	1				8	13		18	2	1	
Hocking		29	12	26				16	8				2	28		89	2	2	
Holmes			14	31				25	17				6	82		57	6	4	
Huron			21	39		1	1	31	17	1	3		1	4		33	9	19	4

Jackson.....	8	2	28	18	44	1	18	4	2	2	6	2	8	3	26	17	8
Jefferson.....			18	44	1	1	34	12	1	1	2	1	9	8	62	17	8
Knox.....		1	16	80	4	2	80	4	1	1	2	8	8	1	41	1	6
Lake.....			10	22		2	20	3	1	1	1	1	8		16	12	4
Lawrence.....		1	21	31	2	1	28	18	8	8	8	8	1		36	16	2
Licking.....			10	60		11	80	24	8	1	1	1	6		59	7	4
Logan.....		2	22	80			22	19	2	2	2	8			38	12	4
Lorain.....			80	56	8		42	25	2	10	2	2			27	14	45
Lucas.....		8	181	164	1	18	123	131	6	6	9	1	60	1	109	96	150
Madison.....		7	18	20		8	20	4	8	2	5	1			25	6	8
Madison.....		18	20	20		8	74	69	8						69	78	88
Manioning.....		189	91	55	2	2	96	80	2	16	1	2			40	20	16
Marion.....	1		20	55	2	2	96	80	2	16	1	2			25	17	12
Medina.....		28	31	2	1	5	25	25	1	8	3	3	1		20	11	1
Meigs.....		12	17				14	16	2	1	2	3	1		21	4	10
Mercer.....		14	20				25	10			5	8	10		52	8	6
Miami.....		29	37		2	10	25	10			1	2	12		7	10	2
Montgomery.....		7	12				823	11	14	1	1	2	86		249	82	57
Montgomery.....		89	299				21	7	2		1	1	10		34	9	1
Morgan.....		2	25			1	8				8	2	20		86	7	
Morrow.....		2	15				59	8	4	8	8	2	2		82	8	
Muskingum.....	8	1	68				18	8			4	1	9		17	14	12
Noble.....		12	12			3	23	8	1	1	4	2	10		52	3	
Ottawa.....		7	12				31	20	2	2	2	2	2		88	16	
Paulding.....		25	37	1		8	31	9	1	1	4	1	9		16	6	12
Perry.....		31	21				24	9	1	1	2	2	12		44	5	10
Pickaway.....		12	7			8	6	5			3	8	18		85	10	5
Pike.....		80	31			7	24	4	1	1	1	1	1		15	8	14
Portage.....		18	82			9	17	2	1	3	2	2	2		33	9	84
Preble.....		15	22	1		1	20	6	1	2	1	1	20		51	10	6
Putnam.....		21	55	5	1	1	25	7	1	1	1	1	27		41	9	11
Richland.....	1	1	40	2		8	13	6	1	1	4	1	8		16	12	25
Ross.....		21	40	2		8	13	6	1	1	4	1	8		40	12	25
Sandusky.....		12	19			8	20	47	2	2	2	2	16		24	8	7
Seneca.....		26	50	1		8	21	8	2	2	2	2	16		79	60	99
Shelby.....		16	18			94	105	70	4	8	2	2	105		79	81	28
Stark.....	2	1	180	96	1	8	21	76	11	2	1	1	2		33	17	42
Summit.....	2	2	157	76	11	2	46	24	2	2	1	4	2		55	9	88
Trumbull.....	2	2	86	64	6	8	46	24	2	2	1	4	2		80	8	2
Tuscarawas.....	1	1	83	63	23	1	22	7	3	2	1	1	1		21	2	3
Union.....		14	26			5	24	7		1	2	1	11		20	2	2
Van Wert.....		9	17			8	15	7		1	1	1	11		42	9	8
Vinton.....	1	1	9	12		8	6		1	1	3	4	1		28	14	28
Warren.....		20	84			8	10	81	1	2	3	4	1		83	11	12
Washington.....	1		88	86	8	4	47	8	8	5	8	8	9		26	2	4
Wayne.....		18	87		1	1	31	10	1	8	1	2	6		35	13	23
Williams.....		18	14	1	1	15	6	2	1	8	2	8	2		14	6	11
Wood.....		85	35		8	12	22	21	2	3	2	2	18		270	211	844
Wyandot.....		9	22	1		2	7	807	94	88	18	14	18		14	6	11
Wyandot City.....		852	513			7	861								14	6	11
Cleveland City.....															270	211	844
Total.....	86	60	2864	4010	121	68	3007	1742	252	185	284	130	817	22	8720	1461	1789
Previous Year.....	81	83	2808	3746	73	73	3110	1590	201	190	241	108	581	43	8299	1272	1408

TABLE V—POOR FUND FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 7, 1914

COUNTIES	Balance Sept. 1, 1913	RECEIPTS FOR YEAR				Total Credited to Poor Fund	EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR			Balance in Poor Fund, Sept. 7, 1914
		From Direct Tax	From Dow Tax	From Cigarette Tax	From Other Sources		Upon Order of Infirmaries	Other Amounts	Total Expenditures	
Adams.....	\$ 2531 03	\$ 4965 96	\$ 15729 30	\$ 18 86	\$ 485 92	\$ 7681 94	\$ 5361 09	.....	\$ 5361 09	\$ 2530 85
Allen.....	14652 09	7917 37	50 58	841 41	2802 10	33524 90	22349 51	.....	22349 51	10675 39
Ashland.....	4824 86	17281 63	50 58	78 10	2423 22	15248 55	9619 67	.....	9619 67	5628 88
Ashtabula.....	18408 10	.....	.....	2501 09	.....	89236 40	26351 51	.....	26351 51	11884 89
Athens.....	22966 94	.....	6963 70	138 88	645 55	80414 57	7179 97	.....	7179 97	28294 60
Auglaize.....	8622 94	6271 67	.....	89 62	4151 74	19135 77	14745 94	.....	14745 94	4389 88
Belmont.....	10385 86	18059 82	.....	458 70	539 74	29234 12	19011 27	.....	19011 27	10282 83
Brown.....	55 44	2063 16	.....	22 86	8191 84	6232 30	6382 47	.....	6382 47	*150 17
Butler.....	29188 94	2890 00	28338 96	836 65	1599 49	67859 03	81417 48	.....	81417 48	26441 55
Carroll.....	5640 80	2945 45	.....	19 60	1830 88	10458 68	6354 90	\$ 500 00	6354 90	8600 78
Champaign.....	5080 18	.....	86 36	68 78	894 93	17981 10	10904 47	848 00	11762 47	6228 63
Clark.....	7881 18	11850 90	18222 65	310 13	1251 71	27283 62	16040 50	1836 70	17877 20	9388 42
Clermont.....	4098 65	7347 12	.....	46 96	1084 44	12527 17	6118 24	8220 08	9838 27	3103 90
Columbiana.....	6074 42	.....	141 26	331 21	6122 86	12969 75	9477 61	751 76	10229 87	2440 38
Coshocton.....	4430 41	10012 38	15776 50	.....	4101 30	24368 30	21255 12	2871 27	24126 89	181 91
Crawford.....	4801 45	.....	4172 59	60 08	4949 03	28465 48	13866 10	2000 00	13866 10	4129 88
Darke.....	19960 69	6184 07	8168 59	114 37	4580 17	80287 72	13950 28	.....	13950 28	14317 44
DeLancey.....	5416 92	2096 96	4675 27	74 46	1830 89	32175 86	12968 38	1528 70	10892 74	1397 81
Delaware.....	6467 52	.....	2007 20	91 76	2475 71	19778 24	11792 36	2000 00	13792 36	5685 98
Erie.....	10778 16	9173 07	47 68	32 16	4087 87	23961 15	19679 62	417 71	20367 63	8563 52
Fairfield.....	11113 76	.....	11284 84	221 58	1677 07	26868 62	7915 17	2300 00	20367 63	10668 45
Fayette.....	4746 72	9282 90	4909 02	.....	4785 84	24170 04	13378 79	.....	14378 79	7706 25
Franklin.....	54779 01	12588 66	81687 12	50 62	10639 80	151814 64	96627 86	9000 00	95627 96	56186 48
Fulton.....	1979 57	7508 51	1081 26	1081 26	1128 60	14411 89	10728 91	24 56	10748 47	8663 42
Gallia.....	2068 57	4399 46	.....	26 79	4903 58	7080 15	4649 45	150 00	4799 45	2280 70
Geauga.....	208 44	1633 22	1000 00	8 96	511 34	5708 77	7747 14	.....	7747 14	*2038 87
Greene.....	7139 44	13138 66	.....	62 01	4792 19	26226 64	18312 84	.....	18312 84	6913 80
Guernsey.....	6968 32	6721 89	94 84	94 42	197 68	14154 74	10874 90	.....	10874 90	8779 84
Hamilton.....	61723 20	10901 12	12778 11	412 33	492 58	86297 48	86425 67	26385 88	92261 85	24035 58
Hancock.....	269 06	17552 02	.....	69 78	2832 28	20728 12	17340 39	9749 15	17340 39	9882 73
Hardin.....	*178 64	5206 04	1261 99	93 73	5190 88	11274 18	10037 93	.....	10037 93	1624 98
Harrison.....	6465 75	5308 88	.....	17 46	6062 83	17964 32	10087 85	.....	10087 85	10849 92
Henry.....	10702 26	.....	6188 89	78 48	4928 75	8646 69	8519 13	271 13	8790 26	155 48
Highland.....	4026 06	3124 29	.....	.....	1795 84	8646 69	8519 13	.....	8790 26	8511 81
Hocking.....	7222 66	5402 75	2789 25	54 70	1166 54	16011 92	8103 61	.....	8103 61	7089 28
Holmes.....	1251 39	4046 42	.....	.....	4051 61	9849 42	7089 28	.....	7089 28	2809 14

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

85

Huron.....	\$ 18876 15	\$ 5112 87	\$ 6585 91	\$ 107 81	\$ 1443 80	\$ 26103 06	\$ 16987 71	\$ 5000 00	\$ 15467 71	\$ 10475 35
Jackson.....	8227 68	6179 15	5204 54	51 48	1012 90	9404 98	6882 27		6882 27	8022 64
Jefferson.....	19018 27	6596 61	6204 54	480 40	1078 08	26574 29	24855 22	\$ 5000 00	8214 89	*2760 98
Knox.....	8259 74	6179 15	6204 54	56 45	3044 76	18174 92	8214 89		9783 07	9460 08
Lake.....	6918 55	6596 61	6204 54	119 44	6482 86	20114 50	10331 43		6017 40	4258 00
Lawrence.....	3883 52	6182 46	6322 71	72 87	8416 80	10275 40	6017 40		19508 06	6114 25
Licking.....	9070 02	6182 46	6322 71	100 47	9948 58	28622 31	18068 06	2153 48	10227 98	8854 84
Logan.....	5591 63	9045 69	13276 18	70 78	8394 76	18582 82	8074 55	6657 06	26626 05	48106 41
Lorain.....	49798 12	9045 69	13276 18	70 78	8394 76	18582 82	8074 55	6657 06	106279 08	29445 20
Lucas.....	52706 75	9045 69	13276 18	2175 21	8158 40	74631 46	16968 39	28715 55	16238 81	17238 39
Madison.....	7121 42	5406 10	21138 08	52 78	6388 74	13910 63	77663 53	3400 00	65288 57	10914 78
Mahoning.....	21868 90	5406 10	21138 08	1456 40	5558 32	71807 96	51888 57		16799 07	6009 20
Marion.....	8094 16	6353 65	42424 34	150 67	3909 40	27719 85	16799 07		9920 24	4105 64
Medina.....	8141 62	1063 09	9205 97	38 49	4786 24	14926 44	9920 24		4105 64	*248 69
Melms.....	187 75	3018 20	4206 50	69 78	681 22	3856 95	4105 64		10924 01	2389 47
Mercer.....	3882 39	2001 36	4206 50	40 89	8923 34	18454 48	10924 01		18419 50	9943 77
Miami.....	6224 82	16102 79	4206 50	142 07	8983 68	23893 36	18419 50		3591 64	617 45
Monroe.....	2568 90	1321 42	4206 50	16 45	172 32	4109 06	3591 64		67251 60	15852 29
Montgomery.....	26064 71	1321 42	4206 50	1457 57	2838 88	83108 89	64751 10	2500 50	17289 28	1908 81
Morgan.....	3179 15	2967 27	51848 28	6 18	1062 37	7714 92	4880 62	975 49	14741 60	1190 25
Morrow.....	1528 45	4787 18	174 88	25 52	1350 51	7861 54	6671 29		18187 73	1913 96
Muskingum.....	6507 11	4800 48	12560 98	217 24	1543 38	25719 14	21383 80		14302 20	6184 57
Noble.....	8587 69	42 24	42 24	32 23	423 86	5528 86	968 35		18187 38	4466 98
Ottawa.....	10047 60	1443 34	4946 08	156 78	1290 14	16440 60	10265 08		17192 98	8505 28
Paulding.....	2786 67	6888 95		106 03	1688 98	11264 55	6797 92		17289 28	10844 82
Perry.....	7294 75	2811 76	8011 81	66 06	2566 56	20794 51	17289 28		2187 37	767 29
Pickaway.....	12922 08	8063 85	8192 17	48 20	2115 85	21889 01	11044 69		14741 60	1587 62
Pike.....	837 33	1397 28	82 80	57 44	1499 60	3254 06	2487 37		9006 80	7076 09
Portage.....	1756 74	13160 68		96 53	1816 32	16129 22	12854 38		11821 73	8182 54
Preble.....	1244 47	6819 70		57 44	8729 73	14454 27	11821 73		18187 38	825 38
Purnum.....	2044 56	7111 25		174 70	2823 42	21806 45	18187 38		17192 98	8961 67
Richland.....	9615 91	4089 71		120 77	1222 07	15962 71	17192 98		17192 98	4816 35
Ross.....	5642 38	8089 71		206 22	9625 25	21154 40	2227 08		17559 08	7834 97
Sandusky.....	2992 71	1456 04		186 34	772 89	16574 38	17942 17	9831 95	17942 17	5968 94
Seneca.....	4582 92	8983 67		160 34	2047 28	25707 14	9757 25		57443 80	161017 67
Shelby.....	8482 85	1869 01		49 94	1156 96	16741 19	9757 25		75900 45	81987 70
Stark.....	17532 00	89713 92		890 52	2624 58	318960 97	80278 57		18347 89	18187 71
Summit.....	61610 16	41852 13		1548 69	2652 19	107158 15	89680 61		18894 49	5705 00
Tuscarawas.....	9169 76	292 49		156 60	1769 57	81287 39	19847 89		12016 92	7616 01
Union.....	26491 64	9760 27		160 51	1200 78	87965 20	18894 49		2485 69	1154 49
Van Wert.....	4802 10	2811 47		18 88	1752 48	8497 17	6489 82		10189 01	188 41
Vinton.....	1485 61	6650 16		46 68	3539 62	17721 92	11999 22		12825 77	9014 07
Warren.....	1148 13	1926 96		13 84	656 76	8640 10	1885 69		8011 31	1243 45
Washington.....	8836 25	8183 60		44 26	1440 85	17655 02	10189 01		9006 82	6489 98
Wayne.....	4607 01	1406 77		87 92	18019 18	17855 02	12825 77		18187 71	1243 45
Williams.....	4828 67	9642 12		76 86	10650 50	15904 28	9006 82		9006 82	6489 98
Wood.....	8931 31	4967 48		76 86	8492 85	12165 00	14478 30		9006 82	6489 98
Wyandot.....	7651 94	6426 94		41 16	8921 82	14546 37	9006 82		9006 82	6489 98
Wyandot.....	5529 89	2002 70		41 16	8921 82	14546 37	9006 82		9006 82	6489 98
Total.....	\$1057492 65	\$406294 04	\$65855 98	\$20126 06	\$219198 84	\$2042898 41	\$1316575 54	\$202424 70	\$1518968 38	\$64890 08
Previous Year.....	\$ 924880 53	\$480635 48	\$996894 64	\$15561 12	\$226028 00	\$2001984 72	\$1385199 86	\$138872 61	\$1589071 97	\$1062912 75

*Overdraft

TABLE VI—INFIRMARIES—CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 7, 1914

COUNTIES	SALARIES AND WAGES					AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR						
	Superintendent	Matron	Other Employees	Physician	Total	Groceries and Provisions	Fuel and Light	Dry Goods, Cloth- ing and Foot- wear	Furniture	Drugs and Medicines	Liquors and Tobacco	Live Stock
Adams	\$ 500 00	\$ 200 00	\$ 264 50	\$ 81 26	\$ 966 75	\$ 1406 66	\$ 241 48	\$ 816 21	\$ 35 00	\$ 79 10	\$ 20 00	\$ 457 00
Allen	920 00	280 00	2976 28	975 30	5151 43	8712 85	1141 91	1516 86	159 29	277 67	800 00	811 10
Ashland	850 00	450 00	1494 20	100 00	2494 20	1946 21	640 09	466 06	53 00	76 68	24 65	617 50
Ashubula	900 00	510 00	5682 08	260 00	7892 08	2841 16	2808 68	1700 88	211 32	113 45	284 02	48 50
Athens	600 00	350 00	1453 82	140 00	2543 82	1890 04	554 71	387 56	91 32	104 63	80 00	55 50
Auglaize	1080 00	420 00	1062 55	200 00	2763 55	1267 06	928 09	841 88	26 76	216 20	190 02	3797 53
Belmont	800 00	400 00	3284 67	112 50	4597 17	3007 87	1258 24	561 88	470 61	63 00	600 29	442 13
Brown	1000 00	500 00	983 00	200 00	2183 00	1408 80	496 65	878 53	854 98	76 64	106 14	5148 05
Butler	1040 66	541 96	6220 10	879 86	7693 41	4065 70	2049 18	2081 71	19 45	118 21	165 14	2994 46
Carroll	800 04	.....	1009 12	47 80	1856 94	887 41	948 78	881 58	28 75	101 65	270 50	15 00
Champaign	1440 00	.....	1556 00	200 04	3196 04	2538 63	1548 79	806 55	.....	349 97	.....	.....
Clark	1020 00	480 00	1806 80	420 00	3226 80	6394 79	1877 06	248 68	.....	10 05	35 95	355 00
Clermont	550 00	800 00	783 35	87 00	1720 35	1524 33	719 95	248 62	464 68	252 45	77 04	3406 50
Columbiana	420 00	420 00	1386 50	100 00	2326 50	981 72	752 22	1288 21	272 80	290 40	856 70	525 00
Coshocton	1400 00	600 00	1414 80	812 50	2965 70	1351 97	1008 45	685 60	89 65	197 40	294 09	1879 35
Crawford	800 00	875 00	1735 70	80 00	2965 70	1524 35	755 88	738 75	89 65	165 48	899 46	407 50
Darke	950 18	516 46	2527 65	150 00	4144 29	2870 04	1508 80	735 95	186 95	149 08	80 84	25 00
Defiance	1200 00	.....	891 88	150 00	2241 88	629 45	1176 78	578 86	.....	189 02	185 39	771 50
Delaware	900 00	212 50	1965 28	100 00	3167 78	1082 47	1176 70	467 62	98 00	254 59	65 43	80 00
Erie	900 00	400 00	2601 26	140 00	4041 26	4820 14	1861 18	646 48	135 00	106 15	1213 29	1724 80
Fairfield	1000 00	600 00	1193 47	180 00	2873 47	382 63	861 71	683 00	121 50	172 30	.....	629 00
Fayette	840 00	.....	2497 57	197 25	3444 82	1361 40	1314 65	886 47	185 00	124 01	54 06	115 00
Franklin	1775 00	639 94	12156 99	278 96	15471 96	22257 84	6788 86	1946 15	5 00	100 06	7 70	115 00
Fulton	654 00	300 00	1313 64	66 80	2346 60	1873 78	688 89	510 19	12 65	171 75	.....	122 50
Galla	400 49	100 00	848 49	66 80	1515 78	985 73	255 66	3629 19	62 70	171 75	.....	122 50
Geauga	500 00	500 00	879 00	100 00	1979 00	1272 78	764 54	3629 19	249 00	95 41	90 00	120 00
Greene	680 00	340 00	2729 09	240 00	3989 09	4231 08	506 36	491 72	18 00	25 41	90 00	911 50
Guernsey	600 00	.....	2580 82	141 50	2580 82	1695 91	404 17	298 47	81 00	537 42	748 12	80 00
Hamilton	1999 92	600 00	11637 63	823 00	14937 55	10150 57	3659 36	1077 67	216 70	61 71	106 19	1609 35
Hancock	1942 00	389 97	8765 06	928 00	14937 55	4889 84	586 66	908 99	8 75	135 10	150 00	540 00
Hardin	720 00	840 00	2862 78	811 35	2943 13	1210 80	1046 61	476 74	.....	43 26	1 50	685 88
Harrison	600 00	800 00	1485 12	98 00	2461 13	2028 95	245 64	438 80	.....	70 40	.....	20 00
Henry	720 00	860 00	1488 12	467 00	2519 00	1947 01	597 67	831 96	63 25	116 40	.....	685 88
Highland	600 00	200 00	973 00	248 00	2743 00	1041 01	1001 66	523 98	.....	44 62	.....	500 75
Hocking	415 00	215 00	1774 98	200 00	2604 98	1412 48	498 82	744 87	128 08	52 06	7 20	500 75
Holmes	900 00	.....	1462 80	84 56	2447 39	814 70	797 98	501 95	.....	7 20	.....	500 75
Huron	729 84	435 76	2378 04	401 50	3945 14	2978 04	1617 84	895 67	82 00	158 68	102 46	453 91

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

87

	\$	900 00	\$	801 54	\$	85 95	\$	1787 49	\$	1342 48	\$	868 89	\$	298 90	\$	280 55	\$	101 62	\$	97 65	\$	80 00
Jackson	700 00	700 00	2847 42	2847 42	250 00	250 00	4407 42	4407 42	2851 48	968 20	642 12	968 20	642 12	298 90	280 55	22 00	22 00	97 65	160 00	80 00		
Jefferson	1200 00	1200 00	3083 60	3083 60	100 00	100 00	8844 96	8844 96	1292 97	644 00	375 64	644 00	375 64	298 90	280 55	24 80	24 80	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Knox	1200 00	1200 00	1807 45	1807 45	98 00	98 00	8928 45	8928 45	1494 91	241 84	282 47	241 84	282 47	298 90	280 55	54 62	54 62	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Lake	1200 00	1200 00	1807 45	1807 45	98 00	98 00	8928 45	8928 45	1494 91	241 84	282 47	241 84	282 47	298 90	280 55	54 62	54 62	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Lavence	858 80	858 80	2441 28	2441 28	244 50	244 50	1738 98	1738 98	1808 94	967 05	842 78	967 05	842 78	298 90	280 55	81 57	81 57	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Licking	720 00	720 00	2441 28	2441 28	244 50	244 50	1738 98	1738 98	1808 94	967 05	842 78	967 05	842 78	298 90	280 55	81 57	81 57	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Lokan	799 92	799 92	400 00	400 00	224 00	224 00	224 00	224 00	2766 35	1049 58	1048 54	1049 58	1048 54	298 90	280 55	80 00	80 00	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Loran	1740 00	1740 00	15464 58	15464 58	10894 98	10894 98	26759 51	26759 51	22771 26	1259 49	1125 61	1259 49	1125 61	298 90	280 55	134 10	134 10	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Lucas	600 00	600 00	2419 15	2419 15	262 50	262 50	8991 65	8991 65	2478 25	1049 58	1048 54	1049 58	1048 54	298 90	280 55	129 25	129 25	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Madison	1104 00	1104 00	5422 49	5422 49	480 00	480 00	7559 49	7559 49	4447 40	8472 87	8462 87	8472 87	8462 87	298 90	280 55	264 00	264 00	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Martinsburg	980 00	980 00	846 04	846 04	264 50	264 50	1587 61	1587 61	8179 27	1311 65	873 64	1311 65	873 64	298 90	280 55	113 60	113 60	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Martin	900 00	900 00	1775 61	1775 61	68 00	68 00	1837 40	1837 40	895 13	1311 65	873 64	1311 65	873 64	298 90	280 55	48 60	48 60	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Meigs	600 00	600 00	752 00	752 00	185 00	185 00	1837 40	1837 40	895 13	1311 65	873 64	1311 65	873 64	298 90	280 55	48 60	48 60	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Meredith	600 00	600 00	2151 04	2151 04	260 00	260 00	3335 34	3335 34	2927 74	1081 48	597 74	1081 48	597 74	298 90	280 55	58 26	58 26	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Mercer	600 00	600 00	2464 34	2464 34	75 00	75 00	8409 34	8409 34	2927 74	1081 48	597 74	1081 48	597 74	298 90	280 55	58 26	58 26	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Miami	875 00	875 00	83 35	83 35	10 00	10 00	97 35	97 35	201 66 71	5862 83	8083 54	5862 83	8083 54	298 90	280 55	2166 11	2166 11	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Monroe	1509 96	1509 96	10161 67	10161 67	720 00	720 00	12881 50	12881 50	201 66 71	5862 83	8083 54	5862 83	8083 54	298 90	280 55	2166 11	2166 11	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Montgomery	504 00	504 00	638 47	638 47	165 00	165 00	1462 47	1462 47	378 97	737 38	160 26	737 38	160 26	298 90	280 55	25 95	25 95	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Morgan	690 00	690 00	1429 22	1429 22	98 50	98 50	9408 47	9408 47	378 97	737 38	160 26	737 38	160 26	298 90	280 55	25 95	25 95	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Morrow	600 00	600 00	2743 22	2743 22	847 50	847 50	4460 89	4460 89	2850 84	1565 81	840 26	1565 81	840 26	298 90	280 55	104 70	104 70	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Muskingum	400 00	400 00	181 00	181 00	207 35	207 35	948 35	948 35	320 84	118 49	100 70	118 49	100 70	298 90	280 55	83 00	83 00	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Noble	1150 00	1150 00	400 00	400 00	184 97	184 97	2738 27	2738 27	412 93	753 45	280 38	753 45	280 38	298 90	280 55	70 55	70 55	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Ottawa	400 00	400 00	184 97	184 97	184 97	184 97	2738 27	2738 27	412 93	753 45	280 38	753 45	280 38	298 90	280 55	70 55	70 55	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Paulding	700 00	700 00	2884 53	2884 53	112 75	112 75	1634 91	1634 91	604 95	157 08	1022 62	157 08	1022 62	298 90	280 55	88 00	88 00	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Perry	925 25	925 25	1763 00	1763 00	155 50	155 50	3405 31	3405 31	8878 82	1482 28	1022 62	1482 28	1022 62	298 90	280 55	88 00	88 00	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Pickaway	700 00	700 00	457 91	457 91	155 50	155 50	3405 31	3405 31	8878 82	1482 28	1022 62	1482 28	1022 62	298 90	280 55	88 00	88 00	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Portage	578 00	578 00	3224 14	3224 14	175 50	175 50	4421 88	4421 88	1849 12	1291 97	1022 62	1291 97	1022 62	298 90	280 55	141 90	141 90	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Preble	1080 00	1080 00	1605 67	1605 67	170 00	170 00	3640 13	3640 13	1920 15	1080 90	886 39	1080 90	886 39	298 90	280 55	80 92	80 92	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Putnam	480 00	480 00	1923 63	1923 63	370 29	370 29	2772 83	2772 83	1970 19	884 49	102 44	884 49	102 44	298 90	280 55	80 92	80 92	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Richland	780 00	780 00	1953 00	1953 00	168 00	168 00	3540 00	3540 00	3858 48	2125 54	1022 62	2125 54	1022 62	298 90	280 55	107 50	107 50	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Ross	800 00	800 00	1854 85	1854 85	325 00	325 00	2929 80	2929 80	3195 52	1462 28	1022 62	1462 28	1022 62	298 90	280 55	808 19	808 19	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Sandusky	800 00	800 00	1659 28	1659 28	340 00	340 00	2194 28	2194 28	1424 71	1389 10	837 11	1389 10	837 11	298 90	280 55	808 19	808 19	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Scioto	825 00	825 00	1758 00	1758 00	250 00	250 00	2194 28	2194 28	1424 71	1389 10	837 11	1389 10	837 11	298 90	280 55	808 19	808 19	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Seneca	400 00	400 00	2158 00	2158 00	110 00	110 00	3118 90	3118 90	1275 04	1215 16	837 11	1215 16	837 11	298 90	280 55	80 00	80 00	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Shelby	990 00	990 00	4384 96	4384 96	612 75	612 75	6061 67	6061 67	3022 24	1451 59	119 60	1451 59	119 60	298 90	280 55	184 00	184 00	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Stark	1200 00	1200 00	8894 81	8894 81	615 00	615 00	9219 81	9219 81	7282 58	3897 71	2181 20	3897 71	2181 20	298 90	280 55	897 28	897 28	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Summit	480 00	480 00	3158 00	3158 00	177 50	177 50	4462 66	4462 66	8469 65	1844 71	1049 12	1844 71	1049 12	298 90	280 55	79 96	79 96	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Tuscarawas	950 00	950 00	1808 00	1808 00	288 00	288 00	4521 00	4521 00	2614 05	1072 12	1361 13	1072 12	1361 13	298 90	280 55	122 80	122 80	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Union	800 00	800 00	3062 71	3062 71	138 33	138 33	3111 97	3111 97	948 58	1081 14	242 19	1081 14	242 19	298 90	280 55	61 60	61 60	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Van Wert	800 00	800 00	3062 71	3062 71	138 33	138 33	3111 97	3111 97	948 58	1081 14	242 19	1081 14	242 19	298 90	280 55	61 60	61 60	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Vinton	300 00	300 00	221 00	221 00	11 00	11 00	848 01	848 01	290 82	1077 27	284 78	1077 27	284 78	298 90	280 55	77 87	77 87	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Warren	800 00	800 00	2181 72	2181 72	170 00	170 00	8278 88	8278 88	2028 86	1077 27	284 78	1077 27	284 78	298 90	280 55	77 87	77 87	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Washington	841 66	841 66	2068 80	2068 80	32 00	32 00	8466 17	8466 17	510 19	662 82	460 89	662 82	460 89	298 90	280 55	254 32	254 32	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Wayne	1200 00	1200 00	1934 15	1934 15	167 15	167 15	3321 80	3321 80	1970 60	1147 31	697 01	1147 31	697 01	298 90	280 55	141 25	141 25	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Williams	800 00	800 00	1221 12	1221 12	428 50	428 50	2549 62	2549 62	2608 78	1068 18	742 28	1068 18	742 28	298 90	280 55	80 00	80 00	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Wood	800 00	800 00	1965 50	1965 50	185 50	185 50	2066 02	2066 02	1194 70	1068 18	742 28	1068 18	742 28	298 90	280 55	80 00	80 00	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Wyandot	2000 00	2000 00	18446 19	18446 19	185 50	185 50	2066 02	2066 02	1194 70	1068 18	742 28	1068 18	742 28	298 90	280 55	80 00	80 00	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Cincinnati City	2000 00	2000 00	40063 86	40063 86	1200 00	1200 00	21045 19	21045 19	64962 94	24165 75	4004 26	24165 75	4004 26	298 90	280 55	1960 77	1960 77	101 62	160 00	80 00		
Total	\$7694 65	\$29128 58	\$285548 96	\$285548 96	\$39807 57	\$39807 57	\$44545 76	\$44545 76	\$341861 81	\$185230 26	\$68064 77	\$185230 26	\$68064 77	\$298 90	\$280 55	\$18424 88	\$18424 88	\$24212 87	\$21868 72	\$52827 64		
Previous Year	\$71840 86	\$27815 10	\$227140 10	\$227140 10	\$28174 48	\$28174 48	\$354770 70	\$354770 70	\$260469 97	\$120495 48	\$68618 24	\$120495 48	\$68618 24	\$298 90	\$280 55	\$1						

TABLE VI—INFIRMARIES—Concluded

COUNTIES	AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR					Total Current Expenses	Total Receipts	Net Current Expenses	PER CAPITA COST			
	Hay, Grain and Feed	Vehicles, Implements, Machinery and Tools	Burial Expense	Repairs	Other Ordinary Expenses	Total, not including Salaries and Wages			Based on Total Current Ex- penses Less Repairs for 1914	Based on Net Current Ex- penses Less Repairs for 1914	Based on Total Current Ex- penses Less Repairs for 1918	Based on Net Current Ex- penses Less Repairs for 1918
Adams.....	\$ 627 86	\$ 2904 38	\$ 140 00	\$ 202 32	\$ 288 47	\$ 3902 83	\$ 4898 58	\$ 4492 00	\$195 67	\$178 73	\$226 17	\$218 56
Allen.....	257 02	482 50	481 15	152 77	2012 12	14067 95	19209 38	18626 80	302 48	203 24	202 67	200 09
Ashland.....	266 82	482 50	63 00	752 80	648 97	6156 89	9051 09	9051 09	197 69	148 68	200 37	137 80
Ashabula.....	406 55	488 15	246 75	1928 87	1614 40	12830 73	19922 70	17481 67	202 84	174 24	164 98	140 11
Athens.....	171 61	282 27	90 00	288 37	1436 96	4811 65	7354 97	6706 08	128 80	114 16	90 64	75 61
Auglaize.....	116 70	139 10	139 10	1692 41	1260 28	9612 75	12575 30	8881 02	148 57	248 79	378 08	217 98
Belmont.....	859 23	112 52	132 00	874 98	1668 63	9206 95	13803 02	18263 28	165 77	159 11	158 70	148 65
Brown.....	132 06	101 75	132 00	415 10	506 27	8960 21	26982 21	4896 37	222 83	99 48	141 74	117 53
Butler.....	432 80	959 10	433 00	2870 65	1726 71	21260 31	26942 72	27842 23	222 83	209 16	186 54	163 18
Carroll.....	914 73	68 98	20 00	212 00	912 94	4160 97	6017 93	4187 60	170 76	116 63	171 08	108 95
Champaign.....	58 01	147 65	272 00	596 95	828 96	7084 54	10279 58	9481 58	167 46	152 64	147 79	134 78
Clark.....	400 95	184 56	250 00	117 91	762 56	11126 46	14852 76	13800 12	181 50	122 06	112 78	102 65
Clermont.....	151 46	251 63	147 00	327 19	626 15	4592 89	6118 24	5076 80	107 14	87 99	122 06	109 94
Columbiana.....	58 75	171 50	168 00	506 75	1421 56	7151 11	9477 61	4354 75	224 29	96 22	180 85	69 87
Coshocton.....	1629 75	401 72	168 00	1262 89	2879 02	14298 32	21255 12	8162 49	174 43	144 69	148 86	136 29
Crawford.....	150 83	111 90	179 55	628 54	1184 69	6745 82	9701 52	7454 26	166 58	180 51	167 75	127 97
Darke.....	122 10	74 28	292 00	276 06	1726 05	7816 89	11085 56	9081 30	144 02	125 11	153 96	118 77
DeLancey.....	51 90	2214 32	42 00	239 84	1876 19	6822 71	9004 04	2476 71	200 54	144 28	154 86	109 98
Delaware.....	403 26	274 25	45 00	459 33	2157 01	7164 58	10392 86	6296 90	181 82	106 16	176 79	109 98
Erie.....	567 09	994 76	250 00	1100 77	1486 02	11665 54	15707 10	14462 74	169 84	155 88	184 41	175 00
Fairfield.....	133 18	20 45	112 50	616 19	659 79	4296 53	7110 00	4824 16	249 86	94 14	128 56	84 21
Fayette.....	209 74	85 22	151 50	386 76	1824 93	7238 17	10702 99	794 48	245 62	9 70	281 51	78 63
Franklin.....	629 86	1160 58	489 96	489 96	7697 03	49356 91	64828 26	68697 26	198 12	194 40	190 07	183 53
Fulton.....	822 01	117 00	858 27	116 97	1499 42	6387 09	8838 69	8975 11	234 69	142 89	142 89	119 82
Gallia.....	830 45	99 74	97 00	266 19	476 98	2871 54	3787 82	8286 98	100 60	85 99	138 09	120 15
Geauga.....	296 21	160 99	172 50	562 16	687 27	7784 84	7509 22	4615 24	225 85	184 91	842 80	152 59
Greene.....	335 80	13 00	45 88	624 18	586 86	4097 16	11773 93	9485 02	169 86	135 20	197 77	170 72
Guernsey.....	607 83	121 40	10 00	1179 38	2096 21	21120 50	32862 56	85534 48	148 85	148 18	210 77	189 91
Hamilton.....	88 55	543 83	228 50	897 85	760 92	13962 91	16362 91	9792 24	168 61	180 82	163 67	170 71
Hancock.....	348 40	55 00	222 15	100 00	1753 66	5994 45	9947 38	6920 45	292 82	177 08	276 90	237 64
Hardin.....	1108 36	789 96	60 00	620 55	556 81	7732 42	10198 54	6062 83	199 43	72 71	198 75	149 73
Harrison.....	.....	842 47	25 30	575 01	1390 11	4890 52	7409 52	2486 77	227 81	63 69	206 60	142 00
Henry.....	88 01	113 90	42 00	284 10	797 80	5776 18	8519 13	6728 79	191 61	149 75	206 31	181 24
HIGHLAND.....	128 84	81 61	23 00	125 81	1870 68	7751 97	1195 54	6556 64	112 69	94 84	96 51	88 74
Hocking.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1272 27	4531 18	6978 57	2926 96	195 77	80 08	186 56	132 56
Holmes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2876 20	9681 85	18826 99	12788 12	198 12	176 37	187 48	132 56
Huron.....	.....	.....	143 90	1273 71	2876 20	9681 85	18826 99	12788 12	198 12	176 37	187 48	132 56

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

89

Jackson.....	\$ 173 78	\$ 127 84	\$ 199 90	\$ 610 25	\$ 8254 00	\$ 5041 49	\$ 1012 90	\$ 4028 59	\$ 107 61	\$ 85 10	\$ 102 06	\$ 88 71
Jefferson.....	640 00	582 62	1292 25	1802 96	4271 08	7247 45	848 14	11928 31	161 67	149 78	179 01	156 74
Knox.....	29 70	283 90	723 26	880 82	4000 11	17415 07	1544 76	6000 31	150 47	114 71	122 64	105 84
Lake.....	1077 78	286 44	733 56	880 88	4194 95	9248 40	848 80	2776 10	281 89	67 41	266 06	91 88
Lawrence.....	26 65	78 00	477 84	151 55	4275 57	6017 88	846 80	5671 04	110 70	108 96	97 88	91 88
Licking.....	597 21	151 01	737 81	1843 39	9107 84	18547 88	948 58	12561 88	160 12	147 70	168 24	157 43
Logan.....	227 18	831 89	887 52	487 11	4868 21	7796 96	2101 38	5045 68	141 38	100 94	187 48	98 61
Loran.....	495 98	523 97	859 30	8158 53	11710 44	15899 49	8185 40	12968 29	170 71	138 84	147 70	122 07
Lucas.....	856 12	533 15	5409 81	6176 53	17764 01	76428 62	22988 81	54088 21	190 98	154 18	154 18	148 07
Madison.....	88 83	398 26	817 50	1359 88	7221 21	10252 59	688 74	9444 12	887 37	815 24	111 84	283 01
Manning.....	1348 60	472 80	854 20	2155 32	22558 82	20945 89	1513 78	10773 14	128 62	117 18	111 84	104 78
Medina.....	704 82	75 00	887 79	2640 47	10401 20	11988 84	1816 70	8248 14	126 58	110 98	153 88	184 51
Melms.....	217 25	162 98	255 40	751 48	4980 71	10254 82	4776 18	3519 28	165 28	68 66	248 99	146 32
Melms.....	7 55	60 00	200 00	471 57	6884 78	10219 13	544 99	6885 70	228 81	108 96	279 41	108 61
Monroe.....	827 80	151 31	275 82	1435 84	8716 37	12915 71	889 68	11822 98	178 04	160 09	103 87	186 48
Montgomery.....	946 29	989 08	270 00	754 30	48463 25	61844 94	2765 04	8196 45	120 44	141 08	107 87	149 32
Morgan.....	297 47	18 48	180 00	1921 58	9888 09	5398 59	1591 77	68579 80	154 67	147 82	149 69	192 40
Mow.....	469 04	9 91	852 00	1405 99	8408 10	5908 77	1353 32	4558 48	159 67	113 11	156 08	192 40
Muskogum.....	827 51	849 22	124 60	1502 80	10953 97	15003 79	530 05	14464 77	846 88	293 38	130 58	162 44
Noble.....	31 80	105 45	170 85	839 39	1358 49	3928 83	428 86	1008 47	68 77	155 94	81 66	55 82
Ottawa.....	71 58	126 00	1708 55	845 98	4308 62	7085 86	1322 81	1908 78	915 74	168 85	158 98	126 09
Paiding.....	894 46	888 50	179 50	940 84	10771 70	14967 01	1588 03	3578 83	210 00	190 79	158 18	169 38
Perry.....	471 04	308 31	348 50	1169 62	9254 09	9854 92	2115 46	7940 17	230 12	202 40	177 79	168 30
Pickaway.....	559 93	161 00	265 88	1884 40	1287 32	3844 13	1919 69	5863 58	193 51	129 19	171 09	184 84
Pike.....	154 71	109 70	67 88	1228 85	8492 72	1364 18	8729 73	11808 06	158 89	165 99	171 98	187 25
Portage.....	827 28	219 13	969 54	1682 51	5945 92	10294 45	3232 42	749 82	148 01	74 38	239 44	206 14
Preble.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Rutanam.....	139 40	119 55	68 00	121 58	1828 63	11311 28	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Richard.....	154 71	109 70	67 88	1228 85	8492 72	1364 18	8729 73	11808 06	158 89	165 99	171 98	187 25
Ross.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Sandusky.....	154 71	109 70	67 88	1228 85	8492 72	1364 18	8729 73	11808 06	158 89	165 99	171 98	187 25
Seneca.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Shelby.....	154 71	109 70	67 88	1228 85	8492 72	1364 18	8729 73	11808 06	158 89	165 99	171 98	187 25
Stark.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Summit.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Trumbull.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Tuscarawas.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Union.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Van Wert.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Vinton.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Warren.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Washington.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Wayne.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Williams.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Wood.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Wyandott.....	182 16	590 00	857 72	1069 51	7511 82	10294 45	1368 75	1624 04	141 01	162 48	161 78	144 08
Cincinnati City.....	2480 09	208 00	142 80	1632 99	4467 40	6768 42	8621 82	78002 88	90 40	90 40	110 56	148 49
Cleveland City.....	24282 40	752 48	5419 09	22982 07	165280 87	199644 32	146190 72	64168 61	270 81	64 87	282 86	109 76
Total.....	\$5089 22	\$2675 24	\$78171 82	\$157459 78	\$991869 64	\$1896415 40	\$326463 46	\$1009062 94	\$171 78	\$128 88	\$178 76	\$142 35
Previous year.....	\$5594 42	\$6077 90	\$78488 22	\$156468 14	\$967900 98	\$1812880 98	\$287928 46	\$107467 54	\$178 78	\$142 35	\$178 76	\$142 35

TABLE VII—INFIRMARIES—STATISTICS OF POPULATION FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 7, 1914

COUNTIES	NUMBER PRESENT SEPT. 1, 1913.		RECEIVED DURING YEAR		TOTAL POPULATION FOR THE YEAR			LOSSES DURING THE YEAR						NUMBER REMAINING SEPT. 7, 1914			Average Number of Inmates for Year	Average Number for Previous Year			
	Males	Females	Total	From Town- ships	From State Institutions	Born	Males	Females	Total	Discharged	Bound Out or Adopted	Run Away	Died	Sent to Other Counties	Sent to State Institutions	Total			Males	Females	Total
Adams	19	6	25	16	...	...	106	20	44	15	...	...	7	...	...	...	22	15	7	24
Allen	39	12	51	30	...	...	80	25	131	34	...	15	...	...	...	...	62	53	16	69
Ashland	20	17	37	21	...	...	47	21	68	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	23	18	39
Ashtabula	55	47	102	64	...	...	108	63	169	44	...	1	20	...	...	...	60	40	87	97
Athens	33	21	54	26	...	1	53	23	81	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	25	4	89
Auglaize	18	6	24	13	...	...	47	10	57	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	29	21	6	57
Belmont	32	22	54	32	...	...	109	27	136	45	...	2	...	...	...	...	80	27	6	27
Brown	26	16	42	17	...	...	33	26	59	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	59	20	79
Butler	26	11	37	14	...	...	190	52	248	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	90	27	120
Carroll	79	102	181	140	...	...	27	13	40	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	22	22	49
Champaign	26	11	37	3	...	...	49	43	92	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	12	30
Clark	37	28	65	24	...	8	99	49	148	14	...	2	20	...	...	...	26	27	32	84
Clermont	68	85	153	45	...	...	76	29	105	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	27	53
Columbiana	27	23	50	26	...	...	84	34	118	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	20	18	38	58
Clinton	24	19	42	16	...	...	113	55	168	6	...	1	8	...	...	...	68	28	24	96
Coshocton	35	16	51	30	2	...	58	24	82	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	52	11	63
Crawford	37	18	55	43	...	...	75	25	100	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	39	34	87
Darke	34	32	66	33	...	...	105	44	149	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	58	14	96
Delaware	27	20	47	22	...	...	48	27	75	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	28	20	18	38
Erie	30	23	53	28	...	1	48	27	75	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	41	11	53	52
Fairfield	55	28	83	44	...	...	124	88	212	48	...	14	15	...	...	...	81	56	25	86
Fayette	26	23	49	21	...	...	42	29	71	5	...	4	5	...	...	...	28	25	25	53
Franklin	26	14	40	12	...	...	61	18	79	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	11	11	41
Fulton	19	77	96	40	...	7	515	172	687	267	1	64	84	2	...	...	168	168	71	299
Gallia	18	10	28	11	...	...	24	15	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	18	10	28
Gallia	14	19	33	24	...	...	22	15	37	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	17	14	31
Geauga	18	16	34	11	...	...	25	18	43	5	...	1	6	...	...	...	13	10	20	27
Greene	42	18	60	33	...	1	86	80	166	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	35	22	85
Guernsey	24	12	36	19	...	2	259	60	319	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	30	17	81
Hamilton	146	88	234	108	...	...	108	27	135	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	17	66
Hancock	44	16	60	41	1	...	62	24	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	39	18	43
Hardin	20	12	32	11	...	...	24	24	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	48	89
Harrison	25	23	48	7	...	...	80	25	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	48	14	217
Henry	20	12	32	10	...	...	28	14	42	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	72	38	12	98
Highland	28	17	45	22	...	...	85	26	111	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	27	24	65
Hocking	41	27	68	33	...	...	53	37	90	7	9	3	8	...	...	...	23	39	28	67
Holmes	20	15	35	16	...	...	61	31	92	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	26	19	65
Huron	39	28	67	39	...	...	68	33	101	27	1	1	12	...	...	...	40	20	20	60

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

91

Jackson.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Jefferson.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Knox.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Lake.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Lawrence.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Licking.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Lorain.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Lucas.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Madison.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Mahoning.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Marion.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Medina.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Melara.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Merger.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Miami.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Monroe.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Montgomery.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Morgan.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Morrow.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Muskingum.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Noble.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Ottawa.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Paulding.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Perry.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Pickaway.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Pike.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Portage.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Preble.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Putnam.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Richland.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Ross.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Sandusky.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Scioto.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Seneca.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Shelby.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Stark.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Summit.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Tumbull.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Tuscarawas.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Union.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Van Wert.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Vinton.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Warren.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Washington.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Wayne.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Williams.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Wood.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Wyandot.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Wyandot City.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Cincinnati City.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Cleveland City.....	28	44	84	81	42	80	81	95	7	14	3	8	95	91	95	25	46	45	50
Total.....	4921	7259	6255	5740	9683	8734	18567	8837	8837	28	871	1890	89	5794	5410	28568	7778	7653	7538
Previous year.....	5080	7439	5740	9674	8592	8592	18556	4016	4016	27	898	1419	109	6017	4976	2293	7289	7658	7890

TABLE VIII—INFIRMARIES—AGES, CAUSES OF PAUPERISM AND NATIVITY OF INMATES PRESENT, SEPT. 7, 1914.

COUNTIES	AGES				CAUSES OF PAUPERISM										NATIVITY				
	Under 8 years	Between 8 and 16 years	Between 16 and 60 years	Over 60 years	Insane	Epileptic	Idiotic	Old Age	Diseased or Sick	Loss of Limb	Deformed	Blind	Deaf	Not Disabled	Maternity	Ohio	Other States	Foreign Coun-tries	No Legal Settle-ment in Ohio
Adams			7	15	2	1	10	4	5	6	1	2	2	8		18	4	12	
Allen			20	49		2	8	15	8	7		1	6	9		40	17	12	
Ashland			11	28			10	18	7	8	1	1	1	8		28	7	4	9
Ashabula			62	45	6		17	80	88	8	1	1	2			41	82	24	
Athens	2		24	26			2	23	12	1		2	3	10	1	20	14	18	
Auglaize			18	9		1	8	15	4	1	2	1	1			12	8	7	1
Belmont			60	28			15	40	20	1	8	3	4			40	20	19	
Brown			19	30				30	41	1	4	2	4	10		42	6	1	1
Butler			82	88	1			28	28	8	5	9	1	86		66	24	80	
Carroll			7	27		8		22	11	1	1	1	1	4		17	4	18	
Champaign	8	2	25	23			18	28	11	7	1	3	2	1		68	15	5	1
Clark	1	1	48	68	2	1	7	55	81	7	1	3	2	1		88	27	18	
Clermont			20	33		1	7	14	19	1	5	3	1	2		41	8	9	
Columbiana			61	25		4	8	17		1	2	3	1	18		80	6	2	
Coshocton			37	15			19	2	18	1	8	3	2	47		48	4	5	
Crawford	1		35	34			15	16	15	2	3	3	2	18		18	16	19	
Darke			53	27	2		22	22	30	2	4	6	2	10		60	20	7	2
Defiance			17	22	8		5	6	5	1			2	4		30	6	4	
Delaware			17	37	2	1	1	40	2	6	9	6	2	1		60	2	2	
Erie			37	44	3	1	1	26	21	1	3	3	2	9		37	7	37	
Fairfield	1		25	27	13	2	5	11	9	1	1	1	1	5		40	10	8	
Fayette			6	85	6		4	82	178	10	1	6	1	8		28	12	1	
Franklin			106	163	5	7	7	59	173	2	2	1	1	6		111	62	98	
Fulton			8	7			6	6	7	2	2	1	1	8		19	7	2	
Gallia			16	21			10	18	10	1	2	1	1	6		28	9	9	
Geauga			22	22	5		8	8	7	7	2	4	4	8		28	7	2	
Greene	1		9	35			10	32	7	1	2	4	1	1		37	15	4	
Guernsey	2		20	35			16	32	7	1	2	4	1	1		37	15	4	
Hamilton			12	29			6	27	2	1	3	2	2			86	4	8	
Hancock			112	105			14	151	86	5	6	3	2			89	84	94	
Harrison	1	1	20	46		2	1	36	10	5	3	4	1	6		43	32	18	2
Hardin			6	29			1	18	10	1	2	1	1			20	10	6	1
Harrison			8	43			8	80	8	1	2	2	3	8		47	8	4	
Henry			14	18		1	9	9	1	1	2	2	2	6		18	4	1	
Highland			5	38			1	5	1	1		5	5	18		18	4	6	1
Hocking	29		12	26			7	16	8	1		4	8	28		89	2	2	
Holmes			14	31		1	1	25	8	8		4	4	82		57	6	4	
Huron			21	39		1	1	31	17	1	2	3	1	4		82	9	19	4

Jackson.....	8	2	28	18	1	18	4	2	3	6	2	8	8	36	17	8
Jefferson.....	1	1	18	44	1	84	12	1	2	2	1	0	8	62	1	5
Knox.....	1	1	16	80	4	20	4	1	1	1	1	8	8	41	1	5
Lake.....	1	1	10	22	2	28	8	1	1	1	1	8	1	16	1	2
Lawrence.....	1	1	21	31	2	38	14	1	1	1	1	8	1	36	1	2
Licking.....	1	1	10	60	1	22	16	1	1	1	1	8	1	59	1	4
Logan.....	2	2	20	80	1	22	25	1	1	1	1	8	6	88	1	4
Lorain.....	1	1	20	56	1	42	25	1	1	1	1	8	1	27	1	4
Lucas.....	8	7	181	164	1	122	181	6	6	6	1	60	1	109	96	150
Madison.....	1	1	18	20	1	30	4	1	1	1	1	60	1	25	6	8
Mahoning.....	1	1	189	91	2	74	66	8	2	1	1	64	1	60	78	88
Marion.....	1	1	20	55	2	86	80	1	1	1	1	64	1	40	20	16
Medina.....	1	1	28	81	2	88	80	1	1	1	1	64	1	25	27	12
Melara.....	2	2	12	17	1	35	16	1	1	1	1	64	1	20	11	1
Mercer.....	1	1	14	20	1	14	10	1	1	1	1	64	1	21	4	10
Miami.....	1	1	24	37	2	25	16	2	1	1	1	64	1	52	8	4
Monroe.....	1	1	12	12	1	5	10	1	1	1	1	64	1	7	10	8
Montgomery.....	8	8	99	209	1	828	11	14	1	1	1	64	1	249	62	57
Morrow.....	4	4	2	25	1	21	7	2	1	1	1	10	1	34	9	1
Muskingum.....	1	1	81	15	1	58	8	1	1	1	1	10	1	84	7	1
Noble.....	8	1	6	28	1	18	8	1	1	1	1	20	1	89	7	1
Ottawa.....	1	1	19	98	1	18	8	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Paulding.....	1	1	7	12	1	15	8	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Perry.....	2	2	95	37	1	81	30	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Pickaway.....	1	1	81	21	1	24	0	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Pike.....	1	1	19	21	1	24	0	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Pike.....	1	1	80	81	1	5	8	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Preble.....	1	1	18	82	1	24	4	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Putnam.....	1	1	15	22	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Richland.....	1	1	21	85	1	80	2	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Ross.....	1	1	20	86	1	26	7	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Sandusky.....	1	1	21	40	1	18	6	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Scioto.....	1	1	19	16	1	20	9	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Seneca.....	1	1	26	53	1	30	8	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Shelby.....	1	1	18	58	1	21	8	1	1	1	1	20	1	17	9	1
Stark.....	2	2	180	96	1	106	70	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	12	2
Summit.....	1	1	157	76	1	74	24	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	12	2
Tallmadge.....	2	2	187	54	1	46	24	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	12	2
Trumbull.....	2	2	84	54	1	38	22	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	12	2
Tuscarawas.....	1	1	88	63	1	24	7	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	12	2
Union.....	1	1	14	17	1	16	7	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	12	2
Van Wert.....	1	1	9	12	1	10	3	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	12	2
Vinton.....	1	1	20	34	1	10	3	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	12	2
Warren.....	1	1	88	85	1	47	16	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	12	2
Washington.....	1	1	18	37	1	81	10	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	12	2
Wayne.....	1	1	18	34	1	15	6	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	12	2
Williams.....	1	1	85	85	1	92	2	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	12	2
Wood.....	1	1	22	22	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	16	1	16	12	2
Wyandot.....	1	1	887	513	1	861	807	94	88	18	14	18	18	270	211	344
Cincinnati City.....	86	60	2884	4010	121	8007	1742	982	185	294	130	817	22	3720	1461	1789
Cleveland City.....	81	81	2678	3746	184	3110	1029	201	190	241	106	581	43	8299	1772	1408
Total.....	86	60	2884	4010	121	8007	1742	982	185	294	130	817	22	3720	1461	1789
Previous Year.....	81	81	2678	3746	184	3110	1029	201	190	241	106	581	43	8299	1772	1408

TABLE IX—OUTSIDE RELIEF FURNISHED BY INFIRMARY OFFICIALS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 7, 1914

COUNTIES	PERSONS RELIEVED			AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF PERSONS LIVING IN COUNTY									
	Living in County	Living Outside of County	Total	Physician	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Burial Expenses	Transportation	Nursing	Other Expenses	Total	
Adams	64	18	82	\$ 112 70	\$ 450 00	\$ 57 00	\$ 148 61	\$ 182 50	\$ 62 25	\$ 92 50	\$ 44 25	\$ 1001 18	
Allen	110		110	1871 20	1637 77	86 15		615 00	107 90	894 00	39 20	4790 88	
Ashtabula	19		19	54 00	55 67	28 20		278 85	4 55	70 50	80 40	587 87	
Ashland	871		871	247 37	5398 58	49 85	167 20	294 00	6 00	265 00	5 25	6418 75	
Athens					64 98			210 00				280 98	
Auglaize	27	12	39	700 28	750 98	21 00	98 51	135 60	6 00	100 00	7 10	1818 82	
Belmont	59	10	69	28 50	1907 20			1101 00	110 46	1465 25	405 85	5018 26	
Brown				59 50	188 05			188 05		87 50	47 50	408 97	
Butler				873 90	70 67	6 70	49 06	2049 50	51 86			2471 76	
Carroll	8		8		274 82		2 15	20 00		40 00		336 97	
Champaign	25		25	41 00	276 89			224 00		41 00		624 89	
Clark	10	7	17		17 00			765 00		64 80	42 50	839 30	
Clermont	18	1	19		160 40	2 75	5 65	202 50	43 80	112 40		438 80	
Clinton	10	2	12	16 75	197 50		10 13	454 00	59 58	59 58		737 96	
Columbiana	57		57	100 50	745 60	6 06	12 92	874 00	5 95	312 10	2841 30	2061 17	
Coshocton	216		216	1468 90	2737 09	140 75	895 45	938 50	5 95	1246 44	299 40	3064 55	
Crawford	102		102	1080 30	873 08	83 07	76 20	328 00	5 00	858 81		8068 51	
Darke	1		1										
Defiance	34		34	291 00	502 51	11 83	61 85	257 00	80 80	584 82	89 70	1828 01	
Delaware				51 00	763 66		9 97	257 00	1 00	390 00	24 59	850 22	
Erie	152	2	154	127 00	2509 48	46 59	448 10	628 00	84 45	390 00		4298 82	
Fairfield	19	5	24	15 00	676 81			49 00		95 02		725 83	
Fayette				192 00	20 28	45 15		630 00		664 46	9 44	1017 89	
Franklin	42	50	112	17 50	272 36		1 75	580 00		1599 15		2410 15	
Fulton	3		3		186 00			67 00		10 00		239 21	
Galla	8	9	17	24 40	132 06	2 00	13 75	67 00		10 00		239 21	
Geauga	25	5	30	100 00	1273 00	802 69	764 54	46 86	5 00	287 15	5023 11	7509 22	
Greene	17	4	21	267 66	804 70	10 96	5 00	972 10	5 00	287 15	851 58	3294 12	
Guernsey	41	8	49	67 00	766 35	10 50		91 35	11 70	158 90	188 00	1248 70	
Hamilton													
Hancock				517 40	2755 25	84 74	583 10	241 00	8 10	327 85	19 25	4463 69	
Hardin	1	9	10		12 82			96 25				108 57	
Harrison													
Henry	83		83	988 54	1124 18	85 84	85 68	47 75	5 00	191 42	74 00	2552 86	
Highland				248 00	1961 01	622 95	1001 66	943 00		4472 15		5648 80	
Hocking	15	1	16	25 00	77 02	8 86	5 00	102 50		10 15	5 00	288 52	
Holmes	6		6	275 00	79 75			20 00	6 00			374 75	
Huron	7		7	127 00		1 50	9 86	325 25	6 00	447 45	1244 16	2160 72	

95

Digitized by Google

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

97

	\$ 48 17	\$ 89 87		\$ 10 85		\$ 92 39	
Jackson							1252 00
Jefferson		28 24				28 24	10835 87
Knox		10 00		8 80		18 80	1146 90
Lake							1128 08
Lawrence							139 50
Licking							1689 58
Logan		5 48				28 88	281 09
Lorain	9 40	26 54	\$ 6 00		\$ 471 67	197 54	4498 70
Lucas						524 22	2948 72
Madison						406 46	406 46
Mahoning						458 90	28410 87
Mallon	114 46	45 25				159 71	2163 40
Medina							271 73
Melks		8 50		10 25	\$ 27 00	40 75	227 05
Mercer	82 00				28 00	107 00	704 90
Miami						87 00	572 48
Monroe							282 87
Montgomery							
Morgan							991 96
Morrow							2521 81
Muskingum							1382 67
Noble							3042 80
Ottawa							1608 20
Paulding							2092 81
Perry	49 00	179 04		8 15	392 68	628 91	61 50
Pickaway					61 50	2978 16	217 55
Pike	108 05	6 50					420 85
Portage							1887 22
Preble							8 75
Purman	307 25	102 94	\$ 24 00	80 40	72 95	927 83	179 50
Richland		82 00				82 00	1087 08
Ross		28 89				130 39	2708 65
Sandusky						108 00	1519 80
Seneca						108 00	5889 52
Shelby	40 75	86 19	26 50	7 60	20 00	78 80	2772 67
Stark		81 00	8 50	1 75	2 64	207 98	5102 47
Summit						80 00	892 00
Tumbull		40 00					2277 82
Tuscarawas			12 00	111 00	4 00	167 00	11088 90
Union							8522 50
Van Wert	21 75	8 00			11 00	11 00	8038 69
Vinton						30 00	30 00
Washington					56 00	80 75	3949 94
Wayne						241 88	355 81
Williams							705 79
Wood	81 00	175 22	16 15				2045 01
Wyandot	18 00	123 50	43 75	8 00	17 40	812 96	1946 44
					19 00	105 00	2900 20
						814 25	2274 22
Total	\$1799 70	\$2109 45	\$121 18	\$ 635 98	\$381 98	\$1556 46	\$3886 75
Previous year	\$1686 51	\$1708 90	\$180 80	\$1008 99	\$974 45	\$2800 93	\$3888 74
							\$289247 90

TABLE X—COUNTY JAIL STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914

COUNTIES	NUMBER UNDER ARREST DURING YEAR				BORN IN				CHARGED WITH			SENTENCED TO					JAIL SENTENCES		Per Diem for Keeping Prisoners	Received for Maintenance of Prisoners	Number in Jail, June 30, 1914		
	MALES		FEMALES		Ohio	Other States	Foreign Countries	Petrols	Misdemeanors	Violations of Ordinances	Insane	Detained as Witnesses	Under 16 years of Age	Boys' Industrial School	Girls' Industrial School	Penitentiary	Reformatory	Workhouse	Number Sentenced	Average Sentence—Days			
	Married	Single	Total	Total																			
Adams.....	14	18	32	6	33	29	4	1	19	9	3	4	3	3	3	2	18	1	10	75	552	75	
Allen.....	102	198	240	17	257	170	87	25	47	6	19	8	58	12	12	23	18	1	25	65	386	90	
Ashland.....	9	16	25	4	29	25	4	2	5	19	8	4	4	2	2	11	9	5	12	82	336	80	
Ashabula.....	84	104	188	14	152	73	79	40	39	29	88	2	20	7	7	2	9	4	23	60	223	80	
Athens.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Aurialize.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Bainbridge.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Barnes.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Bell.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Brown.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Buckeye.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Butler.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Carroll.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Champaign.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Clark.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Clarksville.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Clinton.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Columbiana.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Coshocton.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Crawford.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Cuyahoga.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Dakota.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Delaware.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Franklin.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Fairfield.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Fayette.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Franklin.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Fulton.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Gallia.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Geauga.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Greene.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Hamilton.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Hancock.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Hardin.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Harrison.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Henry.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	
Hocking.....	84	104	188	14	152	242	84	39	46	70	4	5	30	8	18	9	8	8	95	65	845	10	

[illegible]

TABLE XI—RELIEF OF BLIND FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914

COUNTIES	NO. ON PAYROLL AT LAST MEETING			Amount Paid During Year	COUNTIES			NO. ON PAYROLL AT LAST MEETING			Amount Paid During Year
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total				
Adams	17	15	32	\$ 484 00	*Lorain	37	58	95	1978 00		
Allen	49	27	76	6638 08	Lucas	14	18	32	1831 00		
Ashland	22	13	35	1960 00	Madison	48	42	90	14009 50		
Astabula	6	9	15	1672 50	Manioning	28	19	47	1609 75		
Athens	18	17	35	686 15	Marion	9	5	14	1871 07		
Auglaize	17	11	28	8220 00	Medina	30	22	52	1848 75		
Belmont	55	28	83	2280 14	Meigs	24	25	49	534 00		
Brown	12	5	17	781 50	Mercer	12	8	20	400 00		
Butler	43	30	73	8268 66	Miami	90	68	158	890 00		
*Carroll	2	4	6	140 00	Monroe	6	11	17	1672 50		
*Champaign	46	42	88	1467 27	Morgan	22	28	50	1817 07		
Clark	13	26	39	719 00	Muskingum	15	9	24	570 00		
Clermont	33	19	52	10670 00	Noble	22	11	33	890 00		
Columbiana	16	14	30	1782 50	Ottawa	82	18	100	2118 42		
Coshocton	16	13	29	2065 00	Paulding	22	11	33	570 00		
Crawford	140	115	255	82368 75	Perry	11	4	15	487 50		
Cuyahoga	31	28	59	2286 00	Pickaway	20	10	30	1997 63		
Darke	8	5	13	712 50	Pike	9	9	18	2017 50		
Defiance	21	13	34	2870 00	Portage	18	11	29	1087 50		
Delaware	26	20	46	4278 00	Putnam	10	10	20	660 85		
Erie	13	9	22	1890 90	Richland	88	81	169	1539 00		
Fairfield	13	9	22	1890 90	Ross	4	2	6	900 00		
Fayette	19	22	41	2841 50	Sandusky	6	68	74	2001 00		
Franklin	98	97	195	24328 91	Seneca	14	23	37	8887 50		
Fulton	8	7	15	1281 00	Shelby	11	14	25	680 00		
Gallia	14	12	26	515 00	Stark	38	44	82	10700 78		
Geauga	6	8	14	790 00	Summit	29	24	53	5459 06		
Greene	32	20	52	8150 77	Tribull	32	13	45	3993 33		
Guernsey	25	19	44	551 00	Tuscarawas	16	19	35	2705 85		
Hamilton	176	129	305	42400 00	Union	7	7	14	946 50		
Hancock	11	16	27	2937 84	Van Wert	18	8	26	950 00		
*Hardin	5	5	10	661 50	Vinton	16	16	32	802 59		
Harrison	6	7	13	1909 00	Warren	20	20	40	2656 00		
Henry	16	5	21	2010 00	Washington	22	87	109	4454 00		
*Highland	15	11	26	3030 00	Wayne	9	12	21	6275 00		
*Hocking	17	19	36	2977 05	*Williams	15	7	22	1212 50		
Holmes	5	8	13	675 00	*Wood	15	7	22	2182 00		
Huron	24	16	40	765 00	Total	1906	1672	3578	\$296065 52		
Jackson	42	16	58	5712 00	Previous Year			3741	\$35459 83		
*Jefferson	16	18	34	1885 00							
Knox	17	19	36	2977 05							
Lake	5	8	13	675 00							
Lawrence	24	16	40	765 00							
Licking	42	16	58	5712 00							
Logan	16	18	34	1885 00							

*No report received

**TABLE XII—STATISTICS OF STATE INSTITUTION FOR YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 15, 1914**

CLASSIFICATION	BENEVOLENT AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS			
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE			
	Athens	Cleveland	Columbus	Dayton
Salaries.....	\$ 74,118 77	\$ 37,927 62	\$ 96,285 74	\$ 76,595 76
Wages.....	67 06	89 60		
Total.....	\$ 70,186 82	\$ 87,967 22	\$ 96,285 74	\$ 76,595 76
SUPPLIES				
Food.....	\$ 46,735 15	\$ 97,950 59	\$ 100,845 07	\$ 56,147 06
Forage and veterinary.....	9,087 66	8,017 96	8,578 68	7,475 06
Fuel.....	17,357 87	19,539 51	28,387 27	19,561 90
Office.....	1,060 80	425 94	792 00	1,060 29
Medical and surgical.....	1,124 15	1,929 28	1,336 78	1,469 98
Laundry, etc.....	2,518 20	1,781 42	8,444 24	2,002 99
Refrigerating.....	229 08	207 99	59 58	502 88
Educational and recreational.....	138 45	146 17	81 98	94 02
Botanical and agricultural.....	1,888 89	361 97	1,594 85	2,519 84
Motor vehicle.....		81 30		68 23
General plant.....	2,587 08	2,819 04	4,481 31	5,863 83
Total.....	\$ 82,624 28	\$ 128,261 12	\$ 144,566 06	\$ 96,660 58
Building materials.....	\$ 8,749 80	\$ 8,598 86	\$ 18,864 83	\$ 17,040 67
General plant materials.....	10,524 97	14,295 29	15,725 45	18,357 59
Total.....	\$ 19,274 27	\$ 17,899 15	\$ 29,590 28	\$ 35,398 26
EQUIPMENT				
Office.....	\$ 147 88	\$ 18 85	\$ 105 01	\$ 72 06
Household.....	8,840 08	522 92	7,872 42	6,412 62
Medical and surgical.....	218 83	600 22	208 00	781 93
Live stock.....	20,796 49	21 75	1,025 37	6,982 49
Motorless vehicles.....	831 56	94 75	8 00	401 90
Motor vehicles.....		70 02		68 17
Wearing apparel.....	12,058 44	16,381 75	16,148 88	9,168 77
Educational and recreational.....	128 04	809 08	896 25	228 78
General plant.....	5,790 28	1,522 54	5,063 08	12,508 17
Total.....	\$ 43,805 56	\$ 24,191 88	\$ 80,806 51	\$ 37,024 92
CONTRACT OR OPEN ORDER SERVICE				
General repairs.....	\$ 511 23	\$ 1,084 99	\$ 1,344 06	\$ 2,063 14
Motor vehicle repairs.....		4 85		
Water.....		8,875 80	1,414 52	1,008 44
Light, heat and power.....			7,904 20	60 66
Transportation.....	455 24	291 46	844 46	1,079 08
Communication.....	184 73	696 16	535 54	453 39
General plant.....	1282 94	2,002 10	1,426 23	3,290 88
Construction and betterments.....	2510 17	6,045 84	13,906 09	8,612 50
Total.....	\$ 4,942 81	\$ 18,941 20	\$ 26,875 70	\$ 16,617 54
Insurance.....	\$ 40 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 25 00
Purchase of real estate.....				
Prisoners' compensation.....				
Construction of cell block.....				
Harry Anderson claim.....				4,000 00
Total.....	\$ 40 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 4,025 00
Total for all purposes.....	\$ 220,372 23	\$ 272,275 57	\$ 328,149 89	\$ 266,322 01
Receipts, including support of inmates.....	\$ 27,593 01	\$ 40,810 04	\$ 56,519 61	\$ 89,488 08
Expenditures less receipts.....	192,679 22	231,465 53	271,630 28	226,888 88
Daily average number of inmates for the year.....	1398	1758	1855	1267
Same for previous year.....	1885	1701	1823	1191
PER CAPITA COSTS				
Gross expenditures.....	\$ 157 49	\$ 154 88	\$ 176 90	\$ 210 20
Net expenditures.....	187 83	181 66	146 43	179 48
*Actual net.....	121 43	118 64	122 57	105 18
Salaries and wages.....	50 21	50 04	51 91	60 45
Value of farm products.....	\$ 36,905 06	\$ 10,583 86	\$ 12,491 58	\$ 42,942 41
Per capita on same.....	26 40	6 02	6 73	33 89
Number of acres.....	686 9	101 4	804 2	764 5
Inventory of land, buildings, supplies, etc., at close of year.....	\$1,520,160 75	\$1,456,363 35	\$2,461,016 82	\$1,488,055 16
Number of officers and employes.....	171	214	283	187
Ratio of inmates to officers and employes.....	8 2	8 2	6 6	6 8

*This represents the cost computed by comparing inventories at beginning and close of year, thus arriving at a cost based upon actual consumption of supplies and value of additions to equipment, to which is added value of farm products consumed and a deduction for receipts from all sources.

TABLE XII—STATISTICS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR YEAR ENDING

NOVEMBER 15, 1914—Continued

CLASSIFICATION	BENEVOLENT AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS			
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE			Hospital for Epileptics
	Longview	Massillon	Toledo	
Salaries	\$ 72,060 62	\$ 74,092 44	\$ 100,310 99	\$ 98,679 41
Wages		189 00	297 96	69 80
Total	\$ 72,060 62	\$ 74,281 44	\$ 100,608 95	\$ 98,749 21
SUPPLIES				
Food	\$ 73,821 68	\$ 69,577 01	\$ 98,732 55	\$ 57,208 81
Forage and veterinary	9,341 16	9,339 97	1,485 18	12,434 64
Fuel	16,992 46	28,620 86	32,198 61	17,334 01
Office	584 73	1,369 73	688 96	903 88
Medical and surgical	1,155 63	3,233 66	1,644 49	2,527 55
Laundry, etc.	4,988 49	1,910 79	3,319 53	2,098 19
Refrigerating		211 92	77 17	84 21
Educational and recreational	467 02	79 85	50 25	287 59
Botanical and agricultural	845 64	3,362 01	1,825 08	943 47
Motor vehicle		310 04	70 85	
General plant	8,603 78	8,044 91	3,740 59	8,987 57
Total	\$111,750 54	\$ 121,060 25	\$ 143,862 75	\$ 97,699 72
Building materials	\$ 1,143 64	\$ 1,428 70	\$ 5,388 27	\$ 4,848 01
General plant materials	7,122 06	10,674 64	11,585 82	12,217 73
Total	\$ 8,265 70	\$ 12,103 34	\$ 16,824 09	\$ 17,065 74
EQUIPMENT				
Office	\$ 1 05	\$ 13 84	\$ 141 85	\$ 3 80
Household	5,490 03	5,033 67	6,984 85	4,348 43
Medical and surgical	114 85	298 32	170 75	181 57
Live stock	27,309 65	3,215 92	1,147 24	32,798 98
Motorless vehicles	23 40	62 94	15 65	369 20
Motor vehicles		279 45		
Wearing apparel	8,369 53	12,734 15	10,772 43	15,503 63
Educational and recreational	103 27	160 47	176 35	442 39
General plant	1,910 58	5,100 16	2,738 67	5,411 20
Total	\$ 48,321 81	\$ 26,898 92	\$ 22,097 29	\$ 59,504 65
CONTRACT OR OPEN ORDER SERVICE				
General repairs	\$ 1,671 92	\$ 2,855 14	\$ 989 58	\$ 713 96
Motor vehicle repairs		7 90		
Water	27 28		2 70	710 50
Light, heat and power				
Transportation	807 54	608 15	571 49	123 58
Communication	294 32	285 01	333 08	542 73
General plant	1,218 42	4,015 87	1,464 58	3,415 48
Construction and betterments		61 80	33,118 87	3,106 38
Total	\$ 4,019 98	\$ 7,328 87	\$ 36,480 28	\$ 8,673 08
Insurance		25 00		
Purchase of real estate			10,600 00	8,900 00
Prisoner's compensation				
Construction of cell block				
Harry Anderson claim				
Total		25 00	10,625 00	8,900 00
Total for all purposes	\$239,408 65	\$ 241,692 82	\$ 330,488 36	\$ 290,592 60
Receipts, including support of inmates		43,196 38	\$ 56,063 60	\$ 33,708 29
Expenditures less receipts	\$239,408 65	198,596 94	274,424 76	251,889 31
Daily ave. number of inmates for the year	1459	1751	1829	1515
Same for previous year	1425	1726	1821	1463
PER CAPITA COSTS				
Gross expenditures	164 09	\$ 138 03	\$ 180 69	\$ 191 81
Net expenditures	164 09	113 42	150 04	166 26
*Actual net	152 71	97 50	142 88	151 64
Salaries and wages	49 38	42 37	55 01	65 12
Value of farm products	[\$ 41,589 58	\$ 41,016 34	\$ 35,174 57	\$ 54,993 39
Per capita on same	28 51	23 42	19 23	36 80
Number of acres		850	5298	5577 2
Inventory of land, buildings, supplies, etc., at close of year	\$106,172 13	\$1,347,616 31	\$1,240,704 87	\$1,065,938 98
Number of officers and employees	162	165	273	218
Ratio of inmates to officers and employees	9	103	67	7

*Not including value of land and buildings which belong to Hamilton County.

**TABLE XII—STATISTICS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 15, 1914—Continued**

CLASSIFICATION	BENEVOLENT AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS					
	State Sanatorium	Madison Home	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	School for Blind	School for Deaf	Institution for Feeble Minded
Salaries	\$17,924 68	\$ 6,084 65	\$ 77,464 62	\$48,290 50	\$ 78,170 99	\$ 108,473 28
Wages		15 64	10 80	1,394 01	672 64	.....
Total	\$17,924 08	\$ 6,100 19	\$ 77,475 42	\$49,684 51	\$ 78,848 63	\$ 108,478 28
SUPPLIES						
Food	\$19,419 66	\$ 2,073 56	\$ 101,182 65	\$16,296 56	\$ 25,899 96	\$ 40,972 89
Forage and veterinary	1,546 02	998 18	698 91	563 60	170 60	7,881 95
Fuel	4,498 06	1,372 52	28,078 91	5,284 81	1,688 52	27,589 48
Office	427 07	122 59	683 86	339 66	500 13	579 76
Medical and surgical	2,435 64	172 43	2,680 79	189 11	843 51	1,155 65
Laundry, etc.	899 70	91 41	690 67	744 88	412 69	5,259 92
Refrigerating	77 10	128 85	1,579 29	326 71	874 50	124 26
Educational and recreational	99 15	.....	4 50	188 27	471 40	208 89
Botanical and agricultural	914 80	121 26	142 28	104 93	818 18	2,851 40
Motor vehicle	83 80	4 95	.....	4 85	155 78	487 60
General plant	889 16	72 69	1,561 99	1,004 72	467 90	2,738 78
Total	\$31,235 16	\$ 4,548 44	\$ 132,198 85	\$25,037 60	\$ 30,718 15	\$ 89,294 58
Building materials	\$ 1,484 43	\$ 210 08	\$ 4,632 88	\$ 2,551 16	\$ 1,497 99	\$ 9,401 66
General plant materials	1,762 87	331 75	6,461 46	3,707 58	3,839 23	24,841 88
Total	\$ 3,197 30	\$ 541 83	\$ 11,096 34	\$ 6,258 74	\$ 4,837 22	\$ 33,748 54
EQUIPMENT						
Office	\$ 4 61	\$ 8 80	\$ 36 94	\$ 10 40	\$ 19 70	\$ 315 80
Household	2,105 21	499 27	8,617 10	2,886 83	1,986 81	8,419 24
Medical and surgical	47 59	42 15	821 04	312 71	4 10	199 08
Live stock	4,280 82	98 60	.....	214 68	459 27	11,256 59
Motorless vehicles	118 31	.....	186 15	179 90	6 56	312 56
Motor vehicles .....	.....	82 68	.....	.....	193 08	1,525 06
Wearing apparel	431 01	9 63	27,826 70	584 83	435 57	8,085 66
Educational and recreational	85 64	19 20	100 67	1,012 21	1,066 70	875 96
General plant	1,346 82	148 62	8,674 13	8,513 64	2,139 88	5,438 42
Total	\$ 8,369 48	\$ 878 45	\$ 40,711 78	\$ 8,218 55	\$ 6,258 11	\$ 36,279 87
CONTRACT OR OPEN ORDER SERVICE						
General repairs	\$ 230 50	\$ 236 04	\$ 834 92	\$ 3,984 01	\$ 1,739 66	\$ 827 83
Motor vehicle repairs	10 95	.....	.....	.....	40 48	69 24
Water .....	.....	.....	4,018 72	538 25	1,886 19	59 96
Light, heat and power .....	.....	296 60	.....	1,852 90	11,657 79	3,848 80
Transportation	164 74	76 80	270 84	341 82	168 52	668 50
Communication	140 25	28 65	662 72	149 24	134 61	830 05
General plant	825 92	539 97	3,356 84	654 10	1,074 40	1,326 52
Construction and betterments	1,745 25	154 04	10,681 23	1,456 39	736 10	28,656 25
Total	\$ 8,117 61	\$ 1,331 60	\$ 20,320 27	\$ 8,476 71	\$ 17,086 75	\$ 30,782 15
Insurance	\$ 25 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 26 18	\$ 25 00	\$ 25 00
Purchase of real estate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prisoners compensation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction of cell block .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harry Anderson claim .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 25 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 26 18	\$ 25 00	\$ 25 00
Total for all purposes	\$63,869 28	\$13,420 51	\$ 281,827 61	\$97,697 24	\$182,708 86	\$ 248,597 92
Receipts, including support of inmates	\$33,375 80	\$ 47 61	\$ 89,535 91	\$ 1,658 81	\$ 2,964 99	\$ 211,925 46
Expenditures less receipts	80,593 93	18,372 90	192,291 70	96,043 93	129,743 87	81,672 46
Daily average number of inmates for the year	136	83	1195	229	475	1879
Same for previous year	106	32	1225	233	476	1766
PER CAPITA COSTS						
Gross expenditures	\$ 469 63	\$ 408 68	\$ 235 81	\$ 426 63	\$ 279 37	\$ 156 25
Net expenditures	224 22	405 24	169 28	419 41	273 14	48 47
*Actual net	208 71	370 63	245 09	379 92	889 65	32 19
Salaries and wages	131 80	184 85	64 82	216 91	155 46	55 07
Value of farm products	\$10,207 16	\$ 1,446 42	\$ 1,092 17	\$ 586 66	\$ 884 08	\$ 66,493 02
Per capita on same	75 05	43 83	91	1 66	82	35 89
Number of acres	855.0	15.	98.5	11.0	10.	1487.9
Inventory of land, buildings, Supplies, etc., at close of year	726,495 65	\$65,894 33	\$ 847,186 02	733,685 18	\$ 974,196 66	1,655,942 81
Number of officers and employees	48	18	370	89	118	806
Ratio of inmates to officers and employees	2.8	18.	3.2	2.6	4.0	6.1

*This represents the cost computed by comparing inventories at beginning and close of year, thus arriving at a cost based upon actual consumption of supplies and value of additions to equipment, to which is added value of farm products consumed and a deduction for receipts, from all sources.

TABLE XII—Statistics of State Institutions for Year Ending Nov. 15, 1914—Continued

CLASSIFICATION	PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS					
	Peniten- tiary	Reforma- tory	Boys' Indus- trial School	Girls' Indus- trial School	Brick Plant	New Prison Farm
Salaries.....	\$112,914 96	\$ 99,070 98	\$ 78,975 50	\$ 89,667 46	.....	\$ 1,817 57
Wages.....	226 71	.....	128 75	6,374 88	.....	.....
Total.....	\$113,141 67	\$ 99,070 98	\$ 79,104 25	\$ 96,042 34	.....	\$ 1,817 57
SUPPLIES						
Food.....	\$ 75,768 19	\$ 41,487 14	\$ 47,698 02	\$ 22,948 04	\$ 790 00	\$ 1,151 85
Forage and veterinary.....	1,618 29	8,641 95	9,740 96	1,928 00	.....	796 90
Fuel.....	1,851 46	14,009 84	14,017 88	5,059 02	.....	8 60
Office.....	3,046 82	2,589 75	1,017 81	777 04	.....	69 81
Medical and surgical.....	1,887 55	1,545 55	1,992 10	440 52	2 82	8 15
Laundry, etc.....	1,828 86	1,392 67	1,504 75	1,809 37	7 2	56 56
Refrigerating.....	65 85	114 45	292 85	22 71	20 64	.....
Educational and recreational.....	214 29	499 16	214 85	200 92	.....	.....
Botanical and agricultural.....	1,080 18	4,815 98	2,788 71	846 77	.....	865 58
Motor vehicle.....	749 59	130 92	7 15	.....	0	18 11
General plant.....	6,586 61	1,770 45	2,393 58	1,815 58	109 88	816 55
Total.....	\$ 94,592 18	\$ 71,958 14	\$ 80,718 16	\$ 83,645 68	\$ 984 69	\$ 8,295 55
Building materials.....	\$ 5,596 00	\$ 8,630 26	\$ 1,818 37	6 979 77	\$1,227 43	\$ 15 40
General plant materials.....	22,967 47	10,708 39	17,001 60	4,753 27	15 24	868 98
Total.....	\$ 28,563 47	\$ 19,338 65	\$ 18,819 97	\$ 11,783 04	\$1,242 67	\$ 884 58
EQUIPMENT						
Office.....	\$ 688 04	\$ 68 86	\$ 488 21	\$ 153 47	.....	\$ 187 00
Household.....	5,568 57	4,639 54	2,578 72	2,840 68	\$ 434 84	765 04
Medical and surgical.....	267 98	179 72	209 48	128 24	.....	8 50
Live stock.....	4 53	11,575 91	4,662 40	25 14	.....	21,594 49
Motorless vehicles.....	61 84	833 16	8 25	6 10	.....	850 63
Motor vehicles.....	857 04	804 20	50 35	2 50	.....	27 40
Wearing apparel.....	7,856 50	24,758 55	5,242 83	1,819 87	434 22	486 62
Educational and recreational.....	984 10	812 86	1,002 08	746 05	38 66	.....
General plant.....	3,584 68	9,746 82	3,146 78	2,701 44	175 62	1,717 91
Total.....	\$ 19,826 28	\$ 51,918 62	\$ 17,379 05	\$ 8,458 49	\$1,068 80	\$35,182 59
CONTRACT OR OPEN ORDER SERVICE						
General repairs.....	\$ 2,088 97	\$ 158 84	\$ 968 02	\$ 459 26	\$ 7 25	\$ 96 20
Motor vehicle repairs.....	273 20	25 29	4 20	.....	.....	26 57
Water.....	2,837 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Light, heat and power.....	21,097 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation.....	285 04	208 68	2,844 89	4,155 81	81 87	143 52
Communication.....	692 97	545 48	1,058 17	200 67	.....	16 57
General plant.....	28,518 46	21,411 05	4,185 10	3,007 32	.....	38 90
Construction and betterments.....	2,832 22	1,389 50	187 77	9,965 06	.....	.....
Total.....	\$ 53,624 97	\$ 28,823 34	\$ 8,748 15	\$ 17,788 12	\$ 92 12	\$ 311 76
Insurance.....	\$ 200 00	.....	27 00	40 00	.....	.....
Purchase of real estate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prisoners' compensation.....	28,072 40	\$ 21,784 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction of cell block.....	.....	4,728 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harry Anderson claim.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$ 28,272 40	\$ 26,508 10	\$ 27 00	\$ 40 00	.....	.....
Total for all purposes.....	\$388,040 97	\$292,617 83	\$199,291 58	\$117,702 17	\$3,387 78	\$30,988 00
Receipts, including support of inmates.....	\$ 10,457 00	\$ 1,167 26	\$ 14,984 75	\$ 12,274 91	.....	11 25
Expenditures less receipts.....	327,583 97	291,450 57	184,306 83	105,427 26	\$3,387 78	\$30,971 75
Daily ave. No. of inmates for yr. Same for previous year.....	1627 1628	1108 999	1094 897	418 394	.....	.....
PER CAPITA COSTS						
Gross expenditures.....	207 77	264 09	182 17	281 59	.....	.....
Net expenditures.....	201 84	263 04	168 47	252 22	.....	.....
*Actual net.....	159 72	263 80	138 14	117 80	.....	.....
Salaries and wages.....	69 42	89 41	67 73	110 12	.....	11,094 57
Value of farm products.....	8,989 81	52,274 19	23,608 09	4,279 48	.....	.....
Per capita on same.....	5 53	47 18	21 58	10 48	.....	1,443
Number of acres.....	627 9	496 3	1,230	189 00	.....	.....
Inventory of land, buildings, supplies, etc., at close of year.....	1,502,489 90	2,099,674 81	1,560,015 46	657,453 13	23,454 15	265,458 51
Number of officers and employees.....	127	115	183	95	78	8
Ratio of inmates to officers and employees.....	12 8	9 6	8 2	4 4	.....	.....

Note.—Above schedules for Penitentiary and Reformatory do not include manufacturing activities.

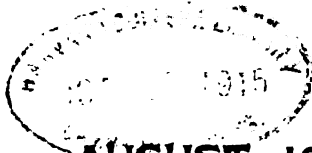
*This represents the cost computed by comparing inventories at beginning and close of year, thus arriving at a cost based upon actual consumption of supplies and value of additions to equipment, to which is added value of farm products consumed and a deduction for receipts from all sources.

**TABLE XII—STATISTICS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 15, 1914—Concluded**

CLASSIFICATION	Bureau of Juvenile Research	Board of Administra- tion	Total for Institutions under Board of Adminis- tration	Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home	Total for all Institutions
Salaries.....	\$1,149 24	\$67,681 92	\$1,898,747 70	\$ 68,964 90	\$1,467,712 60
Wages.....			9,486 24	8,714 06	18,200 29
Total.....	\$1,149 24	\$67,681 92	\$1,408,233 94	\$ 72,678 96	\$1,480,912 86
SUPPLIES					
Food.....			\$ 998,910 89	\$ 56,327 51	\$1,050,237 90
Forage and veterinary.....		\$ 5 33	85,081 00	2,264 38	87,345 33
Fuel.....			278,286 09	15,426 13	293,711 22
Office.....	\$ 108 67	2,454 82	19,600 40	584 87	20,134 77
Medical and surgical.....		7 50	26,366 52	260 19	26,606 71
Laundry, etc.....			86,197 87	1,988 88	88,186 20
Refrigerating.....			4,484 97	185 88	4,620 35
Educational and recreational.....		217 48	3,658 19	1,497 08	5,150 22
Botanical and agricultural.....		25	26,068 42	418 57	27,404 99
Motor vehicle.....			2,177 70		2,177 70
General plant.....		72 54	48,815 77	1,925 90	50,741 67
Total.....	\$ 108 67	\$ 2,757 42	\$1,527,499 82	\$ 80,767 24	\$1,608,267 06
Building materials.....		\$10,719 09	\$ 110,116 45	\$ 1,884 80	\$ 111,501 25
General plant materials.....	\$ 4 76	26 98	196,817 96	8,891 65	200,209 61
Total.....	\$ 4 76	\$10,746 02	\$ 806,484 41	\$ 5,276 45	\$ 811,710 86
EQUIPMENT					
Office.....	\$ 131 10	\$ 1,284 82	\$ 8,843 88	\$ 127 21	\$ 8,970 59
Household.....		1 15	81,302 98	6,696 04	88,198 02
Medical and surgical.....	\$ 15 00	77 22	4,816 25	114 63	4,480 88
Live stock.....			147,465 12		147,465 12
Motorless vehicles.....			2,814 94	15 80	2,830 24
Motor vehicles.....		291 75	3,721 65		3,721 65
Wearing apparel.....		15 59	179,159 66	7,885 00	186,496 26
Educational and recreational.....	\$ 5 85	64 63	8,189 16	1,677 85	9,846 51
General plant.....		880 48	88,149 27	2,477 69	85,626 96
Total.....	\$ 151 96	\$ 2,116 11	\$ 513,942 61	\$ 18,642 82	\$ 582 585 48
CONTRACT OR OPEN ORDER SERVICE					
General repairs.....		\$ 25 50	\$ 22,346 12	\$ 17 00	\$ 22,363 12
Motor vehicle repairs.....			462 68		462 68
Water.....			15,874 48		15,874 48
Light, heat and power.....			46,212 99		46,212 99
Transportation.....	\$ 7 45	4,236 21	17,518 14	2,027 06	19,540 20
Communication.....		721 98	8,049 80	196 49	8,246 29
General plant.....		5,521 33	84,075 91	4,867 57	89,448 48
Construction and betterments.....		4,465 70	124,766 61	86 00	124,851 61
Total.....	\$ 7 45	\$14,960 72	\$ 319,300 68	\$ 6,694 12	\$ 325,994 80
Insurance.....		\$ 807 02	\$ 890 15	\$ 143 40	\$ 1,038 55
Purchase of real estate.....			19,500 00		19,500 00
Prisoners' compensation.....			49,656 60		49,656 60
Construction of cell block.....			4,728 90		4,728 90
Harry Anderson claim.....			4,000 00		4,000 00
Total.....		\$ 807 02	\$ 78,970 65	\$ 143 40	\$ 79,114 05
Total for all purposes.....	\$1,417 07	\$96,568 21	\$4,154,382 11	\$184,202 98	\$4,838,585 09
Receipts, including support of inmates.....		\$ 16 00	\$ 680,688 26	\$ 2,148 74	682,827 00
Expenditures less receipts.....	1,417 07	96,552 21	8,473,698 87	182,059 24	8,656,758 09
Daily average number of inmates for the year.....			21,026	635	21,661
Same for previous year.....			20,302	610	20,912
PER CAPITA COSTS					
Gross expenditures.....			197 58	290 08	200 29
Net expenditures.....			165 21	286 71	168 77
Actual net.....		\$ 85	145 57		145 57
Salaries and wages.....			66 98	114 46	68 37
Value of farm products.....			456,652 39	18,999 40	470,651 79
Per capita on same.....			21 72	22 04	21 78
Number of acres.....			9,718.1	860.4	10,078.5
Inventory of land, buildings, supplies, etc., at close of year.....		87,188 61	21,878,687 65	762,191 32	22,640,978 07
Number of officers and employes.....	4	86	3,215	171	3,886
Ratio of inmates to officers and employes.....			6.5	3 6	6.4

*This represents the cost computed by comparing inventories at beginning and close of year thus arriving at a cost based upon actual consumption of supplies and value of additions to equipment, to which is added value of farm products consumed and a deduction for receipts from all sources.

Soc 2490.4



**Subscription Free
Serial No. 95**

AUGUST, 1915

**Volume 21
Number 3**

**Entered as Second-class Matter, November 20, 1912, at the Post Office at
Columbus, Ohio, under the Act of August 24, 1912**

The Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correction

**First Report of Children's Welfare Department
Opinions of Attorney-General**

**PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES**

**Address all Communications to
H. H. SHIRER, Editor, 1010 Hartman Building
Columbus, Ohio**

Press Ohio State Reformatory

OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

1010 Hartman Building

Columbus, Ohio

Governor Frank B. Willis, President Ex-Officio..... Ada
Rufus C. Burton, Chairman..... Zanesville
H. H. McFadden..... Steubenville
Douglas Perkins..... Cleveland
J. O. White..... Cincinnati
M. P. Mooney..... Cleveland
Rev. Wm. A. Hale, D. D..... Dayton
Miss Lucy B. Buell..... Painesville
Mrs. Pauline Steinem..... Toledo

H. H. SHIRER, Secretary

J. D. HOLMES, Agent

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT

C. V. WILLIAMS, Director

ESTHER EATON, Assistant

OHIO BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

Hartman Building

Dr. A. F. Shepherd, President..... Dayton
Starr Cadwallader..... Cleveland
T. E. Davey..... Youngstown
D. S. Creamer..... St. Clairsville

E. F. BROWN, Fiscal Supervisor and Secretary

Subscription Free
Serial No. 95

August, 1915

Volume 21
Number 3

Entered as Second-Class Matter, November 20, 1912, at the Post Office at Columbus, Ohio,
Under the Act of August 24, 1912

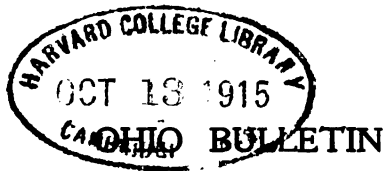
The Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correction

First Report of Children's Welfare Department
Opinions of Attorney-General

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

Address all Communications to
H. H. SHIRER, EDITOR, 1010 Hartman Building
Columbus, Ohio

PRESS OHIO STATE REFORMATORY



..OF..

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

VOLUME 21

AUGUST, 1915

NUMBER 3

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

From December 15, 1913,* to July 1, 1915

To the Ohio Board of State Charities:

Under the supervision of Mr. Douglas Perkins, Chairman; Mrs. Pauline Steinem and Mr. J. O. White, Members of the Board. Members of staff: C. V. Williams, Director; Miss Esther Eaton, Assistant Director; Harry H. Howett, Visitor; Ralph M. Shupe, Visitor; Miss Charlotte Schuster, Clerk-Stenographer; Miss Julia Tracy, Clerk-Stenographer.

Conferences

Special conferences have been held with the officers of children's organizations, one in January and another in February, 1914. It was hoped through these conferences to bring about sympathetic co-operation between the Board of State Charities and the child-caring agencies of Ohio. In addition to this, there have been numerous meetings or conferences with smaller groups to consider subjects relative to the care of neglected children.

Supervision of Institutions

Section 1352 of the General Code provides:

The board of state charities shall investigate by correspondence and inspection the system, condition and management of the public and private benevolent and correctional institutions of the state and county, and municipal jails, work-houses, infirmaries and children's homes, and all maternity hospitals or homes, lying-in hospitals, or places where women are received and cared for during parturition, as well as all institutions whether incorporated, private, or otherwise which receive and care for children. Officers in charge of such institutions or responsible for the administration of public funds used for the relief and maintenance of the poor shall furnish the

*Date of Organization of Children's Welfare Department.

board or its secretary such information as it requires. The board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as it deems necessary. For the purpose of such investigation and to carry out the provisions of this chapter it shall employ such visitors as may be necessary, who shall, in addition to other duties, investigate the care and disposition of children made by institutions for receiving children, and by all institutions including within their objects the placing of children in private homes and, when they deem it desirable they shall visit such children in such homes, and report the result of such inspection to the board. The members of the board and such of its executive force as it shall designate may attend state and national conferences for the discussion of questions, pertinent to their duties. The actual traveling expense so incurred by the members and such of its executive force as it shall designate shall be paid as provided by section 1351 of the General Code. (R. S. Sec. 656, as amended April 28, 1913.)

Section 1352-1 of the General Code provides:

Such board shall annually pass upon the fitness of every benevolent or correctional institution, corporation and association, public, semi-public or private as private as receives, or desires to receive and care for children, or places children in private homes. Annually at such times as the board shall direct, each such institution, corporation or association, shall make a report, showing its condition, management and competency, adequately to care for such children as are, or may be committed to it or admitted therein, the system of visitation employed for children placed in private homes, and such other facts as the board requires. When the board is satisfied as to the care given such children, and that the requirements of the statutes covering the management of such institutions are being complied with, it shall issue to the association a certificate to that effect, which shall continue in force for one year, unless sooner revoked by the board. No child shall be committed by the juvenile court to an association or institution which has not such certificate unrevoked and received within fifteen months next preceding the commitment. A list of such certified institutions shall be sent by the board of state charities, at least annually, to all courts acting as juvenile courts and to all associations and institutions so approved. Any person who receives children or receives or solicits money on behalf of such an institution corporation or association, not so certified, or whose certificate has been revoked, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$500.00. (Passed April 28, 1913.)

Much of this report will have to do with problems confronting the department in its relation to institutions that have not been complying with the law, and with organizations that have neglected their wards. It will tell of institutions that have exploited dependent and helpless children, and of other institutions which seem to have been built about the superintendent and his family rather than the children for whom they are created. But this condition is not general. Some of the most progressive children's agencies in the country are to be found in Ohio and are included within the group that come under the supervision of this Board. Many children's home superintendents are rendering a heroic service to their communities and are given but inadequate support by their constituents. Much could be written of these splendid men and women in Ohio to whom the care of the neglected and unfortunate children has become a passion. They would readily lay down their lives for these children.

After an inspection made of a county children's home recently, the visitor was informed by the physican that nothing but the faithfulness, loyalty and sacrifice of the matron had saved the life of a poor feeble-minded girl who had been sick for a number of weeks. This was at great cost to her own health. In another institution in Ohio a teacher of superior qualities, who could earn \$90.00 or more a month, was glad to labor for \$5.00 a month in order that she might be engaged in real missionary work.

In undertaking to carry out the provisions of the act in relation to the inspection of child-caring institutions and associations, the department has recognized the fact that no human organization in its management can be without fault, and that it is possible for the investigator to discover something to criticize in the best ordered institutions. It has sought to make its work constructive rather than destructive.

Its visitors have sought to measure the real spirit of the institution and the actual service rendered by it to the community. If the work of the institution has been very defective they have tried to bring about its improvement through the responsible officers. The services of a member of the staff are available without cost to any children's home or association in Ohio desirous of aid. Many institutions have already taken advantage of this opportunity to secure assistance in meeting difficult administrative problems and to standardize their work.

A manual of suggestions relative to institutional management has been issued by the Children's Welfare Department to indicate the elements that are found in a well-ordered children's institution. Upon these suggestions as a basis, the department will classify the child-caring institutions of Ohio into several groups according to their relative excellence. Executive officers of some of the children's homes who have heard of this plan have already expressed their desire and determination to have their institution listed in "Class A".

Ohio Children's Institutions

July 1, 1915, there were 253 institutions and agencies which receive and care for children in Ohio. Of this number 33 are Humane Societies organized in the different counties; most of them are doing good work in insisting upon the enforcement of the laws relative to the care of neglected children. At least one of these Humane Societies maintains a joint placing-out agency which secures family homes for wards of a number of local children's institutions. Lack of sufficient number of visitors has made it impossible for the department up to this time to make a survey of the work of the Humane Societies.

The list of 253 institutions does not include a group of summer-fresh-air camps for children except two, that have been endorsed upon request, nor the detention homes attached to juvenile courts. These latter, up to

the present time, have not formed a part of the study made by the department.

The institutions divide themselves as follows:

Public Institutions

I—CHILDREN'S HOMES	
1. Regular County Children's Homes.....	52
2. Semi-Public Children's Homes.....	4
3. District Children's Home.....	1
4. Detention Home (also receiving dependent children).....	1
5. Family boarding county children.....	1
Total.....	59
II—STATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING CHILDREN.....	8
III—CITY REFORM SCHOOLS.....	5
Total Public Institutions.....	72

Private Institutions

I—ORPHANAGES AND CHILDREN'S HOMES.....		71
1. Roman Catholic Orphanages.....		27
2. Protestant Orphanages.....		16
3. Jewish Orphanages.....		3
4. Secret or Fraternal Orders' Orphanages.....		4
5. Non-sectarian.....		21
Above institutions receiving		
a. Girls only.....		14
b. Boys only.....		11
c. Both sexes.....		46
(6 of these receive infants only or in addition a few children under 8 years.)		
II—BOARDING HOMES FOR WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS.....	24	
(3 of these are also classified as Orphanages or Children's Homes.)		
III—DAY NURSERIES.....	24	
(These are under the management of 19 different organizations; 2 are departments of institutions otherwise classified.)		
IV—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN.....	10	
(1 of these is otherwise classified.)		
V—REFORM SCHOOLS.....	14	
(All of these are otherwise classified.)		
VI—INSTITUTIONS FOR SEMI-DELINQUENT AND DIFFICULT GIRLS.....	5	
VII—MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND INFANT ASYLUMS.....	23	
(9 of these are also classified as Orphanages or as homes for semi-delinquent girls.)		
		171
Less duplications.....		29
		142
VII—TEMPORARY SHELTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.....	5	
(3 of these are otherwise classified)		
IX—FRESH AIR CAMPS AND CONVALESCENT AID SOCIETIES.....	2	

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

7

X— INSTITUTIONS CARING FOR COLORED CHILDREN ONLY	7
(All otherwise classified.)	
XI—CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES	2
XII—HUMANE SOCIETIES	33
XIII—TOTAL JEWISH INSTITUTIONS	6
(All otherwise classified.)	
XIV—TOTAL ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS	33
(All otherwise classified.)	
	88
Less duplications	49
	39
Total Private Institutions	181
Total Public and Private Institutions	253

Private Institutions Classified According to Location

(Except 33 Humane Societies)

Cincinnati	43
Cleveland	42
Columbus	17
Toledo	8
Dayton	5
Springfield	4
Lima	3
Akron	3
Tiffin	2
In 21 different cities or villages	21
Total	148

Investigation of Associations Desiring to Incorporate or to Amend Their Charters or to Change Their Names

Section 1352-2 of the General Code reads as follows:

No association whose object may embrace the care of dependent, neglected or delinquent children or the placing of such children in private homes hereafter be incorporated unless the proposed articles of incorporation shall have been submitted first to the board of state charities. The secretary of state shall not issue a certificate of incorporation unless there shall first be filed in his office a certificate of the board of state charities that it has examined the articles of incorporation, and that in its judgment the incorporators are reputable and respectable persons, and that the proposed work is needed, and the incorporation of such association is desirable and for the public good. Amendments proposed to the articles of incorporation of any such association shall be submitted in like manner to the board of state charities, and the secretary of state shall not record such amendment or issue his certificate therefor unless there shall first be filed in his office the certificate of the board of state charities that it has examined such amendment, that the association in question is, in its judgment, performing in good faith, the work undertaken by it, and that such amendment is, in its judgment, a proper one, and for the public good.

Pursuant to the above the Secretary of State referred 9 applications to the Board of State Charities for recommendations during the period from December 15, 1913, to July 1, 1915. These represent proposed

changes in 8 different institutions. Two of these associations withdrew their applications. Two institutions sought new charters—these were granted—The Lutheran Inner Mission League and the Evangeline Home for Girls, both of Columbus. The latter institution applied for change of name to the Gilead Training Home for Girls—this request was also granted. Requests for change of name were granted to two institutions: Rainbow Hospital for Crippled and Convalescent Children and the United Orphanage and Mission, Everek and Hadjin, Turkey. Two institutions seeking to incorporate were refused certification.

Discontinued Institutions

Either directly or indirectly as a result of the refusal of the Board of State Charities to endorse their work, five institutions caring for children were discontinued during the period under discussion.

A part of the Ross County Infirmary was used for the care of the dependent children of the county although this was in violation of the law. As a result of six visits to the commissioners of this county made by representatives of the Children's Welfare Department, all the normal children have been removed from the infirmary. Some of them have been cared for at the expense of the county in other institutions, others have been placed in foster homes and still others have been received by relatives who, when they learned that the children were to be removed from the infirmary, admitted them to their own homes.

The east side Maternity Hospital of Cleveland was an institution of elegant equipment and imposing site, located in a fashionable residence district. It was found to be doing an illicit work; it had never been licensed by the State Board of Health to operate as a Maternity Hospital; the so-called physician in charge had never received a license to practice. This "physician" was forging birth certificates, signing the names of other physicians, was performing illegal operations at fancy prices and was accepting fees of as much as \$100.00 for disposing of illegitimate children born in the establishment. One child placed through the activities of this man for a consideration of \$100.00 in a wretched home where a divorce suit was pending between the foster parents at the time of placement, died within less than three months from improper feeding and malnutrition. This man was indicted through the activities of the Ohio Board of Medical Registration for practicing without a license and, although the case never came to trial, the institution was closed and sold.

A Maternity Hospital operated by a Mrs. Kratz in Akron was refused endorsement by the Board of State Charities and its license was removed by the State Board of Health. In this case the person in charge was an ignorant mid-wife whose institution was discredited by the community. She was forced to close her establishment.

A colored man and his wife were begging on the streets of Columbus for support of an Old Folks' Home. The Central Ohio Old Folks' Home

of Columbus was found to be the residence of this man and woman which had been rented in the name of the trustees. All the old folks had either died or been removed. When visited by representatives of the Children's Welfare Department the establishment was found to contain six children, three of whom belonged to the superintendent. No intelligible statement as to receipts and disbursements of funds could be given by the superintendent; he informed his official visitors, however, that "All the funds had been disbursed". The trustees were found to be ignorant of the real facts in regard to the institution and when apprized of them, they ordered the superintendent to leave the city, which he promptly did.

The Holloway Children's Home of Dayton had been operated for many years by an old colored woman known as "Aunt Julia". She had received colored children from various parts of Ohio and from other States. She had induced the county commissioners to pay her for the support of the county wards; aside from this money, no one was ever able to learn how she supported the institution. She had legally adopted three or four of the waifs in her charge. An investigation some years previous to this time by the Montgomery County Humane Society showed that "Aunt Julia" was being paid board by the county for children who had long since died or disappeared. Sanitary and physical conditions here were far from satisfactory; the home was becoming the dumping ground for illegitimates and undesirables from any locality who would ultimately become charges upon Montgomery County. No record was kept of any of the children and the management was in hands too old to be teachable. Endorsement was refused by the Board of State Charities. Action brought by the Montgomery County Humane Society resulted in the final closing of the home in March, 1915, and at the same time an attempt by others to turn this institution into the Tatum Missionary Home was thwarted through the Board of State Charities refusing incorporation as above described. A few rules drawn up by the incorporators of this proposed institution are illuminating:

- "Rule 3—To protect its members and educate them spiritually, socially, morally and intellectually.
- Rule 7—All inmates are expected to remain on the *premises except* public attendants.
- Rule 8—No running around nor courting allowed.
- Rule 9—Girls under age will not be allowed to go out and in or to and fro at will but will be accompanied by a *chaperon*.
- Rule 10—No intoxicating drinks allowed on the premises.
- Rule 12—The Home will be supported financially to wit: All donations, free will offerings, and other moneys is to be divided as follows: 35% to salaried workers, 20% to solicitors, 45% to the General Fund for general expenses."

As the salaried workers and solicitors were to be Mr. and Mrs. Tatum one and the same, it is plain that they were to benefit by 55% of all funds collected.

Certification of Institutions Withdrawn by the Board of State Charities, Pursuant to Section 1352-1 of the General Code

A county children's home was found in a deplorable condition, the children having been subjected to a long regime of neglect, two of whom were brought by a Children's Welfare Department Visitor to a Columbus Hospital for treatment. The superintendent of this institution, apparently in an effort to prevent the investigation, instituted legal proceedings against the representative of the department who was conducting the inquiry. This "frame-up" did not intimidate the investigator, although he was later threatened with arrest for conspiring to bring about the removal of a county official who was protected by Civil Service. The children's home superintendent, however, withdrew his suit and paid the costs of the proceedings before the day set for the filing of the answer of the department's representative to these false charges. The Children's Welfare Department Visitor pointed out to the trustees the burns and scars on the bodies of the children, received from a hot stove while unattended. The effort to compel the children's home trustees to face the neglect and to protect their charges was futile and, because of their unwillingness to change the intolerable conditions, the Board of State Charities revoked the certification of this institution. Soon afterwards the superintendent and three of the trustees resigned. Conditions then improved so rapidly under the new administration that within four months the Board was able to restore the endorsement.

The certification was withdrawn from another children's home because of the carelessness of the superintendent and trustees in failing to provide proper physical attention for children suffering from trachoma, and other maladies, and also for their gross carelessness or inefficiency in the placing and supervision of their wards. The recommendations made by the department to these trustees were repudiated.

Certification of the Board of State Charities is removed from an institution only after its representatives have failed to secure the protection of the children through the responsible officials. It has been necessary to take this drastic action toward eleven different institutions, of which five have since discontinued operations.

The certification by the Board of State Charities of a children's institution or association is not an endorsement of all its methods or practices. Some of the institutions which have been endorsed are doing work with low standards. But the withdrawal of the certification would impose a great hardship upon children for whom no other provision could readily be secured. Recommendation for the revocation of such certificate is not made so long as there is an honest effort on the part of the institu-

tion to meet community needs. But when its officers are indifferent to the welfare of their children and the institution exists principally for the convenience of the superintendent and his family, it cannot receive the endorsement of this Board.

Registration of Dependent Children

The Children's Welfare Department is undertaking to secure the registration of the wards of Ohio children's institutions. Blanks have been sent to all of the county and to some of the private children's homes, requesting the names of the children who are inmates of the institution and also such as are placed in foster homes, remaining under its supervision.

This information, together with that secured from a report blank rendered monthly by the superintendents of children's homes, showing the movements of children during the month, is recorded on a card catalog kept in the office of the department. This card index, if correct, shows the exact number of children in all of the registering institutions and also of the wards who are in foster homes. The necessity of filing with the Board a monthly report is a stimulus to some of the superintendents of children's institutions to keep more complete records than formerly. Also, it makes it possible for the department to learn of the institutions which exercise little or no supervision over their placed-out children.

Visitation of Children in Foster Homes Wards of Ohio Institutions

In order that the Board of State Charities might learn the nature of the supervision given to placed-out children, the blanks referred to above provided a column requesting the date of placement and also the date when the child was last visited by a representative of the institution responsible for his placement. From the returned blanks it was observed that the superintendents of some institutions have exercised practically no oversight over their children after their placement in foster homes. Eleven counties were selected where the visitors have made an intensive investigation of the manner in which children have been placed in foster homes.

Incomplete records, the failure of some institutions to record either the names or addresses of the families with whom their wards have been placed, the transfer of children from one family to another without the knowledge of the superintendent of the institution of which the children are wards, and the removal of other families from the county or from the State, are among the physical difficulties that have attended this field work, and have made it difficult or impossible for the department visitors to locate many of the children who are wards of these institutions.

In one institution the infirmary and children's home records were kept in the same book. But these records did not show what disposition

had been made of children who were no longer in the institution. There had been frequent changes in the superintendency and the present incumbent had no knowledge as to the whereabouts of a large number of the children who were in foster homes. The visitor found forty old indentures, and used them as a guide to locate an equal number of children. These papers, in many instances, were unsigned and in others provided the name of the family who took the child, but not the address. It was necessary for the visitor to spend several weeks in this county seeking information which should have been available within a few minutes at the institution, had records been properly kept. By making inquiry of former county officials, postmasters and the inmates of the infirmary, the visitor was able to find many of these children. One of the number reported to have been drowned in the flood of 1913, was found in another city, well, but unfortunately placed.

For the sake of economy the visitors have been using the county as a unit for the visitation of placed-out children. By using a horse, stopping at night at farm-houses and remaining out several days at a time without returning each night to the starting point, it has been possible to cover much territory and absorb to better the spirit of the community.

The investigation of 378 placements of dependent children has been disheartening, as out of that number so large a proportion were found poorly placed, as will appear from the statistics that follow. Inasmuch as this visitation is solely for the purpose of determining the manner in which children's institutions have placed and supervised their wards and, as the Board has had no direct authority or control over the children, its visitors have made it their practice to report to the trustees or officers responsible for the placement, the results of their visits. In some cases the officials have recommended the removal of children found neglected or have authorized the visitor to act. In other cases, because of apathy, ignorance or inefficiency they have taken no action on these reports, and some of these children are yet suffering neglect in these unfit homes.

As an illustration of this type of careless placement, the visitor found a boy living with one of the worst characters of the community, said to be a violent, profane man. The boy was barefooted, ragged and neglected in appearance, he had attended school but $4\frac{1}{2}$ days during that school year. The visitor accomplished his removal. Another boy, a ward of a private institution, had been placed with a man notorious throughout the county as a bootlegger. He had been arrested on a number of occasions. This child was placed without any investigation on the part of the children's home. The visitor brought about his return to the institution.

One of the visitors called upon six children (wards of Ohio institutions) in one day in West Virginia, not any of whom were attending school. One of them, a girl now 21 year old, had been with her foster family for nine years, deprived of social and educational advantages, and not even treated as a domestic. She was found in servitude to them with-

out wages, and yet the trustees of that children's home of which she had been a ward had but a short time before placed another girl with this family.

One of the visitors at the request of the superintendent of a children's home, undertook the removal of one of its wards, a neglected girl, from a miserable West Virginia family with whom she had been placed. While engaged in this act, he was shot by a member of the family who fired upon him from an up-stairs window.

Members of the staff of the Children's Welfare Department have been sick at heart over these conditions and particularly because of the apathy or the inefficiency of some public officials who have permitted the continued neglect of these children, some of whom, responding to the environment in which they have been placed, have already become a menace to society.

Some Facts Concerning Visited Children

Number of investigations of children placed in foster homes by Ohio child-caring agencies.....	378
Total number of the above placements reported unsuitable.	71
Number of above children who had not been visited by guardians for 2 years or over.	201
Records in institutions incomplete (and in some cases entirely lacking).....	188
Above children lost or not located up to July 1, 1915.....	40

Children May be Committed to The Board of State Charities

Pursuant to sections 1352-3, 1352-5, and 1653 of the General Code. The Ohio Board of State Charities is required when able to do so to receive for placement in family homes, children from the following sources:

By commitment by Juvenile Court Judges
By transfer from Ohio Children's Homes or Orphanages or from the Bureau of Juvenile Research of the Board of Administration

Lack of equipment and pressure of work in other directions has made it impossible for the Children's Welfare Department to engage extensively in the placing of children in foster homes. The statistics do not represent the volume of work done, as the department has assisted children's institutions in securing family homes for their wards.

Children have been received by the Ohio Board of State Charities for placement in family homes from the following sources, to July 1, 1915:

By commitment from Juvenile Courts.....	30
By transfer from Institutions.....	18
Transfer of guardianship of children already in foster homes.....	16
By transfer from the Board of Administration.....	4
Total number of children received to July 1, 1915.....	68

HOW DISPOSED OF

Total number of children under supervision of the department in foster homes including children previously placed by a county home	49
Returned to Institutions.....	4
With private families at board.....	14
In hospital.....	1
Total number of placements made by department in foster homes.....	41

Study and Treatment of Wards of The Ohio Board of State Charities

A temporary arrangement has been made with the Children's Hospital of Columbus for the intensive examination of children who become wards of the Board and for their treatment for any remediable defects. In conjunction with this study of the children's physical needs, Prof. Rudolf Pintner of the Ohio State University is conducting psychological tests to determine as nearly as it is possible their mental capacity. In the case of nearly every child who has been committed to the Board, it has been necessary to conduct a special investigation, in order to secure full information concerning his antecedents. This information is essential to the suitable placement of dependent children in family homes.

Temporary Care

Children who are committed to the care of the Board of State Charities are boarded in private families until such time as they can be placed in foster homes.

Foster Homes for Dependent Children

Notwithstanding the fact that home finding is a work attended with grave dangers, it is undertaken by many agencies in Ohio with nearly as many different standards, with the result that the placing of children in foster homes has been brought into contempt in communities where the work has been carelessly done. Many of the Juvenile Court Judges, many of the Humane Societies, all of the county children's homes, many of the private children's institutions, and numerous individuals are engaged in this work in Ohio, some of them very extensively. It is the desire of the Board of State Charities to standardize rather than to check or hamper these activities and, therefore, the Children's Welfare Department in seeking homes does not want to compete with any of the agencies so engaged. This restricts the department in the development of home finding propaganda, and its special efforts have been put forth in counties where no children's home is located. The activity of the department in encouraging families to take children into their homes has resulted in a number of cases in the transfer of children from other agencies to these homes. The department has thus been a "clearing house", bringing together childless families and homeless children, though remaining in the background.

The development of the group of eligible homes which can be used by the department in the placing of children is therefore of necessity slow. Under no circumstances will the department place a child in a foster home until after a personal investigation by one of its visitors. Great care is exercised in the adjustment of the child to the family, and just as great care in his supervision in his foster home after placement.

Statistics Concerning Applications For Children

(This does not include numerous informal requests)

To July 1, 1915	Free Homes	Board	Total
Total number of applications received.....	223	72	295
Total number investigated.....	187	56	243
Total number withdrawn.....	36	13	49
Discarded as unsuitable.....	91	29	120
Investigated and awaiting action.....	15	2	17
Remaining uninvestigated.....	13	4	17
Total number approved.....	81	25	106

Blanks and Records

Section 1352 and Section 3097 of the General Code requires the Ohio Board of State Charities to provide a uniform blank and record system for the institutions in Ohio that receive and care for children. The wisdom of establishing a suitable plan for the recording of the initial facts concerning inmates of children's homes or wards of institutions who are in family homes, has been very apparent from the visitation of nearly 200 such institutions by representatives of the department. Many of these agencies use a general admission book in which are recorded the names and ages of the children received, date of their admission, township from whence they came and a statement as to by whom committed. Generally the names and addresses of the parents are given, and the cause of the child's dependency. Space is also to be found in most of these books to show for the disposition of wards by indenture or otherwise, the name and address of the family with whom the child is placed and the conditions of placement. In conducting their inspection of institutions it has been necessary for the department's visitors to examine these records to ascertain the sources from whence children have been received, and also the conditions of placement. Important facts that should have been readily obtainable, such as the names of parents or relatives, or the names and addresses of foster families who have taken the children, have not been recorded by many of the institutions. And in some cases where there have been frequent changes in the superintendency, it has been impossible to supply this data.

The Children's Welfare Department for over a year sought information concerning a boy in one of the state institutions who was at one time

a ward of a county children's home. There were reasons why it was necessary to know something of his family history. Notwithstanding investigations and voluminous correspondence, the only information obtainable up to the present time is from the children's home record, "Discharged on order from Supt. . . . , County Infirmary, May 9, 1901." The infirmary records state, "Let out on trial".

The spectacle of persons who have reached their majority and who in vain search the records of the infirmary and children's home to secure some information about the relatives, is a commentary upon the lack of attention given in the past to this important subject.

Many of the children's homes still use an antiquated indenture and "bind" their wards to families and, in some cases, little or no effort is made to see that requirements of this instrument have been complied with. One children's home superintendent told the visitor that while their children were "bound" he had no knowledge of any indenture money having been paid by foster parents to these wards, because they always ran away or left before they reached their majority and thus forfeited their right to compensation.

Many of the Ohio children's homes have no method of grouping in a single classification, or list, the names of children who have been placed in foster homes and who remain under the institution's legal supervision. To secure this information it has been necessary for the department's visitor to examine 21 years of entries in the record book. Only partial information is then obtainable. There is nothing in such records to show what has become of a large number of children who have been placed in foster homes. The failure of the responsible persons to record facts concerning the disposition of these children makes it impossible for some of them to be located.

It is difficult to understand how trustees who would insist upon a careful audit of books and a proper accounting for every dollar expended for the institution, have been willing to lose sight of children who had been committed into *their* care for protection and training and then placed out by them in family homes and practically abandoned.

A special committee composed of representatives of public and private institutions of Ohio, was appointed at the conference held in Columbus in February, 1914, to confer with the Board of State Charities relative to a blank and record system which would be adaptable to all of the Ohio children's institutions. A meeting of this committee held in June, 1914, approved the tentative plans which were submitted by the Board at that time.

Final recommendation relative to the blanks and records to be used by Ohio children's institutions has been delayed, pending the survey which the department is making of all child-caring institutions in the State.

In the preparation of such blanks and forms and the establishing of a record system, much must be left to the initiative of the individual

institution, but the Board will decide upon a certain minimum which will include at least the proper classification of and the filing in suitable permanent files, all information concerning wards of the institution as well as information concerning the families with whom children have been placed. It will also require the institutions to keep a record, through card catalog or otherwise, of its wards who are under its supervision in foster homes.

Maternity Boarding Houses and Lying-in Hospitals

Sections 1352 and 1352-1 of the General Code require the inspection of these institutions by the Ohio Board of State Charities. Only such as receive its certification are permitted to receive children or to solicit money on behalf of such an institution. A penalty clause is provided.

Section 6276 of the General Code prohibits the operation of a maternity boarding house or lying-in hospital unless inspected and licensed by the State Board of Health.

To avoid this unnecessary and ridiculous duplication of State inspection, a joint effort was made by both Boards to secure the passage of House Bill No. 351 at the 1915 session of the General Assembly. This bill placed upon the Board of State Charities sole responsibility for inspection and licensing these institutions. Because of the failure of the Assembly to see the importance of this bill, dual inspection must continue, to the discomfort of the superintendents of this class of institutions, and at considerable additional and unnecessary expense.

Section 6257. Whoever receives for care or treatment within a period of six months more than one woman during pregnancy or during, or after delivery, except women related by blood or marriage; or has in his custody or control, at any one time, two or more infants under the age of two years, unattended by parents or guardians, for the purpose of providing them with care, food and lodging, except infants related to him by blood or marriage, shall be deemed to maintain a maternity boarding house or lying-in hospital. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any county or district children's home, charitable organization, society or institution having the care of children under its control duly incorporated under the laws of Ohio or under the care of a juvenile court. (99 v. 13 § 1, as amended April 23, 1910.)

Section 6272. A child under two years of age, whether an inmate of such house or hospital, born therein or brought thereto or otherwise, shall not be given out for adoption, except by and with the consent of a charitable organization, society or institution, having the care of children under its control and duly incorporated under the laws of this state, or of a juvenile court. (99 v. 15 § 9.)

Section 6273. A parent or guardian or other person shall not give an infant under two years of age into the permanent care or control of another person except upon the written consent of the probate or juvenile court of the county in which such child is found or has a legal residence, and no person shall receive under his care and control an infant under two years of age, the child of another, without such permission having been given. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any county or district children's home, charitable organization, society or institution for the care of children incorporated under the laws of Ohio, or to the officers or the agents thereof. (99 v. 15 § 10, as amended April 23, 1910.)

The inspection of a number of these institutions by the Children's Welfare Department has revealed the fact that some of them were violating the provisions of the law above quoted, by placing infants for adoption in family homes.

The department has discovered extreme carelessness in the disposition of some of these infants from such institutions.

An investigation was made by the department's visitor concerning an attractive white boy about nine years old who had been thus disposed of when an infant by one of these institutions. The investigator discovered that his foster mother was a white woman but his foster father was a negro. The couple had two grown mulatto daughters, one of whom had given birth to two illegitimate children, each of them by different white men.

The department has discovered that it is not an uncommon thing for reputable physicians to engage in this practice of placing infants who are born in these institutions. One child was placed when two weeks old from a maternity hospital, patronized by the leading people of the community. The mother claims that the child was taken from her in the hospital without her consent, and placed, through the instrumentality of the physician, with a good family. After the discharge of the mother from the hospital she made futile efforts for nearly six months to locate her child. The physician refused to give her information. She wandered about the streets of the city, hoping to find her baby by observing houses where infant's clothing was in use. She finally appealed to attorneys for relief, who presented the case of the young mother to the Children's Welfare Department. As the physician had no legal right to place the child, the court directed its removal from the nearly broken-hearted foster parents, and returned it to the mother. Comment is unnecessary to show how the violation of the law by the physician resulted in unspeakable heart anguish to the foster parents as well as the mother.

Another physician desiring to comply with the wishes of the parents of a young girl who gave birth to an illegitimate child in a hospital, told her that the child died at birth. He sent the infant to a children's hospital and falsified the birth records. This child deprived of its mother's milk later died.

Another maternity hospital engages extensively in the practice of placing infants in family homes. The superintendent of this institution told the visitor that the babies were retained for at least two weeks after their birth before placement. The particularly unfortunate feature of this institution is the fact that many girls who could nurse their babies come to the hospital with the expectation of giving them away and are not disappointed. The practice of thus disposing of these infants is unlawful and inhumane, and should be discouraged, and the Board of State Charities is seeking the co-operation of the physicians to this end.

Publicity

In an effort to interest as many persons as possible throughout the State in the responsibility of the community in the care of its own children, and in subjects pertaining to child welfare, mass meetings have been held in a number of counties. 119 public addresses have been given by members of the staff before religious and civic organizations. Much literature has been distributed. The press throughout the State has co-operated by giving publicity.

The Department as a Clearing House for Problems Concerning Neglected Children

From all parts of the State the department is receiving requests for assistance in the meeting of varied problems concerning neglected children. A great many of these requests cannot be referred to local agencies. The attention of the department to 125 such cases has occupied considerable time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Worthy Poor Should not be Deprived of Their Children

Some county children's homes have made the surrender of the child by the parent a requisite for its admission even though the parent is worthy and the child needs but temporary care. This policy has resulted in the placement in foster homes of children who might later have been returned to their own parents. This practice is antagonistic to the spirit of modern philanthropy which demands that wherever possible worthy parents should be permitted to care for their own children, and public institutions should be willing under such conditions to receive children for temporary care. Moreover it is frequently less expensive to make it possible for children's return to their own parents than it is to make them permanent public charges.

Homes Should Not be Hastily Broken Up

The Children's Welfare Department has discovered children in Ohio institutions cared for at large public expense, who might have been restored to their own parents or relatives. Crime is committed in the name of charity when in the zeal of the social worker to protect the child from the neglect and abuse of his own parents, he fails to take into consideration the possibility of the reformation of the parents and the reclaiming of the home. The Juvenile court, the church and the social agencies should co-operate not only in the protection of the child, but in the development of that which is latent good in many bad homes where the delinquency of

parents has had contributing causes for which the community is responsible.

County Children's Homes May Care for Infants

Some county children's homes have refused to receive infants. The Attorney-General has ruled that infants under one year of age are not by reason of their age debarred from the care of the county children's home, but that the trustees of such institutions may if they so desire, contract for the board or care of such children with a private family or elsewhere than in the institution, providing they deem it unwise to keep them in the children's home.

Child-Placing

The foregoing report shows that some children have been improperly placed in foster homes and then practically abandoned by the officers of child-caring institutions. Child-placing is a highly specialized work and should not be undertaken by any association or institution which has no equipment for thorough investigations and for subsequent supervision. No institution should place a child in a foster home on written recommendations. There should first be a personal visit to the home of the applicant. Every such child placed out should be under the close and continuing supervision of a wise and sensible visitor.

Trial Period Before Adoption

A trial period is essential before the legal adoption of a foster child is permitted. Picture the injustice of a hasty and ill-considered action which forges a relationship to last for a life time! However well the home may have been chosen, no human wisdom can foretell without the test of time, whether the home and child will mutually adapt themselves, yet many Ohio Child-Caring Agencies have permitted and even encouraged immediate legal adoption proceedings. The Ohio Board of State Charities demands six months as the minimum period that must elapse before foster parents may adopt its wards. It therefore recommends this as a safety measure to all Ohio Child-Caring Agencies which place children for adoption and to the Probate Judges who are responsible for the action.

Family Histories of Dependent Children Essential

Juvenile Court Judges should co-operate with child-caring agencies in the securing of full family histories of children committed by them to children's homes. This should include any history of feeble-mindedness, insanity or epilepsy. Investigations of sufficient intensity to justify the breaking up of a home and the commitment of children to children's institutions, generally includes much information concerning the relatives. This information when properly assembled is of vital importance

in the selection of a home for the child. It will also be of great importance to the department in determining causes of dependency and delinquency.

Community Responsibility

Recently a member of the staff of the Children's Welfare Department found in a county jail five children from four to thirteen years of age. Two of them had been there for nearly a month. This was the temporary provision for them by the commissioners of one of the most prosperous agricultural counties in Ohio.

A juvenile court judge of one of the counties in Ohio that makes no provision for its dependent children, recently wrote to the department which had suggested the boarding of some of these children in a neighboring county children's home, "I shudder to think what would happen if all these children were placed in homes at about \$10.00 each per month".

It would be well for the commissioners of these and other counties to discover that it is an expensive economy which permits the continued neglect of children who, responding to an environment for which they are not at all responsible, will become paupers or criminals. It is hard to understand the inaction of some of the citizens, as well as that of public officials, in a number of Ohio counties where much child neglect prevails.

Out of State Placing

Some county Children's Homes have placed their wards with families in other and even in far distant States making it impossible to comply with the law that requires their regular visitation. This practice has already proved most unfortunate when legal technicalities have prevented the return of neglected children to the institutions responsible for their care. County Children's Homes should abandon this practice.

Infant Mortality and Illegitimacy

The vital statistician of the United States Census Bureau estimates that approximately 300,000 babies die yearly in the United States before reaching the age of one year. "This is as if Chicago, the second city of the United States, were to be wiped out of existence every ten years."

In 1912 in the state of Ohio 9935 children died under one year of age. This is 15.2% of the total number of deaths; in 1913, 11,014 infants died under one year of age or 16% of the total number of deaths. In 1912, it is estimated that 98.5 infants died out of every thousand estimated population under one year of age; in 1913, 108.11 died out of every one thousand estimated population under one year of age.

During the period from 1909 to 1913 in Ohio of the total number of infant deaths, nearly one-third was attributed to the cause "early infancy".

In the United States more than one-third of the infant mortality by the 1910 census occurred in infants under one month of age.

One of the chief factors in the high infant death rate is universally acknowledged to be artificial feeding. Pure cow's milk and the substitution of pure for deleterious proprietary food help to reduce the infant death rate, but the United States Children's Bureau says: "It is never intended that there should be less insistence upon the duty of breast feeding because of the [pure] milk station, for while the death rate among the bottle fed is reduced by pure milk, the death rate among the bottle fed from the *purest milk possible* is still *higher* than the death rate among the *breast fed*."

There is also ample proof that while many artificially-fed children survive the first year or two of infancy and may even live to maturity their systemic condition is never as strong, their resistance to disease much less than that of breast fed children.

The connection is very close between the problem of infant mortality and that of the illegitimate child. Most illegitimate children are early separated from their mothers, many become institution wards and it is yet the exceptional unmarried mother who nurses her baby. Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin of New York has made a study of statistics of infant mortality in ten infant asylums in ten large cities of the United States. As there is always a large proportion of illegitimate children in such infant asylums his figures are significant in their bearing upon the problem of illegitimacy. The percentage of deaths in these institutions ranged from 31 to 75 of all infants admitted under two years of age; the average death rate in the ten institutions was 50%. Dr. Chapin attributes this high death rate largely to the system of housing infants in large groups in institutions but even had these infants been individually boarded with family care, deprived of their mothers' natural nourishment, they would still have died in large numbers. The high rate of mortality of bottle infants and the weakened physique of many of those who survive the period of infancy, therefore, afford sufficient argument for breast feeding whenever possible.

Taking the baby from the unmarried mother is not the wisest way to accomplish her reformation; she often discovers too late that it is as impossible for her to hide her secret as it is for her to recover her child.

A shelter should be provided where the unmarried mother who cannot remain at home during the nursing period or who has no home to which to go, may be cared for; she should have sympathy and wise counsel and for the sake of the child as happy an environment as possible. Some good woman, rich in common sense, sympathy and experience, should become a Big Sister to her at this time. If the ultimate separation of the child from the mother is the only way out, it is then accomplished with far less danger to the child.

Often, however, the question of parting with her baby has ceased to

become a question to the mother. The mother love which was hidden under the scarlet badge of her shame during the frightened months preceding motherhood has, in this sympathetic home life which has surrounded her, had a chance to flower and wax strong; perhaps so strong that she will face the harsh judgment of the outside world rather than forfeit her child. For the young mother who has had the strength to make this decision, the same friends who have made it possible should follow her out of the shelter with their guidance and counsel and practical aid to meet one of the most difficult economic and social problems of today. After a few months of struggle the problem frequently adjusts itself in unexpected and fortunate ways. A girl so sustained through the crisis of her life may come through to a noble womanhood and even to material happiness.

When the community demands a single code of morals and requires the same degree of chastity of men as it does of women, then many of these young women will have the opportunity for reformation which society now so unjustly denies them.

An intelligent treatment by physicians and social workers of the problem of illegitimacy regards both parents equally in the interest of the child. The sense of guilt in the mother should not be minimized but on the other hand, fathers of illegitimate children should be made to acknowledge their parenthood and to feel their responsibility to an equal degree.

Respectfully submitted,

C. V. WILLIAMS, Director
ESTHER EATON, Assistant

PHYSICAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE VISITOR

HARRY H. HOWETT, Visitor, Children's Welfare Department

A promoter of social well-being ought to be actuated by the principles, and be governed by the motives, of a scientist. He should be thoroughly cognizant of those factors in human life which make or mar it; which build up or destroy cities, states and nations. His field of vision must include the unborn generations, and his sympathy must not be moved by the physical stimuli of the moment alone, but must be broad enough to comprehend the eternal impulses of mankind.

Historically speaking, the social worker of America is still a pioneer. He is therefore in many instances, misunderstood. People speaking of them in the masses have not yet comprehended the methods and purposes of this scientific age. The inductive method of study and research when employed outside the classroom is little known, and when applied to people themselves often meets with serious and open opposition. The visitor of the Children's Welfare Department, however, in order to be fair to the people whom he investigates and to the children vitally concerned, must use this method of study in his investigations. In pursuing such methods and such investigations, he will as a result of existing conditions, meet opposition which will in some instances subject him to humiliating suspicion and even to rebuffs and personal attacks.

Many local conditions are met which tend to increase the difficulties of the visitor. Not many years ago children were brought to the institutions caring for dependents by various persons in such an unsystematic manner that little was reported concerning their family histories or the causes for their dependency, and therefore very meager records were secured by the institutions. This results in great delay when the visitor attempts to locate those who have been placed in foster homes from these institutions. To supplement these records, he may have to see an infirm-ary director, township trustee, a relative of the child, a former employe or inmate of the institution, most of whom will not be readily accessible.

The newer method of admission through the juvenile court is thus shown to be far superior to the methods formerly employed.

A large percentage of children who have been placed in foster homes by some institutions of the State have been left there on "indenture contracts" which in some instances are unsigned and in others give little information concerning the exact location of the foster homes. Sometimes money stipulations are made in these contracts which work harm to the more unfortunate children. As a rule this system as employed in a number of institutions is not satisfactory and adds much to the inconvenience of the visitor.

Another difficulty arises as a result of the introduction of the rural route system. Some children were placed in foster homes before this

system was installed or at least before certain re-routing was done. The changes in addresses which resulted, as a rule, were not noted by the authorities at the institutions and consequently many of their records are obsolete. Another difficulty arises in this connection from the fact that postal authorities hesitate to give out information concerning the whereabouts of people who receive mail from their offices. These conditions make it very difficult to locate some of the foster homes.

The visitor soon learns why it is wise for the people of Ohio to support a good-roads federation, for some of his greatest difficulties arise from the conditions of the roads he has to travel in certain sections of the state. In one county it was necessary to hire a large team to draw the visitor over the winding, muddy roads and up the steep inclines found on them, in his search for the children in foster homes. These children had never been visited by the local authorities. It was necessary to remain out several days on a single trip, putting up at farm houses for the night and going without regular meals. Some places the horses could scarcely pull the buggy up the hillsides through the sticky mud. One of the consequences of such trips was the grooming of the team by the visitor before starting on the day's trip. On one particular trip a horse was used that was very mean to harness, he would bite and kick in his effort to keep the harness off himself. No mention had been made of this by the liveryman and consequently the visitor was in danger of personal injury when he attempted to hitch this horse.

In another county the visitor drove nearly two weeks through an almost constant rain, getting his clothing wet and muddy as he made his visits and cared for his team. Some nights it was impossible to get his clothing thoroughly dry. During the third week in this county the mercury fell to 15 degrees below zero, transforming the muddy irregularities of the road into rough protuberances and ice-covered hollows. These extreme climatic changes put the dirt roads in such conditions that it was necessary for the horses to walk during nearly the whole time, thus delaying the progress of the work as well as causing much discomfort to the investigator.

While on this trip during the zero weather it was necessary to reach a very isolated home located about three miles up a deep and narrow ravine. The road followed the meanders of the stream principally, but often crossed it. It was soon found that the horses were liable to injury in crossing the ice and the trip by that road had to be abandoned. Later it was learned that the home could be approached to within three-fourths of a mile by taking a road over the hills. The nearest point on this road was soon reached and the horses put up at a farmer's barn. The visitor then started to walk to the home sought. He soon found himself on the brow of a high and very steep hill which was artistically located by nature upon the very top of another like it. Both were covered by a thin sheet of snow and ice. The slope was precipitous. It was a difficult descent

accomplished by holding on to shrubbery, logs and protruding roots, but not half so difficult as the ascent. In spite of the severity of the weather, the visitor was wet with perspiration when the top was reached. The dangerous part of such an experience came later when the remaining seventeen miles of the trip was to be made sitting in the cold air with clothing damp from perspiration. It is not infrequent that such sudden changes of bodily temperature are to be experienced. On another occasion it was necessary to get out of the vehicle that became stranded in a deep snow and exchange certain articles of clothing with the driver in order to make a three-mile walk through a slightly crusted snow which lay on an average of 14 inches in depth. When this walk was ended the visitor resumed his journey in an over-heated condition.

Occasions have arisen when after a long drive it would be found that the child sought had not been with the family in question for several years, or that the foster parents had moved or were dead. Again it has happened that two or more people of the same or very similar name live in a given community. Such circumstances very frequently give difficulty in locating the proper party. One finds very often too that the average person cannot direct a traveler who is strange in the vicinity with accuracy. It is said that a trained historian never records an instance as a fact unless he can secure at least two independent eye-witnesses to the specific transaction. The state agent seeking lost or unvisited children soon learns to secure at least two independent informants concerning the way to go, and the distance to any desired place. It is a common thing in certain portions of the state to meet with difficulties of investigation because of local feuds. "We'ans don't associate with them fellers in that hollar, or on that ridge," the investigator has been told. Testimony received in such instances is frequently of very little value, and all extremely derogatory statements in these localities must be carefully verified before they dare be accepted as evidence.

One meets a number of inconveniences, if not hardships, which arise from the various vehicles furnished for travel. On one occasion while riding on one of the poorer railroads the steam pipes used for heating the cars were allowed to actually freeze up when it was necessary for the engineer to borrow, as it were, that extra steam to pull an exceedingly long hill. In some sections of the State the liveryman almost invariably fit one out in a buckboard. Because of its extra facilities for ventilation about the occupant's ankles, this kind of wagon is superb in causing la grippe and kindred diseases. Probably the most memorable vehicle to be found is the sled used in certain parts of Ohio to travel the frozen mud-roads. It undoubtedly does ride more smoothly than a buggy over roads that are extremely rough. Of course it is used mostly when there is snow on the roads. The sled is about eighteen inches in height. The occupants sit upon straw spread over the bottom of the bed. If the back is built up high there is some comfort to be had for a short trip, but in

most of them the back is only about twelve inches in height and strikes the occupant considerably below the shoulders. It is very tiresome for a long trip. In locating the children in one county the visitor rode in one of them about seventy-five miles on a two-day trip when the mercury stood at from eight to fourteen degrees below zero. One of the most exasperating experience is to get from many different liverymen, "the best livery hoss in Ohio", that can make at least five miles an hour if on a special emergency trip. Sometimes the visitor finds that he cannot hire a horse and buggy because the roads are impassable and it becomes necessary to go by horseback. On other occasions he finds it best to use a bicycle.

It is often necessary to remain over night at farm houses, and to sleep in "spare rooms". "Billie" Sunday has said that "spare rooms are often the cause of ministers losing their religion". One night an opportunity may be had to sleep upon feathers in a room well-heated and the next in a room ice-cold on a bed with sheets. It has been the privilege of the visitor on a few occasions to arrange his toilet along side of a summer kitchen where a bench has been placed convenient to the well and where a 4 x 6 looking glass dangles from a rusty nail in the building.

Occasionally it is necessary in situations that arise to act summarily and in such a manner as to arouse intense opposition. The representatives of the Children's Welfare Department have met such situations on several occasions, and have consequently been subjected to humiliating attacks, to suits at law and to violence inflicted by fire arms. It is especially difficult to correct abuses perpetrated upon Ohio wards placed in other states. Such cases are liable to raise difficult questions of jurisdiction which are not easily or readily settled. In one such case it has been impossible to secure the trial of a young man who fired upon and shot the visitor while he was carrying out the order of a local institution of Ohio, near the border line of an adjoining state.

This brief discourse is intended to set forth only difficulties arising in the progress of the visitor's work. It intentionally omits the advantages and pleasures of the work. No intention is manifested to promulgate the idea that the difficulties outweigh the joys of social endeavor. No higher calling is to be found than one which improves the moral well-being of a state. This the Children's Welfare Visitor can do in transforming individuals and rehabilitating broken homes.

It is said that Alexander Hamilton feared the judgment of the masses with a dread that made him fight for the principles of monarchy. It is also averred that Thomas Jefferson firmly believed that in the ultimate judgment of the masses the security of society lay. Both of these early statesmen were great in their day and history gives them a front rank among the renown of our country. Many great thinkers since their time have followed the principles of their political philosophies respectively. Both certainly had grand ideals and just fears, but it is now known that both

were right only in part. The ultimate judgment of the masses is to be dependent upon just so long as the citizenry of a country is kept intelligent and is possessed with an abiding faith in the moral purposes of eternity. This intelligence and this faith it is the privilege of the state agents and the Children's Welfare Department to exercise and make manifest to the dependent classes of the State and to the local officials dealing with them.

The "square deal" for the dependent children of Ohio is not only a great boon to their happiness, but a valuable stimulus to the general welfare of the State. The new social vision that is actuating the leading statesmen of our day is just one more strong plank in the platform upon which perfected democracy is some day to stand as an illustration to the world of the value of the individual who cannot live to himself alone—a democracy which heals the sick, prevents disease, feeds the hungry, removes the social causes of starvation, teaches those in prison and gathers up the children for their welfare and the sake of Him who loves them most.

OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Powers and Duties of Trustees of County Children's Homes; Guardianship; Reception and Boarding of Infants

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 6, 1914

HON. H. H. SHIRER, Secretary Board of State Charities,
1010 Hartman Building, Columbus, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:

I have your letter of April 3, 1914, as follows:

1. May the trustees of a county children's home refuse to accept dependent or neglected children committed by the juvenile court?

2. Have trustees of a children's home the right to accept through arrangement with parents children for temporary care and custody, such as may be incidental to sickness or other physical handicaps of a nature that a mother's pension law will not cover? For example; father is dead, mother in a hospital for several months treatment, two children are without proper care. May such children be received at the Home until this temporary disability is removed?

3. In case of commitment of a child to the institution by the juvenile court, when nothing is said in the commitment relative to guardianship, do the trustees of the institution automatically become the guardian of the child with full power to place such child in foster home with or without adoption? (See Secs. 1653, 1672 and 3089 of the General Code.)

4. In Sec. 3089 there is a provision that a dependent child shall have resided in the county not less than one year before it is eligible for admission to a county children's home. John Doe and wife have resided in a county for one year. Shortly before the birth of their child he dies. The mother dies within a week after the child is born. Is not the child through the prior residence of its parents, if without other means of care, entitled to admission to a county children's home?

5. In case a children's home is not properly equipped to care for babies, have the board of trustees the legal right to enter into contract with proper families or persons to board such young children until they arrive at an age suitable for care at the institution? Some county homes refuse to care for children until three years of age on the ground that they have not the equipment to care for such children satisfactorily and without risk of heavy mortality.

Answering your first question, I beg to call your attention to sections 3089 and 3090 of General Code, as amended in 103 O. L., page 890, which read:

"Section 3089. The home shall be an asylum for children under the age of sixteen years, of sound mind and free from infectious or contagious diseases, who have resided in the county not less than one year, and for such other children under such age from other counties in the state where there is no home, as the trustees of such home and the persons or authority having the custody and control of such children, by contract agree upon, who are, in the opinion of the trustees, suitable children for admission by reason of orphanage, abandonment or neglect by parents, or inability of parents to provide for them."

"Section 3090. They shall be admitted by the superintendent on the order of a majority of such trustees, accompanied by a statement of facts, signed by them, setting forth the name, age, birthplace, and present condition of the child named in such order, which statement of facts contained in the order, together with any additional facts connected with the history and condition of such children shall be, by the superintendent, recorded in a record provided for that purpose, which shall be confidential and only open for inspection at the discretion of the trustees."

Section 1645, General Code, relating to the juvenile court, defines the term "dependent child" and section 1653 of the General Code, as amended in 103 O. L., page 872, reads in part:

"When a minor, under the age of 18 years, or any ward of the court under this chapter, is found to be dependent or neglected, the judge may make an order committing such child to the care of the children's home, if there be one in the county where such court is held."

While it is true that section 3089 allows the trustees of the children's home to determine who are "suitable children for admission", yet section 1653 confers the same authority on the juvenile judge, and when such judge orders a dependent or neglected child committed to the children's home, it is made the duty of the superintendent of such home to receive the child under section 3090. Section 3090 in providing that the children "shall be admitted by the superintendent on the order of the juvenile court or of a majority of such trustees", makes it clear that the juvenile judge, in cases that come within his jurisdiction, has the same authority as the trustees of the children's home have in other cases, in determining what children shall be admitted to such home. Of course, he is bound by the provisions of the law concerning the age, mental and moral qualifications of the child, when committing it to the children's home, but when he has passed upon these questions, his judgment is final and not subject to review by the board of trustees, and they may not, therefore, refuse to receive a child so committed to the home. The only ground I can see, upon which they might make such refusal, is this; that the child presented for admission is afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease. Such disease might, of course, appear after the order of the juvenile court has been made, and would justify the superintendent in refusing to accept the child. Other than this, I can see no legitimate reason for such refusal.

In reply to your second inquiry, I desire to call your attention to section 3089, which provides in part:

"The home shall be an asylum for children under the age of 18 years * * * * who are, in the opinion of the trustees, suitable children for admission by reason of orphanage, abandonment or neglect by parents, or inability of parents to provide for them."

Nothing is said in this section as to how long the inability of the parents to provide for the children must continue. It is my opinion that in the case you submit, where the father of the children is dead and the

mother is in the hospital for several months treatment, the children may be admitted to the children's home by the trustees thereof.

Your third question compels a consideration of sections 1643 and 3093, General Code, as amended in 103 O. L., pages 869 and 891 respectively. These sections read:

"Section 1643. When a child under the age of eighteen years comes into the custody of the court under the provisions of this chapter, such child shall continue for all necessary purposes of discipline and protection, a ward of the court, until he or she attain the age of twenty-one years. The power of the court over such child shall continue until the child attains such age."

"Section 3093. All inmates of such home who by reason of abandonment, neglect, or dependence have been admitted or who have been by the parent or guardian voluntarily surrendered to the trustees, shall be under the sole and exclusive guardianship and control of the trustees during their stay in such home, until they are eighteen years of age, and if such child is placed out or adopted such control shall continue until such child becomes of lawful age. A child shall be deemed abandoned, if at any time the parents or persons having control thereof are in arrears for his or her board for a period of one year or more. Payment of such board thereafter shall not reinstate such parents or persons in the control or guardianship of such child, unless such board shall deem it wise."

Section 1352-3 as amended in 103 O. L., page 866, reads in part:

"The board of state charities shall when able to do so, receive as its wards such dependent or neglected minors as may be committed to it by the juvenile court. County, district, or semi-public children's homes or any institution entitled to receive children from the juvenile court may, with the consent of the board, transfer to it the guardianship of minor wards of such institutions. If such children have been committed to such institutions by the juvenile court that court must first consent to such transfer."

Section 3089 as amended in 103 O. L., page 890, reads in part:

"If an inmate of such home (county children's home) is found to be incorrigible, he or she shall be brought before a juvenile court for further disposition."

From a reading of these sections, it is apparent that although under section 3093, the trustees of the children's home are given "sole and exclusive guardianship" of children admitted to the home by reason of neglect or dependence, there is a continuing jurisdiction vested in the juvenile court, which such court retains "for all necessary purposes of discipline and protection" until the child attains the age of twenty-one years. The words "sole and exclusive guardianship" in section 3093 are limited in their meaning by these other sections of the Code, which plainly indicates that the protecting arm of the juvenile court remains about the child until it has attained the age of twenty-one years.

Answering your third question then, it is my opinion that when a dependent or neglected child is committed by the juvenile court to the county children's home, the trustees of such home are immediately vested with the guardianship and control of the child, subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court for the purpose of discipline and protection.

Whether the juvenile court in its commitment makes the trustees of the home the guardian of the child, is of no consequence. The statute (section 3093) does this to the extent above mentioned.

Replying to your fourth inquiry, I beg to again call your attention to that part of section 3089, which reads:

"The home shall be an asylum for children under the age of 18 years * * * *
* * who have resided in the county not less than one year."

While it is true that the child in question has not resided in the country for one year, yet I do not think this fact would make it ineligible for admission to the county children's home. The provision that the child should have "resided in the county not less than one year" is not one made for the purpose of placing a limitation upon the ages of children to be admitted to the home, but to my mind was made for the sole purpose of establishing a residence in the county. In the case referred to, this is not necessary since the child was born of parents who were residents of the county, and had been for more than one year. In Volume 14 of Cyc., page 843, the following doctrine is stated:

"An infant, being *non sui juris* is incapable of fixing his domicile, which therefore during his minority follows that of the father."

At page 845 it is stated:

"The domicile of an infant, after the death of both parents, will be that of the parent who died last."

The provision, therefore, that a child should have "resided in the county not less than one year", is not applicable to the case mentioned and the child may be admitted to the home.

Attention is called, however, to that part of section 3089, which reads:

"The home shall be an asylum for children under the age of 18 years * * * *
who are in the opinion of the trustees suitable children for admission * * * *."

By virtue of this provision, if the trustees are of the opinion that there are not proper facilities in the home to care for a child of such tender age, and for that reason deem it a child not "suitable for admission", they may refuse to accept it.

In answering your fourth question I have stated that the infant, whose parents are residents of the county, may be admitted by the trustees to the children's home. I have also stated that if the trustees deem the child, by reason of its tender age, not suitable for admission, they may refuse to accept it. However, inasmuch as they may accept it, it follows that if they desire to do so, and yet deem it unwise to keep the child in the home, they may contract with proper families to board and care for it, regardless of whether it is below or above the age of three years. This answers the fifth and last question submitted.

Yours very truly,
(Signed)

TIMOTHY S. HOGAN,
Attorney-General

**Authority of Juvenile Court Over Committed Children;
Removal from Foster Homes**

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 30, 1914

HON. H. H. SHIRER, Secretary Board of State Charities,
Columbus, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:

I have your letter of September 16, 1914, as follows:

1. Can the juvenile court at its pleasure, recall a child which was previously committed by that court to a children's home without any specific instructions as to the future disposition and who is still an inmate of such home? (See sec. 1643)
2. Can the juvenile court which has committed a child as above recall the child after it has been placed in a foster home, as permitted by sec. 3100 of General Code?
3. Have the trustees of a county children's home the legal right to remove a child from a foster home without giving any cause whatever for the removal to the foster parents? (See sec. 3096 and 3103)

Section 1643, General Code, as amended, 103 O. L., page 869, reads:

"When a child under the age of seventeen years comes into the custody of the court under the provisions of this chapter, such child shall continue for all necessary purposes of discipline and protection, a ward of the court, until he or she attains the age of twenty-one years. The power of the court over such child shall continue until the child attains such age."

Section 1653, as amended, 103 O. L., page 872, provides in part:

Section 1653: When a minor under the age of eighteen years, or any ward of the court under this chapter, is found to be dependent or neglected, the judge may make an order committing such child to the care of the children's home if there be one in the county where such court is held, * * * * *

Section 3893 of the General Code, provides in part:

Section 3093: All inmates of such home (the county children's home) who by reason of abandonment, neglect or dependence, have been admitted * * * * * shall be under the sole and exclusive guardianship and control of the trustees during their stay in such home, until they are eighteen years of age, and if such child is placed out, indentured or adopted, such control shall continue until such child becomes of lawful age."

At first glance it might seem that section 3093, General Code, relates only to those children in the children's home who have been *admitted* by the trustees themselves and not to those children *committed* by the juvenile court. This theory, however, is dissipated by section 3090, General Code, as amended 103 O. L., page 890, and reads in part:

"Section 3090: They shall be *admitted* by the superintendent on the order of the juvenile court or by a majority of such trustees."

This section just quoted, clearly shows that in using the word "admitted" in section 3093 and in other sections of the county children's home chapter, as amended in 103 O. L., pages 889 to 893, the legisla-

ture meant to include those children committed to the children's home by order of the juvenile court, as well as those admitted by order of the trustees.

It will be noted that section 3093, General Code, vests in the trustees of the country children's home the sole and exclusive guardianship of children "during their stay in such home" only. The juvenile court in committing children to the county children's home does not fix any definite time for them to remain there, and inasmuch as section 1643 of the General Code provides that "the power of the court, over such child, shall continue until the child attains such age", it is clear that if the court decides it is for the best interest of the child to terminate its confinement in such home, it may do so without invading in any manner the powers conferred upon the trustees with reference to such child.

I am, therefore, of the opinion, in answer to your first question, that the juvenile court can, at its pleasure, recall a child from the children's home which had previously been committed by it to such institution.

Answering your second question, section 3095 of the General Code, authorizes the trustees of the county children's home to place children in private families, and section 3096 provides in part: "for the purpose of securing the well-being and progress of such children in the enforcement of the agreement, the trustees shall have control and guardianship of such children until they become of age." It is clear that the trustees of the home cannot grant to private individuals any greater authority over children so placed out than they themselves have acquired, and in view of my answer to your first question, it is my opinion in reply to your second question, that the juvenile court can recall a child from a private home in which it was placed by the trustees of the children's home.

In reply to your third question, I beg leave to call your attention to section 3098 General Code, which reads as follows:

"The trustees shall visit, or cause to be visited, each child placed out by them, at least once in each year and as much oftener as the welfare of the child requires, until it is evident that it is permanently and happily established in such home, and thereafter such visits may be discontinued. The trustees may at any time vacate any agreement or indenture when the welfare of the child may demand it, and replace in another family home or return it to the institution."

From this section it is evident when the trustees deem it for the best interest of the child, they may withdraw such child from any private home without giving any reason to the foster parents for such action. If such foster parents or any other persons have reason to believe that such transfer will militate against the child's best interests, the matter can be presented to the juvenile court if the child was committed by a juvenile court. And that court can, if it sees fit, withdraw the child from the children's home and return it to the private home from which it was taken by the trustees. This by virtue of its power over such child, until it becomes of age, for the purpose of discipline and protection, and the

authority of section 1653 General Code, which authorizes the juvenile court to place dependent and neglected children in "the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character."

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

TIMOTHY S. HOGAN,
Attorney-General

**Effect of Refusal of Board of State Charities to
Endorse a County Children's Home**

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 4, 1915

HONORABLE H. H. SHIRER, Secretary Board of State Charities,
Columbus, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:

Under date of April 9th you submitted to me for written opinion thereon the following inquiry to-wit:

"Under the provisions of Section 1352-1 of the General Code, as enacted April 28, 1913, the Board of State Charities has not deemed it proper to certify a certain county children's home as suitable in its management for the reception of dependent children. The trustees of this Home, as well as the Juvenile Court in that county, have been notified of the action of the Board.

We are now advised that negotiations are under way between the county commissioners of an adjoining county in which there is no children's home to make a contract for the care of dependent children of the latter county in the Home which we have not certified. I desire your advise on the following:

Can such a contract under the above circumstances be entered into legally?

If the contract is made, would the Auditor of the second county have any legal right to pay the trustees of the uncertified Home for the care of children under the terms of the contract?"

The sections of the Statutes applicable to your inquiry are found in the chapters of the General Code entitled "Board of State Charities" Section 1349 et seq., and "Children's Homes" Sections 3070 et seq., and the amendments thereto in the act of 1913, 103 O. L., page 864.

The section being somewhat lengthy, only the language most directly in point is quoted.

Section 3089 G. C., 103 O. L., page 890, provides in part:

"The home shall be an asylum for children under the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and not morally vicious and free from infectious or contagious diseases, who have resided in the county not less than one year, and for such other children under such age from other counties in the state where there is no home, as the trustees of such home and the persons or authority having the custody and control of such children, by contract agree upon, who are, in the opinion of the trustees, suitable children for admission by reason of orphanage, abandonment or neglect by parents, or inability of parents to provide for them. * * * * *

Section 3090 G. C., 103 O. L., 890, provides in part:

"They shall be admitted by the superintendent on the order of the juvenile court or of a majority of such trustees. * * * *"

Section 3092 G. C., 103 O. L., 891, provides in part:

"In any county where such home has not already been provided, the board of commissioners shall make temporary provisions for destitute children by transferring them to the nearest children's home where they can be received and kept at the expense of the county, or by leasing suitable premises, for that purpose, which shall be furnished, provided and managed in all respects as provided by law for the support and management of children's homes. * * * *"

Section 1352 G. C., 103 O. L., 865, provides in part:

"The board of state charities shall investigate by correspondence and inspection the system, condition and management of the public and private benevolent and correctional institutions of the state and county, and municipal jails, work-houses, infirmaries and children's homes, and all maternity hospitals or homes, lying-in hospitals, or places where women are received and cared for during parturition, as well as all institutions whether incorporated, private or otherwise which receive and care for children."

Section 1352 G. C., 103 O. L., 865, provides in part:

"Such board shall annually pass upon the fitness of every benevolent or correctional institution, corporation and association, public, semi-public or private as receives, or desires to receive and care for children, or places children in private homes. * * * *"

"When the board is satisfied as to the care given such children, and that the requirements of the statutes covering the management of such institutions are being complied with, it shall issue to the association a certificate to that effect, which shall continue in force for one year, unless sooner revoked by the board. No child shall be committed by the juvenile court to an association or institution which has not such certificate unrevoked and received within fifteen months next preceding the commitment. A list of such certified institutions shall be sent by the board of state charities, at least annually, to all courts acting as juvenile courts and to all associations and institutions so approved. Any person who receives children or receives or solicits money on behalf of such an institution, corporation or association, not so certified, or whose certificate has been revoked, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$500.00"

The foregoing provisions of the statutes and others of similar import are in the interest of the proper care and guardianship of the children of the state who are subject to commitment or admission to children's homes or other institutions receiving or desiring to receive or care for children, and to this end, it is the manifest purpose of the enactment to provide for the proper regulation and management of such institutions and to prohibit the commitment of children to institutions not meeting the requirements of the law and the approval of the state board of charities.

The statutes provide that when upon investigation the board is satisfied of the qualification of such institution adequately to care for such children as are or may be committed to it or received therein, and that the requirements of the statutes relating to such institutions have been com-

plied with, the board shall issue to such institution a certificate to that effect and that a list of such certified institutions shall be furnished by the board at least annually to all juvenile courts and to all approved institutions.

It is further provided no child shall be committed by the juvenile court to an institution not having such certificate unrevoked and received within fifteen months next preceding such commitment. It is made a misdemeanor for any person to receive a child or receive or solicit any money on behalf of an institution not so certified.

The placing of children in institutions not having the required certificate and the payment of the cost of their maintenance out of public funds by the officers of the county would seem therefore to be in direct contravention of the purpose of the statutes.

From the foregoing and other similar provisions of the act relating to children's homes, I am of the opinion that there is no authority of law for the county commissioners of any county to enter into a contract with trustees of an institution to receive and care for children of its county that may be committed to a children's home unless such institution meets the requirements of the statutes as to qualification and management and has received a certificate to that effect from the board of state charities.

A contract with such an institution not so certified being illegal, the approval of payment of moneys under such contract from the county treasury by the county commissioners would not be conclusive on the auditor, and upon notice that the institution has not been approved, as provided by law, it would be his duty to refuse to issue a warrant for such payments, or the payment of money from the county treasury pursuant to such contract could be restrained by injunction.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

EDWARD C. TURNER,
Attorney-General

DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES CARING FOR CHILDREN

All institutions not marked are endorsed by the Board of State Charities; those marked with an asterisk (*) have not yet been visited and are therefore not endorsed; those marked with a dagger (†) are not endorsed by the Board. Most of the latter have been refused endorsement; in the case of five, action has been suspended until conditions can be improved.

Public Children's Homes

Roster of Superintendents and Trustees

Names of Trustees Arranged According to Order of Expiration of Term

ADAMS COUNTY

W. J. Shuster, Superintendent.....	West Union
G. C. Steele.....	West Union
John Ebrite	West Union
Q. A. Kincaid.....	West Union
G. W. Lafferty.....	Lawshe

ALLEN COUNTY

D. W. Higby, Superintendent.....	Lima
D. E. Hover.....	Lima
Wesley Wright.....	Delphos
Joseph Tipscott.....	Lima
W. J. Judkins.....	Lima

ASHLAND COUNTY

J. L. Moon, Superintendent.....	Ashland
C. R. Freer.....	Ashland
W. W. Scott	Loudonville
William Mason.....	Ashland
William Priest.....	Polk

ATHENS COUNTY

George E. Beasley, Superintendent.....	Athens
A. S. Bethel.....	Athens
John Hill.....	Nelsonville
J. H. Finsterwald.....	Guysville
O. B. Sloan	Athens

BELMONT COUNTY

S. M. Gillespie, Superintendent.....	Tacoma
George Cooke.....	Martins Ferry
W. S. Greig.....	Barnesville
Jacob Maule.....	Colerain
Dr. G. V. Riddle.....	Barnesville

BROWN COUNTY

I. N. Jacobs, Superintendent	Georgetown
Wayne Cahall.....	Georgetown
W. E. Hall.....	Georgetown
J. G. Quinlan	Georgetown
James Campbell.....	Georgetown

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

Clayton E. French, Superintendent.....	Urbana
R. J. Eason.....	North Lewisburg
J. J. Mumper.....	Urbana
B. F. Hull.....	Mechanicsburg
A. G. Harmon.....	St. Paris

CLARK COUNTY

E. S. Thomas, Superintendent.....	Springfield
Frank Tunderburg.....	Springfield
A. H. Drayer	Springfield
Henry Erter.....	Springfield
R. M. LeFevre.....	Springfield

CLINTON COUNTY

J. E. Smith, Superintendent.....	Wilmington
J. R. Clevenger.....	Wilmington
C. Rhonemus.....	Reeseville
D. M. Ruddock.....	Wilmington
J. F. Bennett.....	Wilmington

COLUMBIANA AND STARK COUNTIES

"Fairmount Home"

I. B. Drunkenbrod, Superintendent.....	Alliance
M. G. Marshall.....	Canton
George C. Lepper.....	Massillon
H. B. Shelton.....	Leetonia
George H. Owen.....	East Liverpool
John Eyer.....	Alliance

DARKE COUNTY

Ray Compton, Superintendent	Greenville
Ed. Culbertson.....	Greenville
J. H. Dunham	Greenville
V. S. Marker	Greenville
C. O. Rhoades.....	Greenville

DEFIANCE COUNTY

Frank J. Mains, Superintendent.....	Defiance
Henry Ort.....	Defiance
Adrian Hall.....	Defiance
Jesse Benner	Defiance
Charles Case.....	Sherwood

ERIE COUNTY

H. O. Hahn, Superintendent	Sandusky
A. H. Leimbach.....	Vermillion
I. W. Hoover	Avery
F. H. Zerbe.....	Sandusky
Frank A. Kerber.....	Sandusky

OHIO BULLETIN

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Otto Grove, Superintendent.....	Lancaster
George W. Taylor.....	Millersport
J. B. Claypool.....	Lancaster
William L. Martens.....	Lancaster
Robert Rutter.....	Lancaster

FAYETTE COUNTY

Thomas S. Pinkerton, Superintendent.....	Washington C. H.
M. L. McCoy.....	Washington C. H.
M. L. Dickey.....	Bloomingsburg
George Jackson.....	Washington C. H.
J. T. Perrill.....	Washington C. H.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

J. D. Harlor, Superintendent.....	Columbus
W. S. Carlisle.....	Columbus
Ira H. Crum.....	Columbus
C. W. Smiley.....	Hilliards
C. H. Walcutt.....	Columbus

GALLIA COUNTY

N. B. Colwell, Superintendent.....	Gallipolis
L. Gaston.....	Bidwell
I. M. Grover.....	Pinegrove
A. C. Vollborn.....	Bidwell
J. V. Dale.....	Gallipolis

GREENE COUNTY

Miss Mary H. Bankerd, Superintendent.....	Xenia
M. L. Finnell.....	Osborn
O. F. Bradfute.....†	Cedarville
A. S. Frazer.....	Xenia
W. W. Ferguson.....	Dayton

GUERNSEY COUNTY

F. M. Secrest, Superintendent.....	Cambridge
D. M. Hawthorne.....	Cambridge
Samuel Carr.....	Guernsey
J. M. Scott.....	Cumberland
J. B. Siegfried.....	Cambridge

HANCOCK COUNTY

Margaret J. Nusbaum, Superintendent.....	Findlay
Marian Stephenson.....	Findlay
Augusta B. Wright.....	Findlay
Alice C. Steen.....	Findlay
Martha Dunn.....	Findlay

HARRISON COUNTY

E. E. Webb, Superintendent.....	Cadiz
N. B. Feirbaugh.....	Connoton
O. R. McFadden.....	New Athens
D. L. Taylor.....	Tappan
S. B. McGann.....	Cadiz

HOCKING COUNTY†

Ruff, Superintendent.....	Logan
---------------------------	-------

Under the same management as County Infirmary

†Endorsement refused.

HOLMES COUNTY

C. J. Miller, Superintendent	Millersburg
W. E. Lecky	Holmesville
Benjamin Weaver	Barrs Mills
W. T. Boyd	Millersburg
J. A. Mast	Millersburg

HURON COUNTY

Mrs. Josephine Laible, Superintendent	Norwalk
Theodore Williams	Norwalk
Mrs. F. B. Case	Norwalk
George Sauer	Plymouth
J. V. Wayne	Bellevue

KNOX COUNTY†

..... Superintendent	Mt. Vernon
Lewis P. Schaus	Mt. Vernon
Harry C. Devin	Mt. Vernon
Rudolph L. Jones	Martinsburg
E. A. Wolfe	Howard

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Frank P. Blackburn, Superintendent	Irondale
E. E. Francy	Toronto
A. G. Lee	Steubenville
S. M. Floyd	Steubenville
W. H. Werker	Rayland

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Nevada M. Shingler, Superintendent	Irononton
J. F. McConnell	Irononton
John Welch	Itonton
William Mittendorf	Irononton
William Marting	Irononton

LICKING COUNTY

Harvey Orr, Superintendent	Newark
Frank T. Hillbrant	Hebron
William T. Davison	Newark
George D. Orr	Newark
Burbon Miller	Newark

LOGAN COUNTY

C. C. Harshfield, Superintendent	Bellefontaine
D. M. Kaylor	Bellefontaine
H. J. Mack	Belle Center
G. A. Aiken	Bellefontaine
W. S. Jones	Bellefontaine

LORAIN COUNTY

George A. Mosher, Superintendent	Oberlin
J. F. Randolph	Oberlin
W. J. Krebs	Wellington
S. B. Day	Elyria
Dr. Frank Young	Lorain

†Recently constructed; no inmates until Fall.

OHIO BULLETIN

LUCAS COUNTY

E. J. Brown, Superintendent	Maumee
H. F. Van Fleet	Waterville
W. S. Brainard	Toledo
Walter F. Brown	Toledo
Herman Gross	Toledo

MADISON COUNTY

B. F. Linson, Superintendent	London
Xerxes Farrar	London
M. L. Rea	London
Lester Bidwell	London
S. W. Beale	Mt. Sterling

MAHONING COUNTY

Elisabeth Harlow, Superintendent	Youngstown
Frank B. Thomas	Youngstown
Mark H. Liddle	Canfield
William F. Maag, Sr	Youngstown
W. R. Leonard	Youngstown

MARION COUNTY

D. E. Black, Superintendent	Marion
M. Waddell	Marion
J. E. Waddell	Marion
J. J. Schoenlaub	Marion
G. W. Walters	Marion

MEIGS COUNTY

Mrs. Ruth L. Alkire, Superintendent	Pomeroy
W. J. Krider	Racine
G. B. Davis	Langsville
A. W. Vale	Pomeroy
J. S. Boggess	Middleport

MIAMI COUNTY

Rufus Fish, Superintendent	Troy
Charles H. Dale	Troy
John T. Knoop	Troy
E. H. Kerr	Tippecanoe City
J. R. Miles	Piqua

MONROE COUNTY

J. C. Seebach, Superintendent	Woodsfield
F. O. Sulsberger	Woodsfield
C. J. Ellis	Woodsfield
W. B. Lynch	Woodsfield
E. T. Cunningham	Woodsfield

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

F. O. Hartrum, Superintendent	Dayton
Charles Wuichet	Dayton
Walter Kuhns	Dayton
E. H. Herr	Dayton
William Stroop	Dayton

MUSKINGUM COUNTY

J. B. Billingsley, Superintendent	Zanesville
W. C. Copeland	Dresden
W. E. Guthrie	Zanesville
John Graham	Fazeysburg
E. K. Rankin	South Zanesville

NOBLE COUNTY

†Boarding Home	Mt. Ephraim
Homer Gibson, Superintendent	

PERRY COUNTY

Thomas L. Patterson, Superintendent	New Lexington
Sheldon Kinsel	New Lexington
Levi Swinehart	Moxahala
W. P. Carroll	New Lexington
William Frazier	Junction City

PICKAWAY COUNTY

George W. Runkle, Superintendent	Circleville
Noah Weaver	Circleville
M. B. Radcliff	Circleville
John Courtright, Sr.	Ashville
H. V. Johnson	Commercial Point

PIKE COUNTY**

Sherman Lightle, Superintendent	Waverly
T. F. Markham	Waverly
Kelly Durham	Waverly
G. N. Lochbaum	Waverly
A. S. Keechle	Waverly

PREBLE COUNTY

O. P. Kimmel, Superintendent	Eaton
D. M. Swinehart	Eaton
H. C. Albaugh	Eaton
Harry D. Silver	Eaton
Harry G. King	Eaton

RICHLAND COUNTY

Mrs. Emma B. Hughes, Superintendent	Mansfield
J. W. Palmer	Mansfield
C. E. McBride	Mansfield
J. M. Courtney	Mansfield
Rev. D. J. Meese	Mansfield

SCIOTO COUNTY

W. C. Silcox, Superintendent	Portsmouth
George D. Scudder	Portsmouth
John Peebles	Portsmouth
Frank B. Kehoe	Portsmouth
George D. Selby	Portsmouth

SHELBY COUNTY

W. F. Meighen, Superintendent	Sidney
James E. Way	Sidney
George Hagelberger	Anna
Fred Ludwig	Anna
P. R. Taylor	Sidney

†Endorsement refused.

**Endorsement withdrawn January 21, 1915; conditionally endorsed July 21, 1915.

OHIO BULLETIN

STARK COUNTY
See Columbiana County

SUMMIT COUNTY

F. D. Saunders, Superintendent.....	Akron
W. W. McIntosh.....	Akron
P. G. Ewart.....	East Akron
Dr. D. S. Bowman.....	Akron
W. A. Morton.....	Barberton

TRUMBULL COUNTY

Milo F. Gleason, Superintendent.....	Warren
J. B. Graham.....	Warren
Milton Mathews.....	Warren
Charles Fillius.....	Warren
H. L. Ingersoll.....	Warren

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

G. W. Kelley, Superintendent.....	Canal Dover
F. R. Kislig.....	New Philadelphia
W. H. Stoutt.....	Uhrichsville
J. J. Lebold.....	Sandyville
P. H. Lind.....	Canal Dover

UNION COUNTY

J. M. Fox, Superintendent.....	Marysville
J. M. Hawn.....	Plain City
W. L. Blaney.....	Plain City
C. D. Webb.....	Marysville
T. J. Williams.....	Marysville

VINTON COUNTY

N. Gorsuch, Superintendent.....	McArthur
J. T. Foreman.....	McArthur
F. D. Sharp.....	McArthur
F. R. Cooper.....	McArthur
J. W. Dasley.....	McArthur

WARREN COUNTY

A. D. Haney, Superintendent.....	Lebanon
S. L. Cartright.....	Waynesville
George Beck.....	Springboro
H. B. Anderson.....	Franklin
John Buck.....	Mason
E. T. Dechant.....	Franklin
G. F. Brown.....	Lebanon

WASHINGTON COUNTY

J. L. Jordan, Superintendent.....	Marietta
James S. Devo.....	Marietta
A. L. Gracey.....	Marietta
E. A. Coil.....	Marietta
W. A. Sniffen.....	Marietta

WAYNE COUNTY

W. C. McCullough, Superintendent.....	Wooster
William Kuhn.....	Shreve
Jacob A. Miller.....	Smithville
J. A. Hempel.....	Wooster
William M. Caskey.....	Wooster

Semi-Public Homes

Ashtabula Children's Home.....	Ashtabula
H. H. Hall, Superintendent	
Delaware Children's Home.....	Delaware
Miss Sarah J. Simons, Matron	
Butler County Children's Home.....	Hamilton
Miss Susan Jean Lamont, Superintendent	
Highland County Children's Home.....	Hillsboro
Mrs. Sinai C. Elount-Howard, Superintendent	

State Institutions

Ohio State School for the Blind.....	Columbus
Horace C. Maurer, Acting Superintendent	
Ohio State School for the Deaf.....	Columbus
J. W. Jones, Superintendent	
Ohio Institution for Feeble-Minded.....	Columbus
Dr. E. J. Emerick, Superintendent	
Girls' Industrial School.....	Delaware
Mrs. M. E. McNamara, Chief Matron	
Ohio Hospital for Epileptics.....	Gallipolis
G. G. Kineon, M. D., Superintendent	
Boys' Industrial School.....	Lancaster
Capt. R. U. Hastings, Superintendent	
Ohio State Sanatorium.....	Mt. Vernon
S. A. Douglas, M. D., Superintendent	
Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	Xenia
J. P. Elton, Superintendent	

City and County Reform Schools

Cincinnati House of Refuge.....	Cincinnati
Walter Emerson, Superintendent, 3286 Colerain Ave.	
a. City Institution.....	Cincinnati
b. Girls' Farm.....	Wyoming
c. Boys' Farm.....	Glendale
Boys' Special School.....	Cincinnati
123 E. Ninth St.	
Boys' School.....	Cleveland
W. 29th and Clinton Ave.	
Cleveland Boys' Farm.....	Hudson
B. L. Laird, Superintendent	
Cleveland Girls' Farm.....	Warrensville
Miss Hannah Buchanan, Superintendent	

**Private Orphanages and Children's Homes
for Dependent Children**

Fourteen take girls only (*g*), 11 take boys only (*b*), 46 take both boys and girls; 6 care for infants mostly with a few older children under 6 or 8 years. The others receive boys and girls usually from 4 or 5 years or school age to 12 or 15 years of age.

ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS

Boys' Home of Cincinnati.....	Cincinnati
Miss M. E. Shinnick, Superintendent, 530 Sycamore St.	
House of Mercy (<i>g</i>)	Cincinnati
Sister M. Angela, Superioress, 1413 Freeman Ave.	
Mt. St. Mary's Convent of the Good Shepherd (<i>g</i>).....	Cincinnati
Mother Mary of St. Martin, Superioress, Warsaw and Grand Aves., Price Hill	
Protectory for Boys.....	Cincinnati
Father Valentine, Superior, Station E., Mt. Alverno	
Provincial Monastery of the Good Shepherd (<i>g</i>)	Cincinnati
Mother Mary of St. Aloysius Bigley, Carthage	
Santa Maria Institute (<i>g</i>).....	Cincinnati
Sister Justina, Superioress, 640 W. 8th St.	
St. Aloysius Orphan Society	Cincinnati
Rev. G. H. Vonderahe, Superintendent, Reading Road and Bond Hill	
St. Joseph's Diocesan Orphan Asylum	Cincinnati
Rev. Father Clark, Superintendent, Cherry and Blue Rock Sts., Cumminsville	
Sister Anacletus, Superioress.	
St. Joseph's Maternity Hospital and Infant Asylum	Cincinnati
Rev. Mother Innocentia, Superintendent, Tennessee Ave. and Reading Road.	
St. Vincent's Orphanage (<i>b</i>).....	Cincinnati
Rev. Father Eusebius, Superintendent, 918 Bank St.	
Brother Joseph, Superior	
Catherine Horstman Training Home for Girls.....	Cleveland
Mrs. Julia M. Derricks, Superintendent, 3601 Whitman Ave.	
House of the Good Shepherd (<i>g</i>).....	Cleveland
Mother M. of St. Laurence Brady, Superioress, E. 30th St. and Carnegie Ave.	
St. Ann's Maternity Hospital and Infant Asylum.....	Cleveland
Rev. Mother M. Camilla, Superioress, 3409 Woodland Ave.	
St. Anthony's Home for Boys.....	Cleveland
Rev. C. Hubert LeBlonde, Superintendent, 8301 Detroit Ave.	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (<i>g</i>).....	Cleveland
Miss Martha Homegardner, Superintendent, 6431 Woodland Ave.	
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum (<i>b</i>).....	Cleveland
Sister M. Alphonsine, Superintendent, 3515 Monroe Ave.	
House of the Good Shepherd (<i>g</i>).....	Columbus
Mother Mary of the Holy Family, Superioress, W. Broad and Sandusky Sts.	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital.....	Columbus
Mother Hermana, Superioress, 1555 Bryden Road	
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	Columbus
Sister Borgia, Superioress, E. Main St. and Rose Ave.	
The Josephinum (<i>b</i>).....	Columbus
Rev. Msgr. Joseph Soentgerath, Superintendent, 821 E. Main St.	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.....	Dayton
Sister M. Seraphina, Superioress, St. Paul Ave.	
St. Louis' Orphanage (<i>b</i>).....	Louisville
Sister M. Thomas, Superioress	
St. Mary's Institute (<i>g</i>).....	Minster
Venerable Mother Emma, Superintendent	
Sister Regis, Superioress	
St. Francis Orphan Asylum.....	Tiffin
Rev. Mother Bonaventura, Superioress, Walnut St.	
House of the Good Shepherd (<i>g</i>).....	Toledo
Sister Columba, Superioress, 3507 LaGrange Ave	

St. Anthony's Orphanage (b).....	Toledo
Rev. K. J. Alter, Superintendent, 2327 Cherry St.	
Sister A. M. Purcell, Superioress	
Home of the Holy Family.....	West Park
Miss Ellen E. Donovan, Superintendent	

PROTESTANT INSTITUTIONS

Largely supported by some Protestant denomination

German Methodist Orphan Asylum.....	Berea
Rev. George Kaletsch, Superintendent	
Bethany Home for Boys (Episcopal).....	Cincinnati
Sister Eva Mary, Superioress, Glendale	
Bethany Home for Girls (Episcopal).....	Cincinnati
Sister Eva Mary, Superioress, Glendale	
God's Bible School Orphanage (Holiness Sect).....	Cincinnati
Rev. M. G. Standley, Superintendent, Loveland	
Cleveland Christian Orphanage	Cleveland
Mrs. Weber, Superintendent, 10907 Lorain Ave.	
Hungarian Evangelical Home	Cleveland
Rev. Stephen Ruzsa, Superintendent, 8021 Rawlings Ave.	
St. John's Orphanage (Episcopal) (g).....	Cleveland
Sister Ada, Superior, 2619 Franklin Ave.	
Ebenezer Orphans' Home of the Evangelical Association.....	Flat Rock
Rev. W. H. Messerschmidt, Superintendent	
Old Folks' and Orphans' Home of the Church of the Brethren.....	Fostoria
Francis Hamilton, Superintendent	
Fannie Doane Home for Missionaries' Children (Baptist).....	Granville
Miss Charlotte F. Clark, Matron	
The Brethren's Home.....	Greenville
G. W. Minnich, Superintendent	
Otterbein Home (National Home of United Brethren).....	Lebanon
Rev. J. R. King, Superintendent	
Oesterlen Orphans' Home (Lutheran)	Springfield
W. M. Habey, Superintendent, R. F. D. 10, Lagonda Ave.	
Lutheran Orphans' and Old Folks' Home	Toledo, East
Rev. F. Schmeltz, Superintendent, 2465 Seaman St.	
Mennonite Orphans' Home.....	West Liberty
A. Metzler, Superintendent	
Methodist Children's Home Association.....	Worthington
Rev. A. E. Harford, Superintendent	

JEWISH INSTITUTIONS

There are also 3 other Jewish institutions, otherwise classified

Jewish Foster Home.....	Cincinnati
Dr. Boris D. Bogen, Superintendent, Glenway and Rapid Run Pike	
Miss M. Chason, Matron, Price Hill	
Jewish Orphan Asylum.....	Cleveland
Simon Peiser, Superintendent, 5000 Woodland Ave.	
Jewish Infants Orphans' Home (older children as well as infants).....	Cleveland
H. Rosenberg, Superintendent, 2200 E. 40th St.	

HOMES OF FRATERNAL ORDERS

Ohio Pythian Home	Springfield
F. M. Lefevre, Superintendent	
Masonic Home	Springfield
Philip H. Dorn, Superintendent	
Independent Order of Odd Fellows	Springfield
E. B. Turner, Superintendent	
National Orphans' Home of the Junior Order American Mechanics.....	Tiffin
C. A. Kernan, Superintendent	

NON-SECTARIAN INSTITUTIONS

Children's Country Training Home	Birmingham
J. Walter Malone, Jr., Superintendent, P. O. Amherst	
Cincinnati Children's Home.....	Cincinnati
Meigs V. Crouse, Superintendent, 312 W. 9th St	
Cincinnati Orphan Asylum.....	Cincinnati
Miss Mary C. Thompson, Superintendent, Wellington Place, Mt. Auburn	
German General Protestant Orphans' Asylum.	Cincinnati
Gustave Lambeck, Superintendent, Highland Ave. and Shilto St., Mt. Auburn	
Home for Colored Girls.....	Cincinnati
Mrs. Cora Oliver, Superintendent, 649 W. 7th St.	
Hope Gospel Mission (g).....	Cincinnati
Miss Ella Mae Talmage, Superintendent, 321 Broadway	
New Orphan Asylum for Colored Youth.....	Cincinnati
Mrs. Carrie O'Bannon, Superintendent, E nery and Shilto Sts., Avondale	
Protestant Home for Friendless and Foundlings.....	Cincinnati
Miss Naomi Griffin, Superintendent, 433 W. Court St.	
Children's Aid Society School and Home.....	Cleveland
Rev. John F. Fisher, Superintendent, 10427 Detroit Ave.	
Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	Cleveland
E. J. Henry, Superintendent, 5000 St. Clair Ave.	
Jones Home for Friendless Children.....	Cleveland
Henry Metzger, Superintendent, 3518 W. 25th St.	
Lida Baldwin Infants' Rest.....	Cleveland
Miss Von Baesler, Superintendent, 9014 Cedar Ave.	
Salvation Army Rescue Home.....	Cleveland
Major Clara Van Der Schouw, Superintendent, 5905 Kinsman Road	
Training Home for Friendless Girls.....	Cleveland
Miss Carrie E. Lamb, Superintendent, 7200 Franklin Ave.	
Hanna Neil Mission.....	Columbus
Miss Emma Doe, Superintendent, 727 E. Main St.	
Hare Orphan Home.....	Columbus
Miss Nella Graves, Superintendent, 2104 Tuller St.	
Hope Farm for Boys.....	Lancaster
Franklin Schott, Superintendent .	
*Tank Home for Missionaries' Children.....	Oberlin
110 E. College St.	
The Children's Bethel.....	Smithfield
S. T. Purviance, Superintendent	
Boys' Home of Toledo	Toledo
Miss Laura A. Marlowe, Superintendent, 737 Ontario St.	
*Home for Missionaries' Children	Wooster
John McIntire Children's Home.....	Zanesville
Miss Margaret Ludy, Superintendent	

HOMES FOR WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS

Exclusive of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., 3 are also named as orphanages

Working Girls' Home of Volunteers of America.....	Akron
Mrs. A. Winter, Superintendent, 73 S. Broadway	
Anna Louise Inn (<i>g</i>)	Cincinnati
Mrs. Louisa Farwell, Superintendent, Third and Lytle Sts.	
Boys' Home of Cincinnati (R. C.).....	Cincinnati
(Mentioned before.) 530 Sycamore St.	
*Frank McGee Ogden Home for Working Girls.....	Cincinnati
Miss Florella Wylie, Matron, W. 9th St.	
Glenn Home for Working Girls.....	Cincinnati
Miss Carolyn Wood, Superintendent, 641 W. 4th St.	
Harrison Hotel for Young Men.....	Cincinnati
W. O. Rakestraw, Superintendent, 540 W. 7th St.	
Lawrence Home for Working Girls.....	Cincinnati
Miss Myra LeCrone, Superintendent, 300 Broadway	
Nast Home for Young Men	Cincinnati
Rev. B. E. E. Fishbach, Superintendent, 1317 Race St.	
Mt. Carmel Home for Girls (R. C.).....	Cincinnati
1413 Broadway	
Sacred Heart Home for Working Girls (R. C.).....	Cincinnati
Mother Maria, Superioress, 416 Broadway	
Working and Newsboys' Home.....	Cincinnati
S. W. Monfort, Superintendent, 518 W. 9th St.	
Golden Rule Home for Working Girls.....	Cleveland
Miss Celia B. Jones, Superintendent, 2047 E. 69th St.	
Helena Working Girls' Home.....	Cleveland
Major Etta Knight, Superintendent, 1214 Woodland Ave.	
Martha House for Working Girls (Jewish).....	Cleveland
Mrs. Louis Frensdorf, Superintendent, 2234 E. 46th St.	
*Marion Home for Working Girls.....	Cleveland
Mrs. Harriett Dudley, Superintendent, 2106 E. 40th St.	
*Martha Washington Home for Working Girls.....	Cleveland
Adjutant Mary Goodall, Superintendent, E. 40th and Scovill Ave.	
St. Anthony's Home for Working Boys (R. C.).....	Cleveland
(Mentioned before.) 8301 Detroit Ave.	
*St. Mary's Boarding Home for Girls (R. C.).....	Cleveland
Miss E. A. Coughlin, Superintendent, 2517 E. 20th St.	
*Phyllis Wheatley Home Association (Colored girls).....	Cleveland
Miss Jane Hunter, Superintendent, 2265 E. 40th St.	
Lutheran Inner Mission League (<i>g</i>).....	Columbus
Mrs. Alice King, Superintendent, 685 S. High St.	
Dominican House of Retreat and Loretta Guild (<i>g</i>) (R. C.).....	Dayton
Sister Anthony, Superioress, 23 Franklin Ave.	
Boys' Home of Toledo	Toledo
(Mentioned before.) 737 Ontario St.	
Flower Home for Girls.....	Toledo
Miss Julia E. Wilcox, Superintendent, 1324 Superior St.	

DAY NURSERIES

Under management of 20 different organizations. 5 in Cleveland under one management, two in Columbus under one management, 2 are also mentioned as orphanages.

- Mary Day Nursery and Children's Hospital.....Akron
Miss Rose K. Steinmetz, Superintendent, 43 Buchtel Ave.
- *Christ Child Day Nursery.....Cincinnati
22 Findlay St.
- Cincinnati Free Day Nursery.....Cincinnati
Mrs. J. Webb, Superintendent, 222 W. Liberty St.
- City Mission Hall (Emanuel Day Nursery).....Cincinnati
Miss Julia Gross, Superintendent, 1310 Race St.
- Day Nursery of Foreigners' Christian Home.....Cincinnati
Rev. Michael Schwartz, Superintendent, 20 E. Liberty St.
- Home for Colored Girls Day Nursery.....Cincinnati
(Mentioned before.) 649 W. 7th St.
- Day Nursery of the Cincinnati Children's Home.....Cincinnati
(Mentioned before.) 20 E. Liberty St.
- †Salvation Army Day Nursery.....Cincinnati
Brigadier D. E. Dunham, Superintendent, 429 E. Third St.
- †St. Xavier's Day Nursery.....Cincinnati
Mrs. May Kelly, Superintendent, 361 E. Third St.
- Union Bethel Day Nursery.....Cincinnati
Mrs. J. O. White, Superintendent, 501 E. Third St.
- Walnut Hills Day Nursery for Colored Children.....Cincinnati
Mrs. Hattie Williams, Superintendent, 1134 Foraker Ave.
- Cleveland Day Nursery and Free Kindergarten Association.....Cleveland
Miss Katharine Bingham, General Secretary, 2050 E. 96th St.
- a. Perkins Nursery and Kindergarten.....2918 St. Clair Ave.
 b. Louise Nursery and Kindergarten.....2640 E. 37th St.
 c. Wade Nursery and Kindergarten.....2322 E. 22d St.
 d. Flora Stone Mather Nursery.....7240 Broadway
 e. Mary Whittlesley Memorial Nursery and Kindergarten.....
 2134 E. 77th St.
- Day Nursery of the West Side Deaconess' Cottage.....Cleveland
Miss E. L. Willmott, Superintendent, Bridge Ave. and W. 30th St.
- *Hungarian Day Nursery.....Cleveland
93rd and Kennedy Sts.
- *Mrs. Allen's Day Nursery.....Cleveland
2205 E. 30th St.
- Children's Day Home and Nursery.....Columbus
 a. Mrs. Hammel, Superintendent.....268 Oak St.
 b. Miss Hughes, Superintendent (colored).....162 Ohio Ave.
- North Side Day Nursery.....Columbus
Mrs. Wealthy Tinney, Matron, 146 Spruce St.
- †Day Nursery.....Dayton
116 S. Wilkinson St.
- Day Nursery.....Lima
- Old Adams Street City Mission Day Nursery.....Toledo
Rev. J. J. Gorham, Superintendent, 572 Ontario St.

DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS SOLELY FOR CHILDREN

Two specializing in care of cripples

- Children's Hospital.....Akron
(Mentioned before.)
- Children's Clinic of Ohio Miami Medical College.....Cincinnati
Mrs. Ada S. Stokes, Superintendent, McMicken Ave. and Elm St.

Children's Hospital	Cincinnati
Miss Anne W. Lovell, Superintendent, N. Main St., Mt. Auburn	
Babies Dispensary and Hospital	Cleveland
Miss Harriett L. Leete, Superintendent, 2500 E. 35th St.	
*Children's Fresh Air Camp.....	Cleveland
Mr. Elroy Avery, Superintendent, 11107 Buckeye Road	
Holy Cross House for Crippled and Invalid Children	Cleveland
Sister Irene Augustine, Superioress, 5609 Whittier Ave.	
Rainbow Hospital for Crippled and Convalescent Children.....	Cleveland
Miss A. Patton, Superintendent, South Euclid	
*Babies Dispensary of the District Nursing Association.....	Columbus
Miss Jennie Tuttle, Superintendent, 276 E. State St.	
Children's Hospital	Columbus
Miss Lily D. Atkinson, Superintendent, Franklin Park South	
Gates Memorial Hospital for Children	Elyria
Miss Goodspeed, Superintendent	

REFORM SCHOOLS

These are either public institutions or care also for dependents and have been previously so classified.

Boys' Special School.....	Cincinnati
123 E. 9th St	
Cincinnati House of Refuge.....	Cincinnati
a. City Institution.....	3286 Colerain Ave.
b. Girls' Farm.....	Wyoming
c. Boys' Farm	Glendale
Mt. St. Mary's Convent of the Good Shepherd (R. C.)	Cincinnati
Warsaw and Grand Ave., Price Hill	
Protectory for Boys (R. C.) ...	Cincinnati
Station E. Mt. Alverno	
Provincial Monastery of the Good Shepherd (R. C.)	Cincinnati
P. O. Carthage	
St. Vincent's Home for Boys (R. C.).....	Cincinnati
918 Bank St.	
Boys' School.....	Cleveland
W. 29th and Clinton Ave.	
Cleveland Boys' Farm.....	Hudson
Cleveland Girls' Farm	Warrensville
House of the Good Shepherd (R. C.).....	Cleveland
E. 30th and Carnegie Ave.	
House of the Good Shepherd (R. C.).....	Columbus
W. Broad and Sandusky Sts.	
Girls' Industrial School.....	Delaware
Boys' Industrial School.....	Lancaster
House of the Good Shepherd.....	Toledo
3507 LaGrange St.	

INSTITUTIONS FOR SEMI-DELINQUENT AND DIFFICULT GIRLS

Not as a rule dealing with maternity work

Florence Crittenton Home.....	Akron
Miss Chapman, Superintendent, 50 Cotter Ave.	

Bethshan Home.....	Canton
Miss Grace Wood, Superintendent, Harrisburg Road	
Big Sisters Association.....	Columbus
Mrs. Mary A. Schoonover, Superintendent, 83 N. 20th St.	
*Rest Cottage.....	Portsmouth
Luella Cummings Home for Girls.....	Toledo
Miss Bertha Leming, Superintendent, 22nd Street	

MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND INFANT ASYLUMS

Practically all of these act as rescue homes for unmarried mothers

Florence Crittenton Home....	Akron
(Mentioned before.) 51 Cotter Ave.	
Bethshan Home.....	Canton
(Mentioned before.) Harrisburg Road	
*Dr. Colley's Sanatorium and Home for Friendless.....	Cincinnati
(for colored girls) 411 W. 5th St.	
Hope Cottage of God's Bible School.....	Cincinnati
Miss Coon, Superintendent, 1817 Young St.	
Hope Gospel Mission.....	Cincinnati
(Mentioned before.) 321 Broadway	
Protestant Home for Friendless and Foundlings.....	Cincinnati
(Mentioned before.) 433 W. Court St.	
St. Joseph's Maternity Hospital and Infant Asylum.....	Cincinnati
(Mentioned before.) Tennessee Ave. and Reading Road	
†Mrs. Powell's Maternity Hospital (colored).....	Cincinnati
Mrs. Powell, Superintendent, 424 W. 8th St.	
Florence Crittenton Home.....	Cleveland
Mrs. Ella Jewell, Superintendent, 523 Eddy Road	
Maternity Hospital of Cleveland.....	Cleveland
Miss Arbell Collins, Superintendent, 3735 Cedar Ave.	
Salvation Army Rescue Home.....	Cleveland
(Mentioned before.) 5905 Kinsman Road	
St. Ann's Maternity Hospital and Infant Asylum.....	Cleveland
(Mentioned before.) 3409 Woodland Ave.	
*Women's Hospital Association.....	Cleveland
3645 Cedar Ave.	
The Retreat.....	Cleveland
Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, Superintendent, 4916 St. Clair Ave.	
Florence Crittenton Home.....	Columbus
Mrs. Elizabeth Kinkead, Superintendent, 1166 E. Main St.	
Friends' Rescue Home.....	Columbus
Miss Evangeline Reams, Superintendent, 73 Harris Ave.	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital.....	Columbus
(Mentioned before.) 1555 Bryden Road	
†Door of Hope.....	Dayton
Mrs. Clarke, Superintendent, St. Joseph's Ave.	
*Lima Rescue Home.....	Lima
Door of Hope.....	Lima
Miss Lena Buller, Superintendent	
Maternity and Children's Hospital.....	Toledo
Miss. Lauman, Superintendent, 1609 Summit St.	
*Rest Cottage.....	Portsmouth
Florence Crittenton Home.....	Youngstown
Mrs. Ida E. Canfield, Superintendent, 1161 E. Madison St.	

TEMPORARY SHELTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Hope Gospel Mission.	Cincinnati
(Mentioned before.) 321 Broadway	
Protestant Home for Friendless and Foundlings	Cincinnati
(Mentioned before.) 433 W. Court St.	
*Independent Montefiore Shelter Home for Wayfaring Hebrews (Jewish) ..	Cleveland
3902 Orange Ave.	
Hannah Neil Mission	Columbus
(Mentioned before.) 727 E. Main St.	
†Jeruinjjer	Mansfield
Rev. Luther Long, Superintendent	

FRESH AIR CAMPS AND CONVALESCENT AID SOCIETIES

Jewish Canvalescent Home	Cincinnati
Dr. Ravine, Superintendent, Glenway and Rapid Run Pike	
Fresh Air Farm of Dayton	Bellbrook
Greene County	

INSTITUTIONS CARING FOR COLORED CHILDREN AND WOMEN

All previously mentioned in other classifications

*Dr. Colley's Sanatorium and Home for Friendless	Cincinnati
411 W. 5th St.	
Home for Colored Girls	Cincinnati
649 W. 7th St.	
†Mrs. Powell's Maternity Hospital	Cincinnati
424 W. 8th St.	
New Orphan Asylum for Colored Youth	Cincinnati
Avondale	
Walnut Hills Day Nursery for Colored Children	Cincinnati
1134 Foraker Ave.	
Phyllis Wheatley Home Association	Cleveland
2265 E. 40th St.	
Ohio Avenue Day Nursery	Columbus
162 N. Ohio Ave.	

OTHER AGENCIES

Maintaining no institutions

†Kinder Freund Gesellschaft	Cleveland
Rev. George Eyler, Superintendent, 3248 Scranton Ave.	
Ohio Children's Home Society	Columbus
Dr. F. H. Darby, Superintendent, 34 W. First Ave.	

HUMANE SOCIETIES

Akron Humane Society	Akron
John C. Weber, 437 Akron Savings Bldg.	
Ashland County Humane Society	Ashland
J. H. Willard	
Athens County Humane Society	Athens
A. C. Roach	
Belmont County Humane Society	Bellaire
D. D. DuBois	

Guernsey County Humane Society.....	Cambridge
W. S. Campbell	
Canton Humane Society.....	Canton
C. R. Frazer	
Mercer County Humane Society.....	Celina
R. H. Chapman	
Chardon Humane Society.....	Chardon
G. L. Chapman	
Hamilton County Humane Society.....	Cincinnati
George T. Chapman, 907½ Walnut Street	
Ohio Humane Society.....	Cincinnati
O. A. Trounastine, 24 E. 9th Street	
Cleveland Animal Protective League.....	Cleveland
1518 W. 32d Street	
The Cleveland Humane Society.....	Cleveland
Cheney C. Jones, 506 City Hall	
Humane Society of Columbus.....	Columbus
Eugene Morgan, Hayden-Clinton Bk. Bldg., East Broad Street	
Montgomery County Humane Society.....	Dayton
J. V. Jones, 607 Schwind Bldg.	
Lorain County Humane Society.....	Elyria
Effie J. Austin	
Warren County Humane Society.....	Lebanon
Herschel Fisher	
Allen County Humane Society.....	Lima
J. V. Smiley, 520 S. Pine Street	
Hardin County Humane Society.....	Kenton
W. H. Black	
Middletown Humane Society.....	Middletown
W. H. Bevinger	
Knox County Humane Society.....	Mt. Vernon
Jacob Lybarger	
Licking County Humane Society.....	Newark
J. P. Harris	
Perry County Humane Society.....	New Lexington
Edgar Hammoud	
Miami County Humane Society.....	Piqua
Cloyd Smith	
Scioto County Humane Society.....	Portsmouth
Harry Ball, 62 First National Bank	
Wood County Humane Society.....	Rising Sun
C. R. Sheffler	
Erie County Humane Society.....	Sandusky
Mrs. John Mertz, 223 Decator Street	
Seneca County Humane Society.....	Tiffin
George W. Kishler	
The Toledo Humane Society.....	Toledo
Charles C. Ware, 418 Erie Street	
Troy Humane Society.....	Troy
W. J. Newman	
Medina County Humane Society.....	Wadsworth
F. R. Libert	
Fayette County Humane Society.....	Washington C. H.
G. C. Gooderl	
Youngstown Humane Society.....	Youngstown
F. L. Baldwin	
Muskingum County Humane Society.....	Zanesville
H. C. Wine	

Subscription Free
Serial No. 96

OCTOBER, 1915

Volume 21
Number 4

Entered as Second-class Matter, November 20, 1912, at the Post
Office at Columbus, Ohio, under the Act of August 23, 1912

The Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correction

PROGRAM AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Twenty-fifth Annual State Conference
of Charities and Correction Dayton,
Ohio, November 3-5, 1915

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

Address all Communications to
H. H. SHIRER, Editor, 1010 Hartman Building
Columbus, Ohio

OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

1010 Hartman Building

Columbus, Ohio

GOVERNOR FRANK B. WILLIS, President Ex-Officio	Ada
RUFUS C. BURTON, Chairman.....	Zanesville
H. H. McFADDEN.....	Steubenville
DOUGLAS PERKINS	Cleveland
J. O. WHITE.....	Cincinnati
M. P. MOONEY.....	Cleveland
REV. WM. A. HALE, D. D.....	Dayton
MISS LUCY B. BUELL.....	Painesville
MRS. PAULINE STEINEM.....	Toledo

H. H. SHIRER, *Secretary*

J. D. HOLMES, *Agent*

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT

C. V. WILLIAMS, *Director*

ESTHER EATON, *Assistant*

OHIO BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

Hartman Building

DR. A. F. SHEPHERD, President.....	Dayton
T. E. DAVEY.....	Youngstown
D. S. CREAMER.....	St. Clairsville
C. C. PHILBRICK.....	Columbus
E. F. BROWN, <i>Secretary and Fiscal Supervisor</i>	

**Twenty-fifth Annual State Conference of Charities and
Correction, Dayton, Ohio, November 3-5, 1915.**

Subscription Free
Serial No. 96

OCTOBER, 1915

Volume 21
Number 4


Entered as Second-Class Matter, November 20, 1912, at the Post Office at Columbus, Ohio,
under the Act of August 24, 1912

The Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correction

Program and Announcements
Twenty-fifth Annual State Conference
of Charities and Correction
Dayton, Ohio, November 3-5, 1915

Published Quarterly by the
OHIO STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

Address all Communications to
H. H. SHIRER, *Editor*, 1010 Hartman Building,
Columbus, Ohio


THE F. J. HEER PRINTING CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
1915

Bound at the State Bindery.

Two Convention Speakers



MISS JULIA C. LATHROP,
Washington, D. C.



JOSEPH P. BYERS,
Philadelphia, Pa.



MONTGOMERY COUNTY MEMORIAL HALL,
Headquarters and Place of Meeting.

OHIO BULLETIN
OF
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

VOL. 21

OCTOBER, 1915

NUMBER 4

**THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION**

The twenty-fifth annual session of the Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction will be held at Dayton, Wednesday to Friday, November 3-5, 1915. The program as arranged will be found on subsequent pages. There may be slight modifications, but the general scheme will prevail.

Dayton

Dayton has been known as the Gem City of the Miami Valley. Within its corporate limits are located the Dayton State Hospital, the Montgomery County Children's Home, the Montgomery County Workhouse, and numerous hospitals and other institutions. The National Soldiers' Home, the largest in the United States, is located west of Dayton and is accessible by three street car lines.

It will be found that Dayton is very accessible from all parts of the State. All railroads, except the D., L. & C., enter the Union Station. Numerous trolley lines bring many counties of the State into direct communication with Dayton.

Dayton is particularly interesting to students of municipal government because of the commission plan of government which has been adopted for about two years.

What is It?

The State Conference of Charities and Correction has no requirements for membership, no rigid rules or platform. Its purpose is to meet annually for *conference* regarding all phases of charitable and correctional work. It is the policy of this Conference not to endorse by resolutions any organization or society. Every reader of this program, as one who desires to better the condition of his unfortunate fellow, is welcome to the Conference and is invited to come. All churches, benevolent and charitable organizations are solicited to send delegates. Public officials whose duty it is to deal with the problems of the relief or care of the poor, the afflicted, or those in confinement, will find the Conference full of interest and help to them. The experience of such persons is valuable. The opportunity for exchange of ideas is appreciated by all who have heretofore been privileged to attend any of these meetings.

Who Should Attend the Conference?

Those who are interested in all forms of public and private charities, in care of dependent children and the aged and unfortunate; in reforming the erring and restraining the vicious. In these will be included many persons in private life who are interested in social conditions, as well as officials. Infirmaries and Children's Home officials, township trustees, county visitors, officers of Juvenile Courts, agents of Humane Societies, superintendents of county and State institutions, trustees and other officials are invited to attend the Conference. Many questions in which they are interested will be discussed.

Why?

Millions of dollars of public money are spent each year in Ohio in maintaining the charitable and correctional institutions and in poor relief given by township and city officials. Every person is invited to attend the Conference who is interested in knowing:

1. How the money is spent;
2. Why it is spent;
3. How it can be reduced in amount;
4. How it can be spent to the best advantage.

These questions should and will be discussed from the standpoint of the public who *handles* the money of the private citizen who *pays* it.

Places of Meeting

All general sessions of the Conference, with the exception of Friday afternoon, will be held in the Auditorium of the County Memorial Hall, corner of First and St. Clair streets.

Section meetings will be held in some of the smaller rooms of the Memorial Hall and in other buildings near the principal hotels. The exact places of these meetings will be announced in the final program.

Headquarters

Headquarters will be established in the lobby of the Memorial Hall. Persons attending the Conference are requested to report at headquarters as early as possible for registration and to secure special local information concerning the Conference. Those desiring to go direct to headquarters from the Union Station should go to the east entrance of the depot and take a north-bound red car marked "Leo Street."

There is no Conference registration fee.

There will be no special hotel headquarters.

Section Meetings

There will be three sessions for section meetings which desire such. The plan adopted last year of holding section meetings on the afternoon

prior to the formal opening session in the evening was so satisfactory that it will be continued this year. So far as possible delegates should arrange to arrive at Dayton in time for the opening meeting at 2:30 p. m., of the section in which they are particularly interested.

Two new sections have been added for this year's Conference: Public Health and Juvenile Courts.

Exhibits

Arrangements have been made for an exhibit to be displayed in the basement of Memorial Hall. This exhibit will include an elaborate display representing the social welfare activities of Dayton. The Board of State Charities and the State Board of Health will bring the material which was used at the State Fair.

Organizations of the State desiring to participate in this exhibit will communicate with E. W. Mentel, Greater Dayton Association, Dayton.

Hotels

The following hotels in alphabetical order authorize the publication of the respective rates. The American plan hotel rates include meals; the European plan rates do not include meals. All of these hotels have dining rooms and there are also a number of good restaurants in the business section of the city.

The location of these hotels is indicated upon the map of the central portion of Dayton.

- Algonquin Hotel, European plan, \$1.50 and up; American plan, \$3.00 and up.
- Atlas Hotel, European plan, \$1.00 and up.
- Beckel Hotel, \$1.00 to \$3.00, European plan; American plan, \$3.00 to \$5.00.
- Colonial Hotel, European plan, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
- Giddings Hotel, European plan, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
- Manhattan Hotel, European plan, \$0.50 to \$1.00.
- Miami Hotel, European plan, \$1.50 and up, all rooms with bath. New hotel, just completed.
- National Hotel, European plan, \$0.50 to \$1.00.
- Phillips House, European plan, \$1.00 to \$3.00; American plan, \$2.50 and up, without bath; with bath, \$3.50 and up.
- Savoy Hotel, European plan, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
- The Inn, European plan, \$1.00 and up.
- Ware Hotel, European plan, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
- Wehner Hotel, European Hotel, \$0.50 to \$1.50.

The above rates are for one person to a room. When two of more persons occupy the same room there will be a small reduction for each person. It is suggested that delegates as far as possible make reservations in advance by writing to the hotel manager, stating the number of persons and the rate they desire to pay per person.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

President

STARR CADWALLADER, Cleveland

First Vice-President

REV. D. FRANK GARLAND, Dayton
Director of Public Welfare

Second Vice-President

MRS. LINUS B. KAUFFMAN, Columbus

Secretary

H. H. SHIRER, Columbus

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

H. H. SHIRER, Ex-officio, Columbus
REV. W. A. HALE, D. D., Dayton
MISS MARTHA MILLIKEN, Warren
J. O. WHITE, Cincinnati
E. J. BROWN, Maumee
JAMES L. FIESER, Columbus

STARR CADWALLADER, Ex-officio, Cleveland
DR. HERBERT WELCH, D. D., Delaware
W. J. NORTON, Cincinnati
DOUGLAS PERKINS, Cleveland
MISS EDITH E. STRINGER, Steubenville

COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION OF ORGANIZED CHARITY

REV. C. M. POND, Oberlin

JAMES F. JACKSON, Cleveland

J. M. HANSON, Youngstown

DAYTON COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

REV. D. FRANK GARLAND, Chairman
E. W. MENTEL, Secretary
D. W. IDDINGS

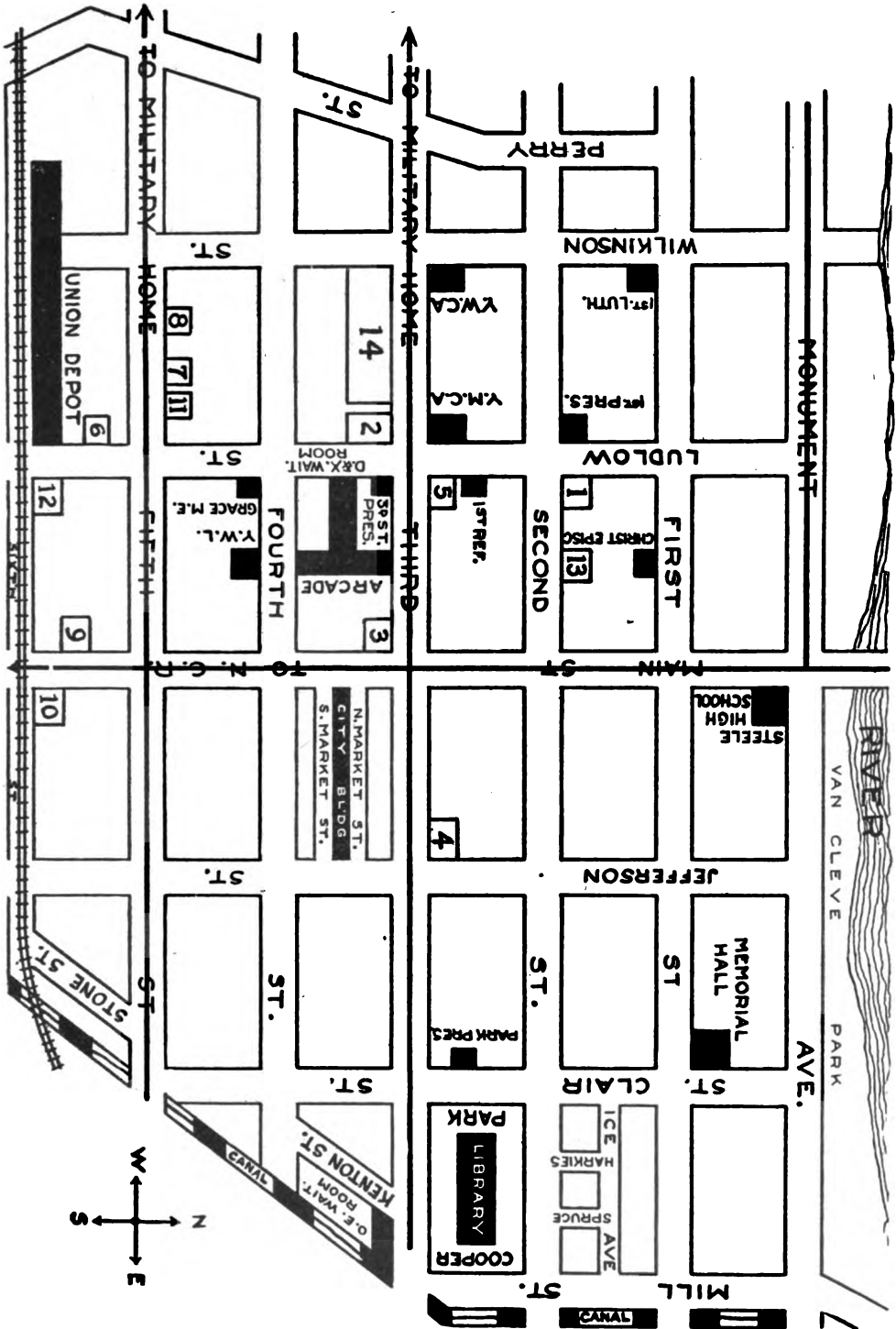
F. O. HARTRUM
MRS. B. H. NOYES
CHARLES J. BRENNAN

Key to map of Dayton on opposite page

1. Miami Hotel
2. Algonquin Hotel
3. Phillips House
4. Beckel House
5. Atlas Hotel
6. Giddings Hotel
7. Savoy Hotel

8. Colonial Hotel
9. Manhattan Hotel
10. National Hotel
11. Ware Hotel
12. Wehner Hotel
13. The Inn
14. Postoffice

Business Section of Dayton — See opposite page for the key to figures



PROGRAM

(Subject to additions and slight changes)

Unless arrangements have been made to the contrary, all persons presenting papers and addresses are to limit themselves to fifteen minutes. Persons participating in discussions will be allowed five minutes each.

Wednesday Afternoon, November 3.

Opening sessions of several section meetings. See special announcements following general program.

Wednesday Evening, 7:45 o'clock

Opening Remarks by Rev. D. Frank Garland, Director of Public Welfare and Chairman of the Dayton Committee on Arrangements.

President's Address—"Private Organizations and Public Administration", Starr Cadwallader, Cleveland.

Starr Cadwallader, Cleveland.

"The State and Its Children," Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Thursday Forenoon

Section Meetings 9:00 to 12:00 o'clock.

Thursday Afternoon

No session of the Conference. This will afford an opportunity to visit institutions and other places of interest in and about Dayton.

Thursday Evening, 7:45 o'clock

"The Physician and Social Service," Dr. P. F. Morse, Professor of Pathology, Detroit College of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan.

"The Problem of the Feeble-Minded," Joseph P. Byers, Secretary, Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Friday Forenoon

Section Meetings 9:00 to 12:00 o'clock.

Friday Afternoon

Delegates to the Conference will be the guests of the National Cash Register Company. A trip will be taken through the factory, and later in the Assembly Hall the story of the welfare work of the company will be told. An illustrated address will be given on the "Relation which should exist between the Factory and the Community."

Friday Evening, 7:45 o'clock

"Relation of Public Social Agencies," Allen T. Burns, Director, The Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation, Cleveland.

"The Church and Social Service," Rev. H. W. Kellogg, D. D., Columbus.

"The School as a Preventive of Crime," James A. Leonard, Superintendent, Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield.

SECTION MEETINGS**DEPENDENT CHILDREN****MIAMI HOTEL**

In charge of Ohio State Conference on Dependent Children: F. O. Hartrum, Dayton, President; R. A. Longman, Cincinnati, Secretary.

Wednesday, November 3

2:30 P. M.—President's Address: F. O. Hartrum, Superintendent, Children's Home, Dayton.

2:30 P. M.—"What Constitutes Efficient Visiting?" R. A. Longman, Visitor, Children's Home of Cincinnati.

3:10 P. M.—Discussion.

3:30 P. M.—"Elevating the Standards of Children's Homes," Harry D. Silvers, Trustee, Children's Home, Eaton.

3:45 P. M.—Discussion.

4:00 P. M.—Address by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Thursday, November 4

9:00 A. M.—"Aims and Possibilities of the County Children's Home," Charles Wuichet, Trustee, Children's Home, Dayton.

9:20 A. M.—Discussion.

- 9:35 A. M.—“Vital Elements in Child Training,” Rev. C. Hubert Le-
Blond, Director of Catholic Charities, Cleveland.
- 9:55 A. M.—Discussion.
- 10:10 A. M.—“Medical Attention to Children in Institutions,” J. L. Jordan,
Superintendent, Children’s Home, Marietta.
- 10:30 A. M.—Discussion.
- 10:45 A. M.—Business.
-

Friday, November 5

Joint Session with Juvenile Court Section.

- 9:00 A. M.—“Safeguarding the Girls,” Mrs. Margaret B. McNamara,
Chief Matron, Girls’ Industrial School, Delaware.
- 9:20 A. M.—Discussion.
- 9:35 A. M.—“Jurisdiction of the Juvenile Courts,” William S. Spencer,
Judge, Juvenile Court, Marion.
- 9:55 A. M.—Discussion.
- 10:10 A. M.—“The Probation Officer—His Opportunities and His
Duties,” A. C. Crouse, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Cin-
cinnati.
- 10:45 A. M.—“Problems of the Juvenile Court in the Rural County,”
John R. Cassidy, Judge, Juvenile Court, Bellefontaine.
- 11:05 A. M.—Discussion.
-

CHILDREN’S HOME MATRONS

MIAMI HOTEL

MRS. J. L. JORDAN, Marietta, Chairman.

Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.

Registration. Appointment of Committees. Miscellaneous Business.

Thursday Forenoon

- 8:00 A. M.—President’s Address, Mrs. J. L. Jordan.
- 8:20 A. M.—“Progress I Have Noted in Twenty Years of Service,” Mrs.
E. E. Webb, Cadiz.
- 8:40 A. M.—Discussion.
- 8:50 A. M.—Business.

Friday Forenoon

- 10:00 A. M.—Roll Call by Counties. Matrons to respond with brief
talk on “My Most Difficult Problem.”
- Business Session.

COUNTY VISITORS

MEMORIAL HALL

W. S. HANCOCK, Marietta, Chairman.

Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.

Chairman's Address, W. S. Hancock, Marietta.

"The Law Governing County Visitors," John H. Kinkade, Marysville.

"The purpose of the Annual Report," Rev. J. B. Ascham, Toledo.

Discussion by D. H. Robinson, Rockford.

Thursday, 9:00 a. m.

Discussion upon the limitations, difficulties of boards of County Visitors and desirable amendments to the law governing their functions.

Speakers: W. O. Frohock, Columbus; Mrs. A. E. Rumer, Chillicothe; Rev. George A. Thayer, Cincinnati; Oliver C. Larason, Newark; Mrs. Apollo Opes, New Philadelphia, and W. W. Witmeyer, Springfield.

Friday, 9:00 a. m.

"Medical Service in County Institutions," Dr. H. T. Sutton, Zanesville.

Discussion by Dr. J. Lillian McBride, Mansfield.

"Village Jails," Rev. Freeley H. Rohrer, Greenfield.

Discussion by Thomas F. Lewis, Middleport.

"The Duty of the Board of Visitors to the Juvenile Delinquent," C. N. Van Niman, Shreve.

Discussion by Mrs. George Schroth, Tiffin.

"The County Visitor from a Matron's Viewpoint," Mrs. Eugene Peake, Sandusky.

Discussion by Mrs. J. C. Krieg, Newark.

INFIRMARY OFFICIALS

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH.

H. C. McCAMON, Lisbon, Chairman.

Wednesday, 3:00 p. m.

Address by Chairman—"The Relation of the Commissioners to the Superintendent of a County Infirmary,"

Discussion opened by Thomas E. Humphrey, Commissioner of Franklin County, Columbus.

Thursday, 9:00 a. m.

"The Infirmary Physician," Speaker to be selected.

"Methods of Investigation of Applicants for Outdoor Relief, and for Admission to the County Infirmary," James L. Fieser, Superintendent, Associated Charities, Columbus.

"Some Observations Concerning Outdoor Relief and its Legal Limitations," H. H. Shirer, Secretary, Ohio Board of State Charities. Columbus.

Friday, 9:00 a. m.

"The Care of Institution Cattle," Dr. Theodore A. Burnett, Veterinarian, Ohio Board of Administration, Columbus.

"Making the Most of Public Farms," Charles M. McIntyre, Chief Agriculturist, Ohio Board of Administration, Columbus.

Discussion opened by Arthur Renick, Commissioner of Logan County. DeGraff, and Andrew Schunck, Superintendent Mercer County Infirmary, Celina.

INFIRMARY MATRONS

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH.

MRS. R. A. LINN, Marysville, Chairman.

Wednesday, 3:00 p. m.

Informal conference and discussion of problems to be presented at the meeting.

Thursday, 9:00 a. m.

Session in connection with section for Infirmary Officials.

Friday, 9:00 a. m.

"Preparing Meals for Infirmary Inmates," Mrs. Mary Adrian, Steubenville.

"The Monotonous Life of the Woman Inmate," Mrs. Fannie D. McDonald, Wilmington.

"The Inmate Kitchen," Mrs. C. A. Root, Warren.

"Infirmary Work," Mrs. Sadie B. Starr, Elyria.

General Discussion.

UNIVERSITIES AND SOCIAL WELFARE

MEMORIAL HALL.

PROF. PAUL L. VOGT, Columbus, Chairman.

Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.

General Topic: Organization of Social Agencies in Smaller Communities.

"Community Organization," Mrs. A. E. Rumer, Chillicothe.

"Securing Support for Social Organization," Miss Hilda K. Mills, Hamilton.

"County Organization," John Malpolder, Richmond, Indiana.

Thursday, 9:00 a. m.

General Topic: Social Legislation.

"County Public Welfare Bureaus," J. M. Hanson, Youngstown.

"Program of Social Legislation," Prof. J. E. Hagerty, Columbus.

"Feeble-Mindedness and Juvenile Delinquency," Prof. Adolph Pintner, Columbus.

Friday, 9:00 a. m.

General Topic: Universities and Social Welfare.

"The Settlement as a Social Laboratory," George A. Bellamy, Cleveland.

"The Teaching of Applied Sociology in Ohio Colleges," Prof. H. A. Miller, Oberlin.

PUBLIC HEALTH

MEMORIAL HALL.

ROBERT H. BISHOP, JR., M. D., Cleveland, Chairman.

ROBERT G. PATERSON, Ph. D., Columbus, Secretary.

Wednesday, November 3

2:30 P. M.—"Hospitality—A Community Asset," A. R. Warner, M. D., Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland.

2:40 P. M.—"City Hospitals," Howell Wright, Cleveland.

3:00 P. M.—"City Hospitals," A. C. Bachmeyer, Cincinnati.

3:20 P. M.—Discussion opened by Dr. J. C. M. Floyd, Steubenville.

Thursday Forenoon

9:00 A. M.—"Nursing," Helen R. Stewart, R. N., Columbus.

9:10 A. M.—"Nursing," Ella P. Crandall, New York.

9:30 A. M.—"Nursing," Edna R. Foley, Chicago.

9:50 A. M.—Discussion opened by Elizabeth Hold, Dayton.

Friday Forenoon

- 9:00 A. M.—“Social Service,” J. C. M. Floyd, M. D., Steubenville.
9:10 A. M.—“The Children’s Bureau,” C. V. Williams, Director, Children’s Welfare Department, Board of State Charities, Columbus.
9:30 A. M.—“Child Hygiene,” Dr. Frances Hollingshead, Director Division of Child Hygiene, State Board of Health, Columbus.
9:50 A. M.—“Juvenile Research,” Dr. Thomas L. Haines, Director, Bureau of Juvenile Research, Ohio Board of Administration, Columbus.
-

JUVENILE COURTS

MEMORIAL HALL.

JUDGE GEORGE S. ADDAMS, Cleveland, Chairman.

Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.

An informal discussion concerning the methods of investigation, records and office detail work of the Juvenile Court.

Thursday, 9:00 a. m.

Discussion concerning treatment of dependent, neglected and delinquent children and the application of the Mothers’ Pension Law. Speakers to be announced in final program.

Friday, 9:00 a. m.

Joint session with the Ohio State Conference on Dependent Children.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HALL, WEST MONUMENT AVENUE.

DR. A. F. SHEPHERD, Columbus, Chairman.

Thursday, 9:00 a. m.

- “The Education of the Deaf,” Prof. J. W. Jones, Superintendent State School for the Deaf, Columbus.
“Influence of Heredity,” Dr. Charles H. Clark, Superintendent Lima State Hospital, Lima, Ohio.
“Why These Broken Vessels?” James A. Leonard, Superintendent Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

**Adopted by the Board of State Charities, August 1, 1906; Approved
by the State Conference, October 5, 1906**

PREAMBLE

The Ohio State Conference of Charities and Corrections exists to discuss the problems of charities and correction, to disseminate information and promote reforms. It does not formulate platforms.

I. MEMBERSHIPS

1. All persons who are interested in charities and correction may become members by registering their names and paying the annual fee.
2. The annual membership fee shall be \$1.00. This fee shall entitle the members to the proceedings of the annual Conference and other publications of the Board of State Charities.
3. Any board, institution or association may enroll as such by paying an annual fee of \$2.50. All persons officially connected with such boards, institutions or associations who may attend any annual conference shall be registered as members of such conference and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges thereof.*
4. Membership fees shall be used for expense of securing special speakers and for compensation of reporter making stenographic report of proceedings of Conference.

II. OFFICERS

The officers of the conference shall be a President, Vice-President, a second Vice-President and a Secretary. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected annually by the Conference, and the Secretary of the Board of State Charities shall act as Secretary of the Conference.

III. COMMITTEES

1. The standing committees shall be an Executive Committee and such other committees as the Conference or the Executive Committee may from time to time appoint.

*This section of the rules is not observed since the General Assembly has been making an appropriation for the Conference.

2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, the Secretary and six members, three of whom shall be members of the Board of State Charities to be elected annually by the Conference.

3. The President, soon after the opening of the Conference, shall appoint three committees: On organization of next Conference, on time and place for next Conference, and on resolutions. Each committee shall consist of at least five members, one of whom shall be a member of the Board of State Charities.

IV. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. The President shall be chairman ex-officio of the Executive Committee. He shall have authority to accept resignations and to fill vacancies in the list of officers and committees.

2. In case of inability of President, the Vice-Presidents in their order shall assume the duties of President until such inability is removed.

3. The Secretary shall be ex-officio Secretary of the Executive Committee and shall conduct all necessary correspondence of the Conference as directed by the Executive Committee. He shall receive all membership fees and accounts for the same to the Executive Committee.

I. DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

1. The Executive Committee shall have charge of all affairs relating to the Conference. Four members shall constitute a quorum. A meeting may be called at any time by the President and Secretary. The Executive Committee shall appoint all necessary sub-committees, including a Local Committee at place of meeting of next Conference.

2. The Committee on Organization shall nominate all elective officers, as well as members of Executive and other standing committees. The nominations of this committee shall be subject to the action of the Conference.

3. The Committee on Resolution shall consider all matters referred to it. Resolutions introduced in the Conference shall be referred to this committee without debate. The report of the committee shall be subject to the approval of the Conference.

4. The Committee on Time and Place shall receive all invitations for next Conference and shall report to the conference for approval the decision in regard thereto. The Executive Committee shall have the right to change the time and place, if necessary local arrangements cannot be made.

5. The Local Committee shall provide suitable rooms for holding sessions of the Conference and make all other necessary arrangements as may be directed by the Executive Committee.

6. Sub-committees shall perform such duties as may be assigned by the Executive Committee.

VI. SECTION MEETINGS

The Section Meetings are designed for familiar discussion. At the annual meeting each section shall select a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary for the following year, who in addition to the usual duties pertaining to such positions shall act as a committee on program for the section. Such committees shall co-operate with the Executive Committee in all matters pertaining to the Conference.

VII. DEBATE

In the debates of the Conference, speakers shall be limited to five minutes each, except by unanimous consent, and shall not be allowed to speak twice on any one subject until all others have had an opportunity to be heard.

VIII. PAPERS AND ADDRESS

Unless otherwise instructed or arranged, no person shall be allowed more than fifteen minutes for reading a paper or delivering an address.

IX. AMENDMENTS

These rules shall remain in force from year to year, unless amended: and all additions or amendments shall be submitted to the Executive Committee before being acted on by the Conference.

Statutes Relating to State Conference

(General Code.)

SECTION 1356. At such times and places as it deems advisable, the board of state charities may hold conferences of the officers of the state, county and municipal benevolent and correctional institutes, officials responsible for the administration of public funds used for the relief and maintenance of the poor, and members of boards of county visitors. Such conferences shall consider in detail questions of management of such institutions, the methods to secure their economical and efficient conduct, the most effective plans for granting public relief to the poor and similar subjects.

SECTION 1357. The necessary expenses of all persons invited to such conferences shall be paid from any fund available for their respective boards and institutions provided they shall first procure a certificate from the secretary of the board of the state charities that they were invited to and were in attendance at the sessions of such conference.

STATE BENEVOLENT, EDUCATIONAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Athens State Hospital.....	Athens
Dr. O. O. Fordyce, Superintendent	
Cleveland State Hospital.....	Cleveland
Dr. Arthur G. Hyde, Acting Superintendent	
Columbus State Hospital.....	Columbus
Dr. Charles F. Gilliam, Superintendent	
Dayton State Hospital.....	Dayton
Dr. E. A. Baber, Superintendent	
Lima State Hospital.....	Lima
Dr. Charles H. Clark, Superintendent	
Longview Hospital	Cincinnati
Dr. F. W. Harmon, Superintendent	
Massillon State Hospital	Massillon
Dr. Henry C. Eyman, Superintendent	
Toledo State Hospital.....	Toledo
Dr. George R. Love, Superintendent	
Ohio Hospital for Epileptics.....	Gallipolis
Dr. G. G. Kineon, Superintendent	
Institution for Feeble-Minded.....	Columbus
Dr. E. J. Emerick, Superintendent	
State School for the Deaf.....	Columbus
Prof. J. W. Jones, Superintendent	
State School for the Blind.....	Columbus
Prof. H. C. Maurer, Acting Superintendent	
Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Sandusky
General R. W. Burnett, Commandant	
*Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	Xenia
J. P. Elton, Superintendent	
Madison Home	Madison
O. W. Kueale, Superintendent	
State Sanatorium	Mt. Vernon
Dr. Steven A. Douglass, Superintendent	
Girls' Industrial School.....	Delaware
Mrs. John McNamara, Chief Matron	
Boys' Industrial School	Lancaster
Captain R. U. Hastings, Superintendent	
State Reformatory	Mansfield
J. A. Leonard, Superintendent	
Ohio Penitentiary	Columbus
P. E. Thomas, Warden	

* Under separate Board of Trustees. All other institutions under control of the Ohio Board of Administration.

25TH ANNUAL SESSION
STATE CONFERENCE
of
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

Will be Held at
DAYTON, OHIO
NOVEMBER 3-5 1915

STARR CADWALLADER, President, Cleveland
H. H. SHIRER, Secretary, Columbus

